Post readers air their views on current events in "Letters to the Editor." See page 8.

The Washington Post

Today—Generaly fair.
Tomorrow—Fair and colder.
Yesterday—High: 49. Low: 34.

NO. 21,432 Entered as Second Class Matter, Postoffice, Washington, D. C. WASHINGTON: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1935 ★★ Copyright, 1935, By The Washington Post. THREE CENTS

Garnett Grilled At Crime Probe On 'Laxity' Here

Revealed Grand Jury's Secret Data to House Group, He Admits.

Police Held at Fault In Preparing Cases

U. S. Attorney Is Called Back for Renewal of Quiz Today.

By J. Bernard McDonnell.

United States Attorney Leslie C. Garnett yesterday told the House District Crime Investigating Committee that he had given the secret records of the grand jury to a House committee without warrant in law; that he wasn't certain about various District criminal statutes he thought should be changed, and that Philadelphia gangsters had "muscled in" on the gambling racket in the National Capital.

Other high lights of his first day of testimony included criticism of the courts as too tender hearted; a statement that Lieut. George Little and members of his vice squad and other police lost cases because they were not able to prepare their cases properly; that the parole law had been a total failure; that Garnett's office was used as a collection agency through use of the bad check law, and that a member of the District bar knew one of his downtown properties was used for gambling but refused to do anything to put a stop to the violation of law.

At the end of the day the district attorney sighed with relief and told the committee he would be glad to send up anything else which might be wanted from his office. But his statement ended in a surprised grunt of dismay when Representative Jennings Randolph (Democrat), of West Virginia, chairman, interrupted to tell him to return in person at 11 a. m. today for further examination.

Turned Over Transcript.

"Good lord! Do I have to come back tomorrow again?" he said as he gathered up his papers. He was not under subpena, but immediately agreed to return at the specified hour, thanking Mr. Randolph for an offer to fix a later hour. At the outset of the hearing, replying to a question from John R. Fitzpatrick, committee counsel, Mr. Garnett denied he had the "slightest objection to appearing before the committee."

Examination of the district attorney was launched with fireworks.

"Is it true," asked Mr. Fitzpatrick, "that you turned over to the House Military Affairs Committee the grand jury transcript of the Silerman War Department fraud case investigation?"

"I received a request from the committee and complied with it," Mr. Garnett admitted.

"Didn't you know grand jury proceedings are secret and confidential?" Mr. Fitzpatrick asked. Mr. Garnett said he did and Mr. Fitzpatrick asked what authority he had for giving the record to the committee.

"I don't know that I had any. That committee was a coordinate branch of the Government and I believed it had power to subpent the record. I saw no objection to giving it to them if it would aid in suppression of crime."

"Do you know you have established a precedent? What effect do you think that will have in the future?" Mr. Fitzpatrick asked.

Denies Barring Women.

"I haven't considered that," Mr. Garnett replied. He added, as if to challenge the line of questioning, that he didn't think the subject had anything to do with crime in Washington. He denied he ever had said he did not want any women assistants.

The bad check law had been used to make his office a collection agency, he said. Persons were indicted and permitted to escape prosecution when they settled, he said.

"What do you do to break up the practice?" asked the committee counsel.

There is not much he could do about it, Mr. Garnett said.

During discussion of the nonsupport law, Mr. Garnett said his office indicted persons charged with nonsupport. Mr. Fitzpatrick asked him the distinction between the functions of the district attorney's office and the Juvenile Court, and Mr. Garnett confessed he didn't know.

"Judges of the Supreme Court have complained that there were too many petty cases sent over from Police Court," he said. "Little cutting cases that are sent over for trial as assault with a dangerous weapon instead of simple assault. I took the matter up with my assistants and found out it was the judges."

"Our whole criminal code in the District ought to be rewritten," he said. "It would save great time and expense in prosecuting cases. This committee ought to have employed a paid commission to rewrite the criminal statutes."

Representative Randolph asked if he had any knowledge of an automobile theft ring in the District.

"I have not," Mr. Garnett said. "I know a great many are stolen.

Continued on Page 6, Column 4.

'Bomb' Mailed to Long

Harris & Ewing.

INSPECTOR FRANK BURKE, chief of detectives, looks at a crude contraption termed a bomb, received in mail at Senator Long's office.

Long Is Absent As Aid Opens 'Bomb' in Mail

Glass Broken, Leaves an Unpleasant Odor; P.O. Inquiry Begun.

Because he was in New York yesterday, Senator Huey P. Long missed the opening of a bomb which had come through the mail to his office.

The bomb, if such it were, didn't go off; but the Louisiana Kingfish was lucky just the same because police said its contents had a disagreeable odor.

But the Senator was not entirely out of the excitement which roused the somnolent Senate Office Building when the word got 'round that a bomb had arrived.

Approximately half an hour after the bomb had been opened by Earle Christenberry, Long's secretary, the news had reached Huey and he was telephoning from New York to ask "What's it all about?"

The bomb was a package containing a cardboard box 6 inches square. Within the box were a battery, linked by wires to a small bottle which was broken, a few wadded pieces of newspaper, including comic strips, some burnt matches and a note written in peculiar symbols.

Thought It Contained Buttons.

Perhaps the Senator should thank Postmaster General Farley and his corps for the fact that the bottle was broken and most of its contents gone. The remaining contents of the bottle, an oily liquid, caused the unpleasant odor, police said.

It was an innocent - appearing package which Secretary Christenberry opened. It was addressed to "Huey Long, Washington, D. C.," and bore a Medford, Oreg., postmark. The newspaper used within was part of the February 2 copy of the "Medford Mail Tribune."

The package had been received not without suspicion in the Senate postoffice. There three clerks, one after another, had braved possible death when they shoe the package and came to a unanimous decision that the rattling sound from within was made by buttons.

On opening the bomb, Christenberry called postal inspectors. W. F. Chester and Thomas Finch responded. They carried the bomb to Inspector Frank S. W. Burke, chief of detectives, who ordered an examination by Lieut. John Fowler, police ballistics expert.

After a preliminary examination, police authorities expressed the belief that the liquid which was in the bottle was not nitroglycerine. A chemical examination will be made as well as an attempt to decipher the symbols, which were printed in ink on a small square of heavy paper.

Edith Mason Sails for U. S.

Milan, Feb. 18 (AP).—Edith Mason, the Chicago operatic soprano, sailed for the United States on the S. S. Rex today after suddenly canceling her contract with La Scala Opera.

Women Spies Die on Block; Hitler Silent

Baroness Von Berg and Frau Von Natzmer Are Beheaded.

Life Given Sosnowski; Pair's Deaths Denied by Isobel Steele.

(Copyright, 1935, by United Press.)

Berlin, Feb. 18.—Heads of two beautiful young women spies "rolled in the sand" at dawn today. They were severed on a block by a heavy medieval hand-ax, wielded by an immaculately garbed headsman at Ploetzenser Prison.

Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler, the only man in the world who could have saved them, refrained from pardon, and the women died for their part in a fantastic plot of international intrigue and espionage.

The victims were Baroness Benita von Berg, a society beauty, and Frau Renate von Natzmer, also widely known in the German capital for her beauty and grace. Hopes through the night that Hitler might commute their sentences waned as daylight broke over the prison walls, and the women were led to the block.

Secrecy Surrounds Trial.

Secrecy surrounded their final hours, as mysterious details of their summary trial before the dreaded "people's court" which sentenced them as participants in a plot to furnish military secrets to a foreign power.

Two other principals, Baron Georg von Sosnowski, former Polish army officer, believed ringleader and Don Juan of the plot, and Fraulein Irene von Jena, described as an army secretary who had access to secrets in the Reichswehr, were sentenced to lifelong imprisonment at hard labor.

Beheading of the women brought to four the total executions in the Sosnowski case. Kurt Boehm and Paul Merz, recently beheaded for betrayal of military secrets, were implicated.

The government communique formally proclaiming this swift Nazi justice said:

"The people's court of the German Reich sentenced on February 16 for betrayal of military secrets Benita von Falkenhayn, born von Zollikof - Altenklingen (this is Baroness von Berg, her first husband having been Von Falkenhayn), and Renate von Natzmer, both of Berlin, to death, and for the same crime the Polish subject, Georg von Sosnowski, and Irene von Jena to lifelong imprisonment.

"The sentences against Frau von Falkenhayn and Frau Natzmer, after the Reichsfuehrer had made no use of his pardoning power, were carried out this morning."

Silk-Hatted Executioner.

The women went to the block where a silk-hatted executioner in full evening dress and white gloves —the traditional costume for this grim task—chopped off their heads. Their necks were shaven for death and they were led into the courtyard of Ploetzensee Prison and beheaded before a small group of witnesses.

Reichsfuehrer Hitler was believed in Bavaria, his holiday retreat.

A fifth figure emerged in the spy plot when it became known a woman dancer named Fraulein Kruse was sentenced to nine months for participation in the Sosnowski case, but released because she already had been held for more than that time during the investigation and trial.

The Baroness von Berg was said by friends to have become implicated when she fell in love with Capt. Sosnowski. He was infatuated with her, but lost interest. However, from a feeling of chivalry while in prison, he declined the opportunity of being exchanged to Poland for German operatives held there, because he preferred to "see it through with Benita."

Her husband, who divorced her last year, still appears among members of the American colony, professing himself convinced of his wife's innocence of treason.

Frau von Natzmer married into the family of the well-known general killed in the World War. She lived with her mother.

Another woman whose name was

Continued on Page 3, Column 6.

New Deal Abrogation of Gold Clause Upheld as Supreme Court Splits, 5-4; Markets Rise, Roosevelt Hails Victory

Wall Street Goes Into Frenzy of Trading on Hearing News.

Stocks Show Gain From 1 to 4 Points

Stimulus to Industry Seen as Uncertainty Comes to End.

New York, Feb. 18 (AP).—The long-awaited Supreme Court gold decision was the signal for a bombardment of buying in security and commodity markets today.

The floor of the New York Stock Exchange was transformed from extreme quiet into a frenzy not witnessed there since July of 1933.

Wall street was thrown into intense excitement as word of the decision was flashed at midday, but calm was restored by midafternoon.

The buying reflected the ending of fears that New Deal monetary policies might be upset, with serious deflationary effects, and the belief that removal of the uncertainty would prove a tonic to business and finance.

Spurt Upward Eases.

When the flurry in the stock exchange was over, extreme gains of $2 to $9 a share in many leading stocks were cut in half.

Low-priced bonds shot up along with stocks, several registering advances of $1 to $5 per $100 par value, and retained a good part of their gains.

Only the high-priced gold clause bonds, both Government and corporation issues, were affected adversely. Some holders of these, who had hoped to collect $1.69 in current dollars per dollar of face value of their bonds, were disappointed, and sold. Prices were down moderately at the finish. The United States Government issues which do not contain the gold clause, however, stiffened and closed somewhat higher.

At no time was there any question of suspending trading in the New York markets. The Chicago Board of Trade and other important domestic grain markets quickly ceased trading, however. Officials of the Chicago market said that was by prearrangement. At that time wheat at Chicago was up 1¼ to 2⅛ cents a bushel, and corn 2⅛ to 2¾.

Cotton Market Rises.

The New York Cotton market pushed up about $1.25 a bale, and closed with net gains of 85 to 95 cents a bale. New Orleans cotton acted similarly.

The foreign exchange markets were all but demoralized for a time. The dollar had been rising in light dealings when the decision appeared. Traders were buying on the chance that the court's ruling might result in a higher priced American currency.

But the dollar slid abruptly in European centers and foreign gold currencies shot upward in New York when the decision was made known. The French franc got a trifle above parity for the first time in months.

The reaction in high financial circles was one of considerable confusion but of great relief.

One leading banker and former Government official said informally that the effect upon general business should be "stimulating." He did not look for any rush of new financing, but thought the ending of the uncertainty should be helpful.

The head of one of the largest banks felt that the decision in effect merely preserved the status quo, and should not result in any "important repercussions."

While it was wisely agreed that the rulings represented a victory for the New Deal monetary policies, some quarters in Wall Street saw a note of warning in the court's decision that Congress had acted

Continued on Page 13, Column 4.

McReynolds Arrives

Associate Press Photo.

As Associate Justice McReynolds arrived at court to present the dissenting opinion on gold.

The Minority Opinion:

The dissenting opinion of the minority in the gold cases, submitted by Associate Justice McReynolds, was as follows:

Mr. Justice Van Devanter, Mr. Justice Sutherland, Mr. Justice Butler and I conclude that, if given effect, the enactments here challenged will bring about confiscation of property rights and repudiation of national obligations. Acquiescense in the decisions just announced is impossible; the circumstances demand statement of our views. "To let oneself slide down the easy slope offered by the course of events and to dull one's mind against the extent of the danger, . . . that is precisely to fail in one's obligation of responsibility."

Just men regard repudiation and spoliation of citizens by their sovereign with abhorrence; but we are asked to affirm that the Constitution has granted power to accomplish both. No definite delegation of such a power exists; and we can not believe the farseeing framers, who labored with hope of establishing justice and securing the blessings of liberty, intended that the expected government should have authority to annihilate its own obligations and destroy the very rights which they were endeavoring to protect. Not only is there no permission for such actions; they are inhibited. And no plenitude of words can conform them to our charter.

The Federal Government is one of delegated and limited powers which derive from the Constitution. "It can exercise only the powers granted to it." Powers claimed must be denied unless granted; and, as with other writings, the whole of the Constitution is for consideration when one seeks to ascertain the meaning of any part.

By the so-called gold clause—promise to pay in "United States gold coin of the present standard of value," or "of or equal to the present standard of weight and fineness"—found in very many private and public obligations, the creditor agrees to accept and the debtor undertakes to return the thing loaned or its equivalent. Thereby each secures protection, one against decrease in value of the currency, the other against an increase.

The clause is not new or obscure or discolored by any sinister purpose. For more than 100 years our citizens have employed a like agreement. During the War between the States, its equivalent "payable in coin" aided in surmount financial difficulties. From the housetop men proclaimed its merits while bonds for billions were sold to support the World War. The Treaty of Versailles recognized it as appropriate and just. It appears in the obligations which have rendered possible our great undertakings—public works, railroads, buildings.

Under the interpretation accepted here for many years, this clause expresses a definite enforceable contract. Both by statute and long use the United States have ap-

Continued on Page 13, Column 1.

Administration Prepares to Make Victory Airtight.

Additional Suits May Be Banned

New Dealists Jubilant; Inflationists Plan Renewed Drive.

By Franklyn Waltman, Jr.

Fearful lest the Supreme Court in its decision on the validity of the gold clause in Government bonds has left the door slightly open for future damage suits, the Administration last night was giving serious consideration to the withdrawal of the privilege of bondholders to bring suit to collect any sum in excess of payment on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

This was revealed in a high quarter, where it was explained that the Administration could make the Government's victory in the gold clause cases airtight for all time by the passage of a bill—or a rider to a bill—providing that the Court of Claims should not entertain such suits.

Meanwhile the decisions of the high tribunal upholding the Government in all the pending cases caused jubilation in New Deal ranks from President Roosevelt down to members of House and Senate. Especially were the leaders of the inflation block on Capitol Hill enthusiastic and they started immediately talking about further silver legislation and about payment of the World War veterans' bonus in greenbacks.

Thomas Presses Silver Buying.

Contending that the Supreme Court had upheld all that he had striven for in the way of monetary policy, Senator Elmer Thomas, (Democrat), of Oklahoma, leader of the Senate inflation bloc, immediately offered to the works-relief bill a rider providing for the mandatory purchase by the Treasury of 50,000,000 ounces of silver a month until the price of the white metal reaches $1.29 an ounce.

Equally enthusiastic over the Supreme Court rulings, Senator Burton K. Wheeler, (Democrat), of Montana, announced that today he would press for adoption of another rider to the works-relief bill which would finance the $4,880,000,000 measure through the issuance of Treasury notes or greenbacks. He also said the decisions gave him new hope in his fight for the remonetization of silver at 16 to 1.

As the inflationists on Capitol Hill turned their eyes toward future monetary moves, Attorney General Homer S. Cummings and a staff of his assistants started a careful analysis of the court's rulings. There was no doubt in their minds that the Government had won the five cases pending before the Supreme Court, but they wished to determine the ramifications of the decisions on the whole monetary program.

Reports to President.

Earlier in the day the Attorney General reported to the President that the decisions constituted "a complete victory for the Government all along the line." Through the White House secretariat subsequently came the statement that "the President is gratified by the decisions of the Supreme Court."

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau refused to discuss the decisions beyond asserting that "I am very much pleased with the decisions." In fact, all executive officers of the Government were cautious in their comments, due perhaps to the fact that the first reports on the meaning of the decisions was garbled and confusing. Each official expressed a desire to read the text of the court's ruling before commenting.

The President, with Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Secretary Morgenthau, heard the news sitting in the Cabinet room, where a special telephone was connected with Capitol Hill. Later they were joined by the Attorney General and Senate Democratic Leader Joseph T. Robinson. An atmosphere of suppressed excitement permeated the White House before and after the fateful hour of noon when the decisions were revealed.

Court's Finding.

The meaning of the court's 5-to-4 decision in all the cases was clear from the beginning, except in the John M. Perry case, which involved the payments due under gold clauses in Government bonds. At first Administration circles understood this case had been decided in the Government's favor on the ground that the Court of Claims lacked jurisdiction to entertain such a suit. But this was an error.

The court held that Congress lacked the authority to repudiate the Government's contractual obligation in the form of the promise to pay in gold, but that the bondholder has failed to show any damages and consequently was not entitled to payment in excess of the face value of his bond.

It was the latter part of this decision which worried the Government's legal officers. The court's

Continued on Page 11, Column 1.

The Chief Justice

Associated Press Photo.

As Chief Justice Hughes left his home for court to deliver the momentous gold decision.

Liberty Bond Opinion:

The opinion read by Chief Justice Hughes in the Liberty Bond case brought by John M. Perry was as follows:

The certificate from the Court of Claims shows the following facts:

Plaintiff brought suit as the owner of an obligation of the United States for $10,000, known as "Fourth Liberty Loan 4¼% Gold Bond of 1933-1938." This bond was issued pursuant to the Act of September 24, 1917 (40 Stat. 288), as amended, and Treasury Department circular No. 121 dated September 28, 1918. The bond provided: "The principal and interest hereof are payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of value."

Plaintiff alleged in his petition that at the time the bond was issued, and when he acquired it, a dollar in gold consisted of 25.8 grains of gold .9 fine;" that the bond was called for redemption on April 15, 1934, and, on May 24, 1934, was presented for payment; that plaintiff demanded its redemption "by the payment of 10,000 gold dollars each containing 25.8 grains of gold .9 fine;" that defendant refused to comply with that demand, and that plaintiff then demanded "258,000 grains of gold .9 fine, or gold of equivalent value of any fineness, or 16,931.25 gold dollars each containing 15 5-21 grains of gold .9 fine, or 16,931.25 dollars in legal tender currency;" that defendant refused to redeem the bond "except by the payment of 10,000 dollars in legal tender currency;" that these refusals were based on the Joint Resolution of the Congress of June 5, 1933 (48 Stat. 113), but that this enactment was unconstitutional as it operated to deprive plaintiff of his property without due process of law; and that, by this action of defendant, he was damaged "in the sum of $16,931.25, the value of defendant's obligation," for which, with interest, plaintiff demanded judgment.

Defendant demurred upon the ground that the petition did not state a cause of action against the United States.

The Court of Claims has certified the following questions:

"1. Is the claimant, being the holder and owner of a Fourth Liberty Loan 4¼% bond of the United States, of the principal amount of $10,000, issued in 1918, which was payable on and after April 15, 1934, and which bond contained a clause that the principal is 'payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of value,' entitled to receive from the United States an amount in legal tender currency in excess of the face amount of the bond?

"2. Is the United States, as obligor in a Fourth Liberty Loan 4¼% gold bond, Series of 1933-1938, as stated in Question One liable to respond in damages in a suit in the Court of Claims on such bond as an express contract, by reason of the change in or impossibility of performance in accordance with the tenor thereof, due to the provisions of Public Resolution No. 10, 73rd Congress,

Continued on Page 11, Column 3.

Biggest Barrier to U. S. Monetary Program Is Removed.

Congress Rebuked On Bonds, However

Administration Is Flayed in Heated Minority Opinion.

Texts of three opinions other than those which begin on this page, with additional details of the Supreme Court's gold decision, Pages 10, 11, 12 and 13.

By Elliott Thurston.

In another five-to-four decision, of vast economic and historic import, the Supreme Court ruled yesterday that all gold clauses, in Liberty bonds, private contracts, gold certificates, State, municipal and other obligations may be paid in present-day dollars.

By this often recurrent margin of one, the court swept away the biggest barrier before the New Deal, ended weeks of uncertainty, indirectly gave a fillip to stock and commodity markets, and obviated counter-action for which the New Deal was warily, uneasily prepared had the verdict gone the other way.

Though the majority held that the Congress could not erase gold clauses in Government obligations they enthroned a doctrine of damages whereby the holders of Liberty bonds or other Government promises to pay gold would have to show loss to collect more than the dollar face value of their contracts—that is to collect more than current dollars devalued to 59.06 of their former gold parity. And the court held that in the cases at bar no loss was shown. It held that buying power must be considered in ascertaining loss.

New Deal Dollar Sustained.

Since even devalued dollars buy, on the average, more than dollars of the former gold content, the verdict appears to sustain the theory, which the Government had rather hesitatingly advanced, that unless or until the dollar is depreciated drastically, far below its present purchasing power, no loss would result and no damages could be collected.

While the majority thus arrived at conclusions sustaining the New Deal's dollar—to the vast relief of President Roosevelt and the New Deal in general—the victory was not untinged with bitterness. For the minority—the customary four, Justice McReynolds, Butler, Van Devanter and Sutherland—gave vent to as violent an opposition, voiced by Justice McReynolds, as has ever echoed in the walls of the venerable little courtroom.

"The Constitution is gone," exclaimed the gaunt, grim one-time Attorney General. "This is Nero at his worst," he declared. He gloomily foresaw legal and moral chaos—lasting "humiliation." To him all this was flagrant repudiation. The New Deal's monetary policy was the incarnation of "wickedness."

Bristling Excoriations.

These and other bristling excoriations were delivered extemporaneously, while the minority's written opinion was left neglected. Tall, silvery Senator Elmer Thomas, inflationist and dollar devaluationist, was moved to remark that he wants to get a stenographic transcript of a speech that he called more typical of the Senate than the ordinarily restrained court.

There was a tone of stern reproval, even of rebuke to Congress, in the language used by the majority to rule that Congress exceeded its authority in expunging gold clauses in Government bonds. But in the next moment, uneasy Government lawyers and officials, who helped jam the small courtroom, sighed with relief as the Chief Justice held that, even so, the gold clauses could be satisfied

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The Solution to "THE CAPTAIN'S DILEMMA," broadcast last night in The Post's new "What Do YOU Think?" series of radio dramas, appears on Page 7.

Truce in N. Y. Elevator Tie-up Eases City-Wide 'Walk-up'

New York, Feb. 18 (AP).—Warring building service employes and real estate interests ran up a flag of partial truce today after blase New Yorkers had felt the first shock of a test walkout that threatened to become general in a city of skyscrapers.

The truce came in the form of an announcement by Mayor F. H. Laguardia that union leaders, pending City Hall conferences, had agreed to keep employes at work in buildings affected by agreements signed last November to abide by the results of arbitration.

Union officials at once began a check-up to determine what buildings were affected by the agreement. There are about 6,000 of these, it was said.

David Richey, one of the union officials, emphasized that building owners who had not signed the agreement to abide by arbitration results are not protected from strikes pending the conference.

Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, and Maj. Henry Curran, impartial arbiter, who secured the agreement from labor leaders, told the mayor it would protect nearly all buildings affected by today's walkout.

Richey said nearly 200 buildings, many of them towering structures in the fur and garment districts, were affected by the strike today.

The pledge to abide by last November's arbitration agreement was exacted after Mayor LaGuardia had angrily thumped on his desk, it was said, and called union leaders to task.

He was said to have been angered at failure of James J. Bambrick, head of the union, to keep a reported promise that no elevator men in buildings of six stories or more would be called out.

The walkout of elevator operators today was as disturbing as a gondoliers' strike in Venice, since New

Continued on Page 3, Column 2.

Dingell to Urge U. S. to Insure 3 Billion Loans

Fight on Floor Planned in Move to Give Money for Construction.

A movement to overrule the Banking and Currency Committee and win Federal insurance of $3,000,000,000 in loans to industry will be led on the House floor by Representative Dingell (Democrat), of Michigan.

He yesterday protested Congress would be unwise if it failed to approve his amendment, designed to put at least 3,000,000 men to work in the building trades industry. He proposed Federal insurance up to 20 per cent of the total of loans by private interests for new industrial construction, purchase of machinery and repairs and improvements.

Dingell described as inadeuate a plan of Chairman Stegall of the Banking and Currency Committee to seek House approval of a bill to set aside $100,000,000 of funds previously granted to the Federal Housing Administration for improvements and new machinery in apartment houses, hotels, office buildings and industrial plants. The Steagall plan would permit the Government to insure loans only up to $50,000. Grants for new construction would be banned.

Denies "Risk."

"Conservatively speaking," Dingell commented, "40 per cent of the unemployed are in the building trades. If we can put them to work we will eliminate millions of unemployed from our welfare rolls, where they are maintained by taxation."

Uncle Sam, he insisted, could raise all barriers on the program of guaranteeing loans to industry by an additional appropriation of $100,000,000.

"The risk to the Government," he added, "is practically nil because the loans are insured only up to 20 per cent. The insurance premium of ¼ of 1 per cent, to be paid by the borrower, is at least four times the amount necessary to cover the possible losses. There can't be any loss to the Government.

Says No Inflation Needed.

"I'm sure my amendment will have the support of the banking business generally because it will put to work countless millions now bulging in vaults. That money will be released into normal channels of trade. Another thing, this legislation doesn't involve any expansion or inflation of the currency."

Dingell reported replies from a questionnaire he sent to "only a portion" of the country's manufacturers and industrialists showed plans already have been drawn or were under consideration for new construction involving 11,587 projects. He said 36 per cent could not be privately financed without Government-insured loans.

The questionnaire, Dingell explained, also revealed 7,645 firms wished loans of from $1,000 to $50,000; 1,962 sought loans of from $50,000 to $100,000; 1,683 wanted to borrow $100,000 to $500,000; 195 wanted $500,000 to $1,000,000, and 102 needed more than $1,000,000.

"We should do this much to encourage private enterprise," he declared. "If this idea is any good at all—and the Administration concedes it is sound—it should cover all of the construction available."

In Congress

YESTERDAY.

Senate.

Met at noon and recessed at 4:30 p. m.

Debated works and relief bill.

Discussed Supreme Court's gold case decisions.

Finance Committee heard testimony of social insurance program.

Munitions Committee heard denial that collusion figured in Navy's ship program.

House.

Met at noon and adjourned at 8:30 p. m.

Passed Connally oil bill.

Considered minor bills on consent calendar.

Ways and Means Committee considered Wagner-Lewis economic security bill.

Donald R. Richberg, recovery coordinator, advocated equal representation for labor and industry on NRA boards at a Labor Committee hearing.

Rules Committee was asked to vote HOLC inquiry.

TODAY.

Senate.

Meets at noon.

Debates works and relief bill.

Interstate Commerce Committee considers Guffey coal code bill at 10:30 a. m.

Naval Affairs Committee meets at 10:30 a. m. on routine business.

Agriculture Committee meets on routine matters at 10 a. m.

Finance Committee resumes social insurance program at 10 a. m.

Munitions committee continues arms hearings at 10 a. m.

Banking Committee considers bills on calendar at 10:30 a. m.

Appropriations Committee considers State, Justice, Commerce and Labor appropriations at 10:30 a. m.

House.

Meets at noon.

Appropriations Committee considers War Department supply bill.

Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee discusses Rayburn measure to outlaw holding companies.

Foreign Affairs Committee studies private claims against other nations.

Flood Control Committee considers Arkansas River legislation.

Ways and Means Committee resumes executive session consideration of Wagner-Lewis bill.

Between You and Me

A Strong-Arm Victory on Gold; Hughes in a Tight Spot; a New Deal Window Dresser?

By Raymond Clapper

ALTHOUGH President Roosevelt, Attorney General Cummings and other Administration leaders threw their hats in the air and cheered over their victory in the Supreme Court gold cases, the fact is that they have won purely a strong-arm victory, not a moral one.

Eight of the nine members of the Supreme Court agreed that Congress had no right to cancel the gold clause in Liberty bonds and other Government obligations. Every single member of the court except Associate Justice Stone took this position. They were all together on that—Chief Justice Hughes, Left Wingers Brandeis and Cardozo, Right Wingers McReynolds, Van Devanter, Sutherland and Butler, and the open-minded middle-of-the-roader, Roberts.

Justice Stone said that Congress ought to be free to take whatever steps it deemed necessary to stabilize currency.

The others held that when the Government sells a bond and promises to redeem it at a certain time in a given amount of gold it is compelled to stick by that promise, even if it cost $1.69 in present money for every dollar of face value outstanding.

* * * *

But at this point four members of the court rushed in to save the Government from the consequences of its logic. Hughes, Brandeis, Cardozo and Roberts held that although the Government shouldn't have broken its promises, the buyers of the Government bonds had no redress. Stone, by insisting that the Government had acted entirely within its rights, thus arrived at the same conclusion. Therefore, in the end five members of the court, a majority, saved the Government from a humiliating defeat.

It was a modern variation of the old Scotch verdict. The bondholders were right, but they couldn't collect.

* * * *

By this snapper on its decision the court remedied an oversight for which the Administration was to blame in the drafting of the original resolution. It should have inserted in this resolution a provision prohibiting anyone from suing the Government in the Court of Claims to recover damages under the gold clause abrogation.

As was pointed out here recently, the Administration was keenly aware of that fatal oversight and was prepared, in the event the gold cases went against it, to rush such a resolution through Congress to check any claims.

* * * *

Chief Justice Hughes was in a tight spot. As a member of the World Court several years ago he participated in a decision which held against the Brazilian government which had abrogated the gold clause in its bonds. During the argument of the gold cases recently the Chief Justice questioned the Government sharply as to its authority to cancel an obligation of its own making.

* * * *

As to bonds issued by private corporations, by States and municipalities and any other institutions except the Federal Government, the court held that all must accept the superior right of the Federal Government to regulate and alter the value of the national currency.

* * * *

Since the Supreme Court allows the Roosevelt dollar to stand intact, here is the purchasing value of the dollar in January as figured by the national industrial conference board:

1 per cent lower than in December, 1934.

9.7 per cent lower than in January, 1933.

22.4 per cent higher than in January, 1929.

22.5 per cent higher than the average for 1923.

In other words, for those who have any dollars will buy almost one-fourth more than under Coolidge or Hoover, and about 10 per cent less than a year ago.

So those who have to take Roosevelt dollars instead of Old Deal gold will still be able to buy more for their money with it than they would have during the previous decade.

* * * *

In spite of the commotion over Robert Wood, the Sears-Roebuck man, heading an advisory council on the works program, it appears now that this committee may be only window dressing.

Secretary of Commerce Roper is trying against much greater competition to restore to the Department of Commerce some of the glory it had when Hoover held the post. He heard there was to be a gigantic works program and about two weeks ago went to the White House and asked Mr. Roosevelt if he would have any objection to having a committee of business men form a committee to give their ideas as to what the program should be. Mr. Roosevelt didn't mind.

So the Wood committee was set up by the Industrial Advisory Council, which is a group of top-head industrialists who meet in Roper's office every few weeks. This group was formed originally to guide NRA, but it suffered the fate of all advisory committees. Possibly Wood will refuse to pose in the front window and will insist on breaking into the back room, where the works program is decided upon, but if he does he will be a better man than ever was allowed on any other advisory committee.

* * * *

The horse population has been declining for 20 years. Automobiles and tractors are to blame. But the depression checked the decline and all but stopped it last year, when the shrinkage in horse population was only 1 per cent—some 136,000 head. The number of colts has jumped 27 per cent, the largest increase since 1922. Farmers find it cheaper to feed home-grown oats than to buy high-taxed gasoline.

Relief Chief's Removal Asked In W. Va. House

Senate Passes State Liquor Monopoly; Lower Branch Rejects Changes.

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 18 (AP).—The removal of William N. Beehler as State relief administrator was asked by the House of Delegates today.

It acted at a session devoted almost entirely to arguments upon technical changes in a pending bill to rewrite the State workmen's compensation laws and provide appeals from rulings of the compensation commissioner to circuit courts.

Frequent interruptions came from Delegate William Lafon, Democratic floor leader, as he reported progress of liquor control legislation in the Senate, finally to ask appointment of a conference committee to smooth out differences in liquor control ideas of the two branches.

G. O. P. Counter-Move Fails.

The Beehler removal was asked after the delegates had chopped from a resolution making the request all reference to "incompetent and undesirable county relief administrators and their assistants."

A move from the Republican minority to kill the resolution was voted down upon recommendation of Lafon. In opposing the resolution George Rairden (Republican), of Mason, had asserted it was "just another scheme to play politics" and Delegate Janes (Republican), of Barbour, had declared "every mine union in my section has passed resolutions protesting against passage of this measure." Delegate George Shedan (Republican) of Wood, made the unsuccessful move to kill the proposal.

A similar resolution will be considered by the Senate judiciary committee tonight.

Besides passing the administration's liquor monopoly bill, the Senate boosted into position for a vote on passage a bill proposing a State Naval Militia.

Liquor Amendments Refused.

Two other bills were passed, one to increase the amount governmental units may pay toward premiums on bonds of officials and the other rewriting laws relating to posting of bail.

The problem of liquor control went to a conference committee of the Senate and House of Delegates with no indication of what action will be taken or when a report may be submitted.

After the Senate adopted, by a vote of 16 to 13, the administration State monopoly bill with many amendments, the House immediately refused to accept the amendments and sent the measure into the joint body which was appointed late today.

With State prohibition repeal only two weeks away—the amendment is effective March 1—the House and Senate are far apart on their views about control legislation.

Masons Plan To Honor Birth Of Washington

Alexandria Lodge to Give Banquet With High Officers Speaking.

THE WASHINGTON POST BUREAU.
907 Prince St., Alexandria, Va.
Phone Alexandria 523.

Washington's birthday will be observed in Alexandria with a banquet by Alexandria-Washington Lodge of Masons in Armory Hall at 6:30 p. m. More than 400 are expected to attend.

Clyde C. Lamond, jr., worshipful master of the lodge, announced yesterday that the speakers will be the Rev. T. W. Hopper, grand master of Masons in Virginia; James H. Price, Lieutenant Governor of Virginia and past grand master of Virginia; Representative Brook Fletcher, of Ohio, and Francesco Delgado, resident commissioner of the Philippines and grand master of the Philippine Grand Lodge of Masons. C. Philip Heishley, the toastmaster, will be introduced by Mr. Lamond. The Adelphia Quartet, of Philadelphia, and Meyer Goldman's orchestra will furnish music.

A stated communication of Alexandria-Washington Lodge will be called at 5:30 o'clock in the Masonic Temple on Cameron street, to receive the special guests. Representatives of Liberty Lodge, of Beverly, Mass.; William Alcock, and Bryant Baker, of Constitution Lodge, No. 294, Beverly, England, will extend greetings.

On Friday morning, a delegation from Alexandria-Washington Lodge, headed by Mr. Lamond, will place a wreath on the Tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon.

Alexandria retail merchants, beginning at noon today, will hold a dollar day sale under auspices of the Retail Merchants Association. None of the stores participating will open before noon, in order to have their bargains ready for the public. The sale will close at 9 p. m.

Charles Watson, superintendent of the CCC camp at Fort Hunt, was injured yesterday when a Government truck in which he was riding collided with a bus of the A. B. & W. Transit Co. at Fairfax and Gibbon streets. Mr. Watson was taken to the Alexandria Hospital with several broken ribs.

Oriental Lodge, Knights of Pythias, tonight will celebrate the seventy-first anniversary of the founding of the order, in Castle Hall, 319 Cameron street. W. R. Tatspaugh, commander, has asked a full attendance.

The rank of page will be conferred and business transacted. Refreshments will be served and an address delivered by the supreme chancellor.

Collection of clothing and furniture by the Alexandria Chapter of the American Red Cross will be started this morning. Persons having discarded garments or furniture have been asked to leave them where they may be found by the truck drivers.

Funeral services for Walter P. Kerrick, who died Sunday, will be conducted at 10 a. m. tomorrow at the home of his sister, Mrs. Mary J. Priest, 1714 Duke street, by the Rev. Pierce S. Ellis, pastor of the First Baptist Church, and the Rev. Ryland T. Dodge, pastor of the Temple Baptist Church. Members of the Maj. James E. King Camp, United Spanish War Veterans, of which Mr. Kerrick was quartermaster, will be pallbearers. Burial will be in Arlington National Cemetery with military honors.

Lowell Mason To Be Counsel In NRA Probe

Attorney of Darrow Board to Serve in Senate's 'Monopoly' Inquiry.

By Robert C. Albright.

Lowell Mason, attorney for the Darrow board which made a sizzling arraignment of alleged small business "oppression" under NRA, is slated to be counsel for the Senate Judiciary sub-committee investigating NRA monopoly charges, it was learned last night.

Although the appointment has not been announced, Senator King (Democrat), Utah, chairman of the sub-committee, will confer with Mason this morning on the scope of the inquiry.

Sub-committee members plan to name Mason whether or not the Senate appropriates the $5,000 asked to finance the inquiry, it was said. The Senate never has formally authorized the investigation, but the Judiciary Committee has acted and King said the inquiry will go forward.

No Word From President.

Expected word from the White House, advocating extension of NRA for two years, failed to reach the Capitol yesterday, but Donald Richberg, New Deal coordinator, told the House Labor Committee he favored NRA control of "public officials with no partisan interests," rather than joint representation by employes and labor. The President's own NRA message is expected today or tomorrow.

Richberg testified at House hearings on the bill of Representative Connery (Democrat), Massachusetts, to give labor representation on code authorities and other recovery agencies. The NRA counsel took the view that joint employer-labor representation might aggravate hostilities between the two groups and this is precisely what the Administration does not want.

Data Sought.

The Senate Judiciary sub-committee meantime called on both the Federal Trade Commission and the Commerce Department for data on alleged antitrust law transgressions under NRA. Witnesses will be called from both agencies and the Department of Justice, Chairman King said, adding, however, that neither he nor Senator Borah (Republican), Idaho, a member of the sub-committee, plan to confine hearings to "official" testimony.

The Judiciary sub-committee study started when a resolution by Senators McCarran (Democrat), Nevada, and Nye (Republican), North Dakota, for a broad delving into NRA practices, was referred to the Senate Finance Committee over loud protests from its authors, King and Borah insist a monopoly study should form the preliminary basis for extension of the present set-up.

The President's awaited message is expected to call for some modification in present NRA antitrust provisions. He may seek NRA extension for one year, with authority to extend it another year if necessary.

Stomach Upside Down, Girl Reaches Hospital

Fall River, Mass., Feb. 18 (AP).—It takes more than an upside down stomach and a 1,500-mile jaunt on a train to drive away the smile which has won for 10-year-old Alyce Jane McHenry the title of "Sunshine."

The little girl arrived at the Truesdale Hospital today from her home in Omaha, Nebr., to await the return of Dr. Philemon E. Truesdale, noted surgeon, now on a trip to the West Indies.

Earthquake Rocks Athens.

Athens, Greece, Feb. 18 (U.P.). — Houses crumbled in an earthquake today which shook the Chalkidiki and Macedonia districts. People fled into the open and no casualties were reported.

Post Awaits Propeller For Start of Flight

Los Angeles, Feb. 18 (AP).—Now that he is about to get compass difficulties adjusted, Wiley Post is having a new propeller air-expressed from the East for use on his substratosphere flight to New York.

Allowing for tests of the new propeller and selection of good landing weather at New York, Post's associates said Thursday morning would be the earliest possible time he could leave.

Brandon Acquitted of Theft.

Los Angeles, Feb. 18 (AP).—Harry C. Brandon, former manager of David Hutton, once husband of Aimee Semple McPherson, was acquitted today of charges of grand theft and burglary. Brandon was accused of taking a $500 bond from a safe in Angelus Temple in June, 1933.

General Reductions in Our Haberdashery Department

PAJAMAS — English Twills, Madras and Silks.

$2.50 PAJAMAS *now* $1.95
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RUXTON SHIRTS — Whites . . . or smart new patterns and colours.

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The final word in protection—the famous Dodge safety all-steel body is known to nearly 3,000,000 Dodge owners.

Only the genius of a manufacturing organization such as Dodge—with such complete facilities, with 20 years of experience in building nearly three million fine vehicles—could create such astounding dollar-for-dollar value!

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Delivers Now For Just A Few Dollars More Than The Lowest-Priced Cars

Carroll Plans New Schools

Funds Sought for Buildings at New Windsor, Mt. Airy and Westminster.

Westminster, Md., Feb. 18 (Spl.). At a meeting held in the courthouse here today members of the State Legislature from Carroll County were requested by the county commissioners to introduce a bill to allow the county to borrow up to $200,000 for the purpose of erecting new high school buildings at Westminster, New Windsor and Mount Airy.

The meeting followed action taken last week when a committee from the local Parent-Teacher Association appeared before the Board of Education and the county commissioners, in the interest of securing a new school. It was the suggestion of committee that the school be erected in units as an economy measure.

According to the county commissioners, the Mount Airy school recently destroyed by fire will be replaced immediately, but that buildings for Westminster and New Windsor would not be obtained under the proposed plan until 1936. The commissioners asserted, however, that if they can secure a proposed grant of $420,000 under the Federal permanent public building plan, the new schools may be erected prior to 1936.

Included in the request for Federal funds are the following items: Westminster School, $150,000; New Windsor School, $60,000; Mount Airy School, $40,000; Finksburg School, $20,000; courthouse improvements, $25,000; new roads, $10,000; resurfacing roads, $25,000.

Wire Station Closing Voted

Virginia Board Rules on Telegraph Service Requests.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 18 (AP).—The State corporation commission today handed down the following orders:

Permission for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad and the Western Union Telegraph Co. to discontinue telegraph service at Christian, Va., effective April 1. The Chesapeake & Ohio was ordered to employ an agent to manage railroad business there.

Permission for the Southern Railway and the Western Union to discontinue telegraph service at Drewryville, Va., March 17. The Southern was ordered to maintain an agency station.

Permission for the Southern Railway to discontinue its agency station at Pleasant Shade, Va., March 17. Denial of the Southern Railway's request to discontinue its agency at Fort Mitchell, Va., and denial of the Southeastern Express Co.'s request to discontinue its express agency at Fort Mitchell, Va.

Home Must Unbolt Doors.

Hagerstown, Md., Feb. 18 (Spl.).—Exit doors at Bellevue, the Washington County home for the poor, must be left unbolted, the grand jury said in its report to the court. When members visited the institution last week they found several doors bolted. The report held a fire hazard existed.

Apple Growers Warned to Curb The Mice Menace

Winchester, Va., Feb. 18 (Spl.).—Apple growers in the Shenandoah Valley were warned today by D. A. Spencer, district investigator of the United States Biological Survey, that unless they take immediate steps to control the "mice menace" they are threatened with the loss of "a surprisingly large number" of trees.

Inspection of the orchards since the disappearance of snow, he said, reveals many of the trees have been girdled by the mice, tender roots in many cases having been gnawed in two by the pests.

The extent of the injury, if not corrected, will show next summer in dying branches and eventually in death of the tree, he added.

Virginia Still Seeking Data on Public Works

Richmond, Va., Feb. 18 (Spl.).—Although February 11 was the official deadline for the return of questionnaires listing work which Virginia political subdivisions eventually will require to be done, the State engineer for public works has been instructed to continue to obtain complete information from every county in the State as rapidly as possible.

To date more than $70,000,000 is listed on questionnaires from cities and towns and a few counties that have returned them. Several towns and cities have failed to file questionnaires, according to the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.

Warm Weather Ends Ice Dangers in Bay

Baltimore, Feb. 18 (AP).—The return of springlike weather to Maryland has ended the ice danger in the Chesapeake Bay. Harbor Engineer F. M. Kipp said today both his ice breakers, the Latrobe and Annapolis, are now tied up at their docks.

"Smaller creeks still have ice," he said. "We received a call from the Magothy River this morning, but our boats can not break ice in the shallow waters. The bay situation has completely cleared up."

West Virginia Student Tests Law on Military

Morgantown, W. Va., Feb. 18 (Spl.).—A test case on compulsory military training has come up in West Virginia University in the case of Donald E. Graham, who has refused to enroll in military science, as required by State law. He has been ordered by the university board of governors to enroll in the military course or drop out of the school.

Graham is a member of the American Friends Society, Quaker organization, and is conscientiously opposed to any military service. The society is expected to carry the case further.

17 Works Projects Listed by Accomac

Accomac, Va., Feb. 18 (AP).—Seventeen projects, with a total cost of more than $300,000, were evaluated by the Accomac County PWA planning board this week and plans were forwarded to the State engineer today for his approval.

Worries of Gold Clause Ended, Roosevelt Will Visit Harvard

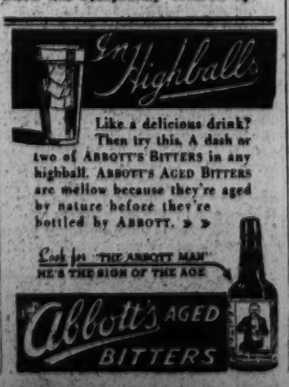
President Leaves Saturday for Alma Mater to See His Son, Franklin, Jr., Initiated Into the Fly Club—Fishing Trip in Offing.

Relieved of all the worry involved in the gold cases, President Roosevelt will leave Saturday to pay a visit to his old Alma Mater—Harvard—and see his son, Franklin, jr., initiated into the Harvard Fly Club.

The President will make the trip by train, arriving in time for ceremonies that night. As an undergraduate at Harvard 30 years ago Mr. Roosevelt was a member of the Fly Club. The President is expected to leave Boston for his home at Hyde Park, N. Y., after the initiation. He will remain there over the week-end and possibly as long as the middle of next week.

The trip is the first of two short vacations now planned. Mr. Roosevelt hopes to be able to get away the latter part of next month for a two weeks' fishing cruise off the coast of Florida.

The second trip will be a duplicate of the voyage the President made last year aboard Vincent Astor's yacht Nourmahal. Tentative plans call for his departure about March 1.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DAILY SPECIALS

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19TH

PURE CANDIES

Jersey Cream Wrapped Caramels 50¢ Value—*full pound* 19¢
Vanilla Creamed Almonds 40¢ Value—*full pound* 17¢
Chocolate Covered Peppermints 40¢ Value—*full pound* 17¢
Home Made Almond Coffee Ring 30¢ Value 15¢

AT THE FOUNTAINS

Virginia Ham Sandwich and Coffee *regular 25¢* 15¢
Frosted Milk Shake *regular 15¢* 10¢
Coffee or Tea with Cake *regular 20¢* 15¢
Chocolate Ice Cream Soda *regular 15¢* 10¢

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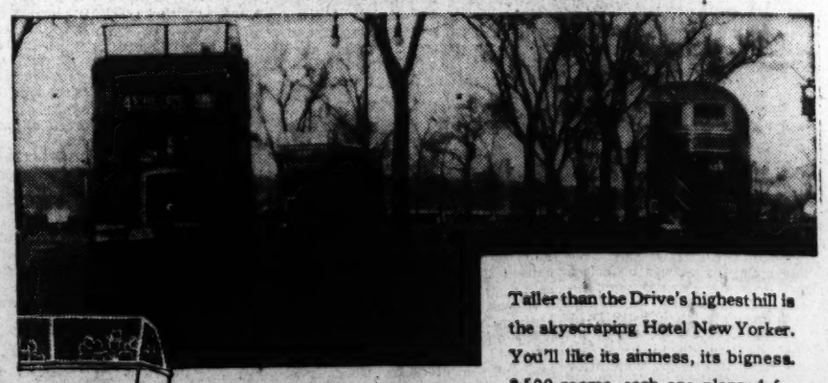

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MANY ROOMS AS LOW AS $3.00

Project Hinges Upon Accepting Rights of Way

Action of Virginia Road Official on Arlington Job Awaited.

ARLINGTON COUNTY BUREAU OF THE POST.
Tel. Cla. 509. Clarendon, Va.

The completion of the Lee boulevard approach to the Arlington Memorial Bridge hinges on the acceptance by Col. H. G. Shirley, State highway commissioner, of rights of way now in the hands of the engineers, it was revealed last night.

The cost to the State of the rights of way required from Station 107 in Lyon Park to the bridge will be approximately $100,000. Options on practically all the land needed have been taken.

The State already has expended more than $100,000 for rights of way, and despite the fact the planned boulevard now ends in a field at Lyon Park, there is much concern among county leaders whether the State will grant another $100,000.

The State, county and Federal governments are cooperating on the project. It is said everything possible will be done to have the State take up the options.

It is understood there will be a joint meeting Saturday of officials of the State highway department, the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission to complete plans for the State's advertising for bids for construction of the road.

The board of zoning appeals of Arlington County will meet at 2:30 p. m. February 27 to consider the question of changing the boulevard set-back from Station 107 to the bridge from 60 to 25 feet.

The February term of the circuit court for Arlington County opened yesterday morning, with Corporation Judge William P. Wools, of Alexandria, on the bench. Circuit Court Judge Walter T. McCarthy was absent, hearing cases at Manassas.

After reading of the docket by Clerk John A. Petty and setting of a number of civil cases for trial, court adjourned to Monday morning.

Standing committees of the Arlington-Fairfax Counties Volunteer Firemen's Association will be appointed tonight at the Ballston firehouse.

Reports will be made on the Rescue Squad Training Schools, being held at the Arlington, Jefferson, Clarendon and Cherrydale firehouses.

An exhibition drill will be held at the riding hall at Fort Myer tonight in honor of the reserve officers attending the annual meeting of the National Council Reserve Officers of the United States.

The drill scheduled Friday afternoons will be held Thursday afternoon instead.

John Lyon Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, will meet tonight in the Moose Hall, at Clarendon.

Richard R. C. Moncure, of East Falls Church, has been appointed by John Q. Rhoades, State motor vehicle commissioner, as distributor of automobile license plates for Arlington County. Moncure will succeed J. V. Turner, also of East Falls Church, resigned.

The 1935 license tags will be on sale after March 15, Moncure stated that during the rush period up to and including April 1 he will maintain offices opposite the Arling County courthouse. At other times he will have his office in East Falls Church.

Virginia motorists must display the 1935 tag after April 1.

Students Stricken; Food Is Analyzed

65 Chestertown College Pupils Made Ill.

Chestertown, Md., Feb. 18 (AP).—Samples of food believed to have made 65 Washington College students ill is being analyzed by bacteriologists in the State Laboratory at Baltimore.

The students were seized with acute pains and nausea. Some were sent home and others to the school infirmary. All have recovered.

At first it was believed they were suffering from ptomaine poisoning. Their rapid recovery since Friday, when they became ill, caused Dr. Ralph G. Beachley, deputy State health officer and health director at the college, to abandon this diagnosis, however.

As New York Throng Waited for Elevators

LOU FREEDMAN'S ENTIRE STOCK
of HABERDASHERY and HATS
NOW IN THE HANDS OF HOLSTEIN'S
MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE
(THIS STORE ONLY)
REGARDLESS OF PRICE!

A crowd quickly gathered when 12 elevators in this Times Square building stopped as operators walked out in show of strength preliminary to planned general strike. Peace seemed set last night, however.

Partial Truce to Ease Tie-up in N. Y. Buildings

Lunch-Carrying Crowds Jest About 'Walk-up' in City's Skyscrapers.

Continued from Page 1.

Yorkers do so much of their traveling in vertical directions.

Scenes at buildings first affected by the action of the building employes this morning had their comic touches, and were marked by the jovial tolerance with which Manhattanites frequently regard inconvenient events.

Many Carry Lunches.

"Well, I wanted to reduce anyway," was a common bon mot in skyscraper lobbies—and stenographers began their treks toward the stratosphere.

Business men equipped themselves with lunches before climbing, prepared for the novel experience of being marooned in their lofty offices.

"So long, old man," a filing clerk said to another working in an office several floors from his. "See you some time."

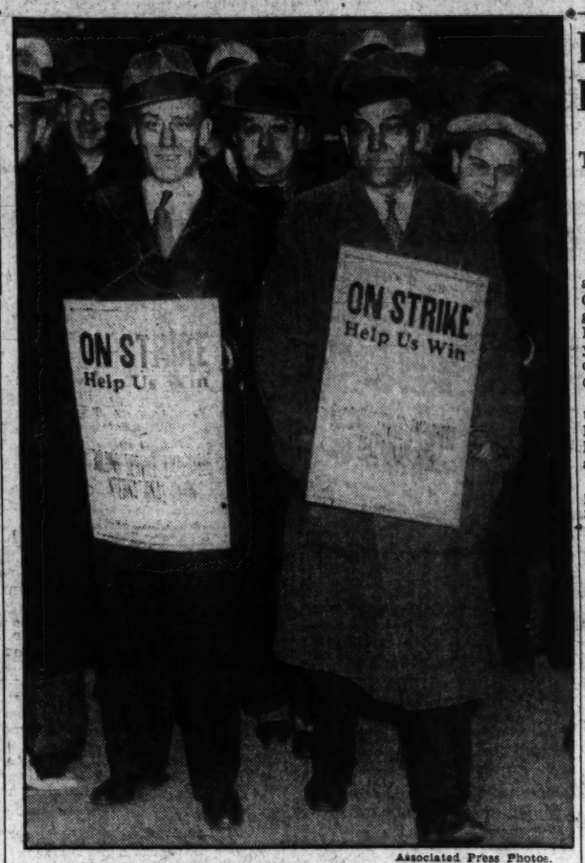
Several office employes walked 20 flights and more; anxious friends and relatives are awaiting reports from them.

In the lobby of a tall building in the garment manufacturing sector of the city were gathered many women employes of a dressmaking concern with offices on the twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth floors. They did not want to climb the stairs.

"So you won't walk, eh?" a striking unionist told them.

The girls walked then—walked home.

Nothing stops Uncle Sam, that intrepid carrier of the mails. A special policeman, a man of assorted talents, operated an elevator in one skyscraper affected by the strike. His one passenger was a mail carrier, and the postcards and mid-month bills got through.



Associated Press Photos.

Union elevator operators paraded the streets as the strike got under way. They carried placards warning against riding elevators with strikebreakers.

Entertainment Planned By Charles Town Lions

Charles Town, W. Va., Feb. 18 (Spl.).—"The Dixie Blackbird Minstrel and Revue," sponsored by the Charles Town Lions Club for the joint benefit of the Charles Town High School Athletic Association and the club, will be presented in the local high school auditorium, Thursday and Friday evenings, February 28 and March 1. The show is under the direction of Miss Julia Sullivan, of Atlanta, Ga.

Harry J. Cain, Charles H. Strider, Sam Blum, Alvin Ennis, Howard Sechrist, Catherine Baker, Louise Dunaway, Kathleen Miley, Frances Judd, Mrs. Charles Willis, Francina Stonesifer, Kathleen Hensler, Mary Louise Huntzberry and Elizabeth Dodd are included in the cast.

Garden Club Sets Wild Flower Study

Botanist to Take Part in Orkney Springs Meeting.

Winchester, Va., Feb. 18 (AP).—Digressing from the usual programs, the Garden Club of Virginia today announced that a study of wild flowers, under the direction of an expert botanist, will feature the organization's annual meeting to be held at Orkney Springs, June 13-14.

The members will visit Shrine Mont, Bird Haven, Skyline Drive and Harrisonburg during the sessions. A wild flower exhibit is being arranged at Harrisonburg.

This will be the first annual meeting of the clubs not to be held in a city.

Kansas House Votes Moratorium Extension

Topeka, Kans., Feb. 18 (AP).—The Kansas House of Representatives today passed by an overwhelming vote a proposal to extend until March 1, 1937, the State's mortgage moratorium law. The bill now goes to the Senate.

Under the present law district court judges are authorized to allow extension of redemption periods on property on which mortgages have been foreclosed.

Suit Dismissal Denied.

Lynchburg, Va., Feb. 18 (AP).—T. G. Hobbs, city attorney, has been advised that the circuit court of Roanoke Saturday denied the motion of the Appalachia Electric Power Co. to dismiss the suit instituted by the City of Lynchburg in that court, in which the city attacks the claim of the defendant company that it has perpetual franchise rights here. This will bring the controversy before the courts on its merits.

Lawyer Backed For Judgeship

T. M. Anderson Supported for Montgomery's Juvenile Bench.

Thomas M. Anderson, Rockville attorney, has been recommended to Gov. Nice for judge of the Montgomery County Juvenile Court at Rockville, Md., it was announced yesterday by Walter W. Dawson, chairman of the Republican State central committee for the county.

Anderson is one of the most popular members of the Republican Party in the county. It is believed his appointment will be generally acceptable.

He is a resident of Rockville and practices law there. He was chairman of the Fusion central committee in the last campaign, and in 1930 made a surprisingly good run against the veteran Democratic nominee, former State Senator Robert G. Hilton, losing by only 100 votes.

Capt. Harold C. Smith, Rockville lawyer, previously had been indorsed for judge of the county police court, and Herman C. Heffner, of Takoma Park, for police justice of that town. Fourteen nominees were listed for justice of the peace. The incumbents do not leave office until May.

Pennsylvanian Killed By Auto in Maryland

Laurel, Md., Feb. 18 (AP).—A man identified as Joseph F. Canning, of Harrisburg, Pa., was struck and fatally injured near here by the automobile of Francis Boone.

Canning was said to have stepped off a bus into the path of Boone's machine.

Clinic Set at Orange.

Orange, Va., Feb. 18 (Spl.).—During the week of February 25, in the Baptist Church at Orange, a free clinic for the diagnosis of tuberculosis in children will be conducted by a specialist of the State health department. This clinic will be under the auspices of the county board of health and in cooperation with physicians of the county.

2 Women Spies Die Under Ax Of Executioner

Baroness Von Berg, Frau Von Natzmer Refused Reprieve by Hitler.

Continued from Page 1.

not learned, was suspected in the plot and fled. Subsequently, she shot herself.

Isobel Steele Denies Women Were Beheaded

New York, Feb. 18 (AP).—Lillian Isobel Steele, American writer imprisoned in Germany for knowledge of the espionage activities for which Frau Renate von Natzmer and Baroness Benita von Berg were beheaded, refused today to believe them dead.

"I know they are not dead," the Hollywood writer said. "It was all arranged. They were to get 20 years' imprisonment at hard labor.

"The German government is using this as propaganda."

Miss Steele said that she had known the entire group that revolved around Baron Sosnowski's "strange charm."

She did not realize, she said, that it was a nest of intrigue that the former Polish army officer was allegedly conducting to attain Germany's dearest secrets for Poland.

Reason for Arrest.

"But afterward," she said, "after they were arrested, I knew. And changing the names I wrote a play about it—that's why I was arrested."

"Baroness Von Buehl, who gave the information that caused Baroness Von Berg and Frau Von Natzmer to be arrested, also caused my arrest," Miss Steele said.

She said that Sosnowski had been freed and had returned to Poland.

"I was reliably informed about that before I left Berlin," she said.

Miss Steele charged that the real betrayal of Sosnowski's espionage was made by his protege, Lea Niako, a Polish dancer posing as one of his agents but secretly an agent of the German secret police.

"She was the most beautiful yet the most fatal person I have ever known," Miss Steele said.

Woodmen of the World Plan Part in Drive

Clarksburg, W. Va., Feb. 18 (Spl.). Thirty-five officials of the Woodmen of the World from West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and District of Columbia gathered here today and formed plans for participation of the area in a national membership campaign.

Speakers included Orson Stiles, of Omaha, Nebr., national sales manager; Ernest Olsen, of Washington, Maryland and District manager, and Sterling C. Holston, of Huntington, W. Va., State manager.

Ex-King Alfonso Sued for Divorce, Report in Madrid

Madrid, Feb. 18 (U.P.).—The Left Wing newspaper La Tierra tonight published a report that former Queen Victoria of Spain has begun suit for divorce from former King Alfonso XIII, and said the former monarch plans to make his future exile home in Portugal.

The newspaper said Alfonso's attorney in England was handing the divorce action for Victoria. It said the former British princess is seeking a division of the royal property.

The paper added: "The chief obstacle is that Don Alfonso is not facilitating this division. Victoria's attorney is demanding the dowry of nearly $300,000 which she brought to the marriage and the accumulated interest on it, so it can be readily understood why Don Alfonso is resisting the division of property."

Daniel W. Price Funeral Today

Funeral services for Daniel Webster Price, 72, retired farmer and lifelong resident of Montgomery County, Md., will be held at 2 p. m. today at the Montgomery Methodist Protestant Church at Clagettsville. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Fred R. Barnes, pastor of Clarksburg, M. E. circuit. Burial will be in the church cemetery.

Mr. Price died Sunday at his home in Damascus, Md., after an illness of four years. He was well known throughout the county. The body will remain at the Beale funeral home at Damascus until the funeral.

Surviving are his wife, the former Miss Jennie Miles; six daughters, Mrs. Cleveland Ludlow, of Virginia; Mrs. Melvin Beall and Mrs. Roby Brown, both of Clarksburg; Mrs. Wesley Smith, of Purdum; Mrs. Leslie Windsor, of Hyattstown, and Mrs. Charles Brown, of Gaithersburg, and one son, Linwood Price, of Damascus.

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Clearance at 1/2 and MORE! sale

A variety of odd lots and discontinued items that must go to make room for new shipments soon to arrive. All gathered on the Fifth Floor for selection at savings of One-Half and More! ALL SALES FINAL.

1,000 Pcs. of Odd DINNERWARE
Crown Ducal—Spode—Johnson Bros.—Also Domestic
—FORMER 15c TO $2.00 VALUES—
NOW 5c to 50c EACH

1,000 Pcs. ITALIAN & DOMESTIC POTTERY
Reduced One-Half and More to
25c - 50c - 75c - $1 - $1.25 - $1.50
Also LINENS and some FABRICS and EMBROIDERIES

A Special Karpen Purchase
enables us to offer once again a
Studio Couch Sensation

$44.50

This is NOT just another Studio Couch, but a finely built KARPEN couch, with 2 innerspring mattress units and 3 spring-filled pillows.

Shown as Double Bed

Shown as Twin Beds

If we had bought these at regular prices, we should have had to ask much more for these splendid Double Studio Couches! A remarkable value with two comfortable Karpen innerspring mattress units and three box-edged spring-filled pillows. Other features include crowned center construction to prevent sagging, welted front and sides, button tufted with matching material, covering over springs and beautiful living room upholsteries. See these unusual values today.

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He realizes that Washington property values are climbing skyward and he realizes that our service will direct him to shrewd investment sources.

Since he understands his inventory and we know Washington realty, he manages his retail stock himself and leaves his investments to us.

This merchant receives as much from income on wise investments as he does from buying in carload lots because our Investment Service selects for him unusual values in three-family dwellings and small apartment houses.

For investment properties of all kinds offering "Verified Values" —consult our executives today.

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Over Washington's Birthday!
RAILROAD ROUND-TRIP FARES REDUCED 1/3
These reductions enable you to take an extended holiday at substantial savings. Go somewhere . . . enjoy your trip . . . BY TRAIN
Tickets good leaving ... time from Noon, Thursday, ... to Noon, Sunday, Feb. $1, $1.50 ... ing on all trains ... midnight, Mar...
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Scarlett to Fight Annulment; Denies Bride's Coercion Charge

George S. Scarlett 3d will contest the suit filed yesterday by his bride, the former Jane Cooke, of Chevy Chase, for an annulment of their marriage, it was announced by his attorney, Claude A. Thompson.

"Her charges are groundless and without any merit whatsoever," Thompson said.

In asking the District Supreme Court to annul the marriage, Mrs. Scarlett, through Alvin L. Newmyer, attorney, accused Scarlett of getting her to the altar through fraud, coercion and duress.

Scarlett, 21-year-old athlete of Winston-Salem, N. C., married the 20-year-old girl January 25 while he was employed by her father, Howard deWalden Cooke, as a chauffeur. Afterward the couple, accompanied by Miss Anne Cooke, the bride's sister, motored to Georgia on a honeymoon trip.

In her petition, Mrs. Scarlett said her husband threatened to kill her and "then go to the electric chair" himself unless she married him.

The petition for an annulment said Mrs. Scarlett "as the youngest daughter in the household had been reared in an atmosphere of refinement and was not accustomed to the company of young men, nor was she permitted to engage in social activities except under the strict chaperonage of her parents." Consequently, it added, she was unfamiliar with worldly affairs.

She first met Scarlett, the petition said, when he started to work in the Cooke household.

Scarlett told her he was in Washington merely on a vacation and that he not only held "substantial" positions with a railroad and a tobacco company in Winston-Salem, but had a "substantial bank account and was financially independent," the petition said.

These claims, she said, were untrue. Actually, she told the court, Scarlett wanted her to support him from her own means and those of her family.

When they were married, Mrs. Scarlett said, her chauffeur-husband had only $38, and asked her to support him until he decided what he would do.

Scarlett left Washington a week ago to join his parents at Winston-Salem. Before leaving, he told reporters he still was in love with his wife. Since then his attorney has heard he was ill.

Breckinridge, Dixie Editor, Is Dead at 67

Lexington Leader, Active in Politics, Succumbs to Long Illness.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 18 (AP).—Desha Breckinridge, Kentucky publisher, political leader and sportsman, died at his home here today after a long illness. He was 67 years old.

The complication of diseases which attacked him months ago ended a career of nearly 40 years in Kentucky journalism.

Breckinridge had directed the Lexington Herald since 1897, when he became manager, during the editorship of his father, William Campbell Preston Breckinridge. The next year he bought the paper and became its editor on his father's death in 1904. He was known as a man who never allowed his business department to influence his policies.

The publisher owned a racing stable and fought many battles for the "sport of kings" in Kentucky. He was a champion of the parimutuel system of betting. He never, however, realized his ambition of winning the Kentucky Derby.

The Herald, under his control, was one of the first Kentucky papers to support the tobacco cooperative movement whi.h began in 1920 and has come to belated fruition under the AAA. With vigor he supported better roads for Kentucky.

Mr. Breckinridge turned to the newspaper business after experience at the law, for which he was educated at Princeton and elsewhere, and politics and war.

He resigned as deputy collector of internal revenue to enter the Spanish-American War as aid de camp on the staff of his uncle, Maj. Gen. John Cabell Breckinridge.

At the home when he died were his wife, Mrs. Mary LeBus Breckinridge, and his sister, Dr. Sophonisba Breckinridge, of Chicago, and Mrs. Lyman Chalkley, of Lexington. A brother, Robert J. Breckinridge, of Lexington, also survives.

Operator of Railroad Signals Flashes His 'O. K.' and Dies

Clarence Middleton, Veteran Operator of Train Switches at Hyattsville, Is Found Dead in Tower There by Conductor.

"O. S. West extra 5089 by Halethorpe," ticked a telegraph operator at 4:20 a. m. yesterday in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad switch tower at Halethorpe, Md.

"O. K.—J. D." answered Charles Hutchinson, 65, veteran telegraph operator of the Alexandria Junction switch tower at Hyattsville.

Ten minutes later the Baltimore-Laurel special passenger train pulled into Laurel, Md., and prepared to switch tracks for a return trip. The conductor alighted, picked up a railroad telephone and called "J. D." There was no answer.

"Something wrong with J. D.," he flashed Halethorpe.

"Something wrong with J. D.," Halethorpe flashed Washington.

"Find what is wrong with J. D," Washington signaled to special freight 686, nearing Hyattsville.

Clarence Middleton, conductor of freight 686, brought his train to a halt and dashed up the wooden steps of the red frame tower. Behind a massive row of levers, where for 30 years he had signaled speeding flyers and lumbering freights, lay Hutchinson—dead.

Fellow workers said he was born in Baltimore and had been employed by the railroad for 50 years. He is survived by his wife and one daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Rutherford, who lives with her parents. Hutchinson's death was discovered before any trains were held up, they said.

Loughran Estate Receiver Sought

Widow of Son Asks Check on Share in Income.

Appointment of a receiver to take over and manage the $1,000,000 estate of the late Daniel Loughran, sr., was sought in the District Supreme Court yesterday by Mrs. Ruth Loughran, widow of Daniel Loughran, jr., a deceased son.

Mrs. Loughran said she had not been given her full share of the estate's income, which she estimated to be $70,000 a year. She asked the court compel an accounting.

Mrs. Loughran at first was cut off from any share of her husband's interest in his father's estate. She carried her battle to the United States Supreme Court, where she obtained a ruling holding her entitled to all her husband's rights under the Daniel Loughran, sr., will.

Weak Heart Blamed For Maj. Ross' Death

San Francisco, Feb. 18 (AP).—Two physicians testified today that Maj. Charles A. Ross, who died after a scuffle in a night club February 5, could have been killed by being thrown down the flight of stairs leading to the club, but a weak heart was the immediate cause of death.

The testimony came at a preliminary hearing into manslaughter charges against Joe Vanessi and Clem Gaviati, owners of the club, and Sam Ehrlich, "bouncer."

Paul Grove, Sr., Insurance Man Here, Dies at 62

District Resident More Than 50 Years, Active in Civic Life.

Paul F. Grove, sr., 62, widely known in the insurance business here, died at his residence, 5620 Colorado avenue northwest, yesterday after a brief illness.

A resident of Washington more than half a century, Mr. Grove was identified with insurance circles for 40 years. He was active in civic and fraternal life.

Mr. Grove was a past master of Federal Lodge, F. A. A. M.; past grand commander of Columbia Commandery, Knights Templar; a member of Almas Temple and the Tall Cedars of Lebanon, Kallipolis Grotto, Eureka Chapter, No. 4.

He was a past president of the Optimist Club, an Elk and a member of the Washington Board of Trade.

Surviving Mr. Grove are his wife, Mrs. Nellie Friebus Grove; a son, Paul F. Grove; a granddaughter, Ruth Clayton Grove, and a brother, Harry C. Grove.

Funeral services will be held at Calvary M. E. Church tomorrow at 1 p. m. Burial will be in Glenwood Cemetery.

Dr. Herbert A. Pullen Dead in Florida at 61

St. Petersburg, Fla., Feb. 18 (AP).—Dr. Herbert A. Pullen, 61, past president of the American Society of Orthodontists and a former dean of Buffalo University, Buffalo, N. Y., died last night of a heart attack.

He is survived by his wife.

Famous Fliers Will Assemble Here Tonight

Pangborn, Turner, Many Others Slated to Be at Annual Reception.

One of the largest gatherings of famous fliers ever to assemble here is promised for the fifth annual reception for distinguished pilots of 1934 in the Hotel Raleigh tonight.

Roscoe Turner and Clyde Pangborn, prize winners in the recent London-to-Melbourne air race are among those expected to arrive today. They are scheduled to land at Bolling Field at 10:30 this morning in the ship they flew in the international air classic.

Maj. James H. Doolittle, who recently established a West-to-East transcontinental speed record for transport planes of 11 hours and 59 minutes, arrived yesterday afternoon from St. Louis in his special plane.

Other well-known pilots and participants in record flights of the year who have indicated to C. H. Warrington, president of the Aero Club of Washington, that they will attend include Prof. and Mrs. Jean Piccard, whose balloon flight into the stratosphere was an outstanding air event; Lieut. Comdr. Knefler McGinnis, who led a squadron of Navy planes on a flight from California to Hawaii; Capt. Boris Sergievsky, holder of numerous flying boat records; Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker and others.

Women pilots will be represented by Helen MacCloskey, holder of a new light plane speed record, and Louise Thaden, recently elected national secretary of the National Aeronautic Association. She is holder of endurance and speed records.

Byrd Returns to Civilization; Expedition $50,000 'in the Red'

Second in Command Is Wed as Flagship Reaches Wellington, New Zealand, on Long Trip Back Home.

Wellington, New Zealand, Feb. 19 (Tuesday) (AP).—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, who arrived at civilization here yesterday with his second Antarctic expedition, disclosed today that the expedition is in debt to the extent of $50,000.

"I am not unduly concerned," he said, "as my credit is still good and every account will be settled."

A year, two months and six days after their departure from Wellington, the expedition reached here aboard its flagship, straight into the hottest of an unprecedentedly warm summer in New Zealand.

With the expedition were two cows and a calf, and 37 penguins traveling from Little America to Big America in a special ice chamber. They were the only comfortable ones aboard the admiral's flagship.

Before the vessel touched land, Dr. Thomas C. Poulter, second in command, was whisked ashore in a special launch to meet his bride-to-be, Miss Helen Gray, who had come here to meet him.

They were married tonight. Admiral Byrd gave the bride away. Arrangements for the wedding were completed by radio. Dr. Poulter met Miss Gray when he was a member of the faculty of Iowa Wesleyan College. She later assisted him in scientific work and while Dr. Poulter was in the Antarctic has been caring for his three children by a former marriage.

As the flagship approached shore those aboard the welcoming launch saw the ship's personnel clustered along the deck rail. Some were heavily bearded and had long, flowing locks. Admiral Byrd remained on the bridge, placidly smoking a pipe. He will go to Auckland to meet Mrs. Byrd, who is expected to arrive there Thursday.

Geologist members of the expedition said there were no commercially valuable minerals in the Antarctic continent. Traces of molybdenite and lead were found, also extensive deposits of coal located in the Queen Maude range. But their inaccessibility outweighs their value.

Allie Young, Senator In Kentucky, Is Dead

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 18 (AP).—Allie W. Young, of Morehead, Democratic national committeeman from Kentucky, and a State Senator since 1923, died at a hospital here today. He was 69 years old. He first became known in Kentucky politics in 1899, when he managed the campaign of William Goebel, who was assassinated shortly after his election as Governor.

Mrs. F. E. Zepp Dead; Formerly Lived Here

Word was received here yesterday of the death of Mrs. F. E. Zepp, formerly of Washington, in Miami.

Widely known in Washington and the Shenandoah Valley, Mrs. Zepp will be buried at Star Tannery, Va., today at 3 p. m.

Surviving her are her husband, three daughters, Mrs. Maud Miller, Mrs. C. M. Wood, both of Miami, and Mrs. R. L. Eupfler, of Burlington, W. Va., and two sons, Guy F. Zepp, of River Bend, Mount Vernon boulevard, and Albert Zepp, of Miami.

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In preparation for the June, 1935,
VIRGINIA BAR EXAMS
Beginning Tues., Feb. 19, 1935, 8:15 p. m. Classes every Tues. & Thurs. 8:15 to 10:15 p. m. Terms, $45.00, payable conveniently, or $40.00 cash. Herbert R. Grossman, LL. M., Ph. D. NAt. 3370. 707 Investment Bldg.

EDITORIAL CLERK
Special course preparing for civil service examination starts Tuesday evening, February 19. The course includes only material essential for examination. The instructor was formerly employed in the Examining Division of the Civil Service Commission and is now a practical editor. The class is limited to 25 students. Register today.
MOUNT PLEASANT SCHOOL FOR SECRETARIES
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Other good wheels. Wheel goods repaired. Your old wheel taken as part payment on a new wheel.
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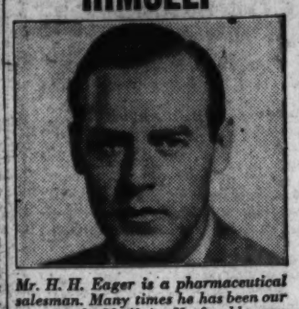
424 Ninth St. N.W.

A THRIFTY GUEST DECLARES HIMSELF



Mr. H. H. Eager is a pharmaceutical salesman. Many times he has been our guest at the McAlpin. He frankly complimented the McAlpin by writing:

"...and the McAlpin is one, hotel where I get everything I pay for...plus a lot of service I don't pay for...yet regardless of what I could afford to spend, my respect for value would direct me to the McAlpin."

* From the private files of the McAlpin

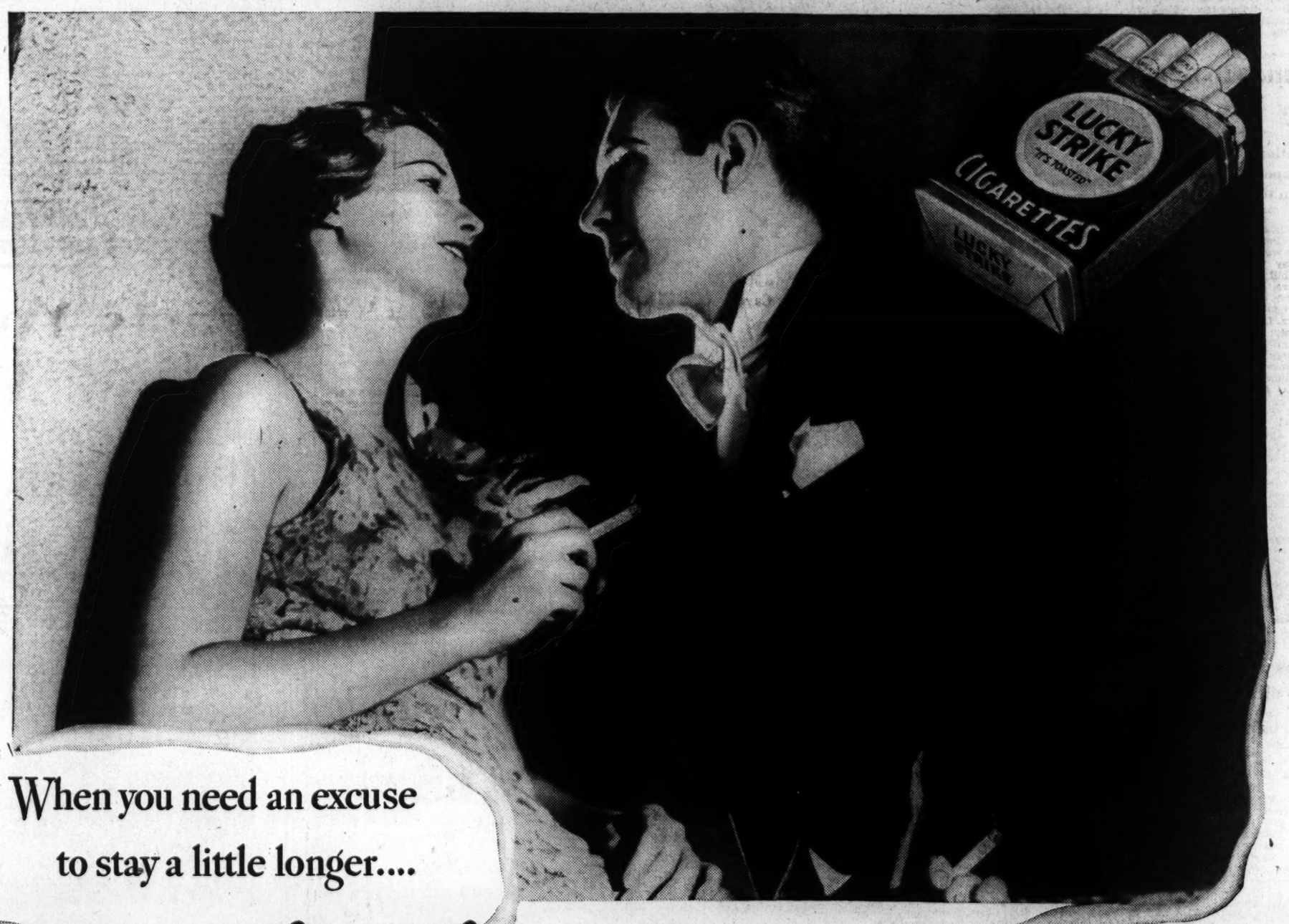
That's the way all thrifty visitors to New York feel about the McAlpin. Large, luxurious rooms, exceptionally convenient location, 100% service, fine food...and all at a cost which has made the McAlpin famous for hotel value.

JOHN J. WOELFLE, Manager

from $2.50 SINGLE from $4.00 DOUBLE from $4.50 TWIN-BEDDED

FREE: An interesting folder fully describing ALL the features of Hotel McAlpin. Please write for it.

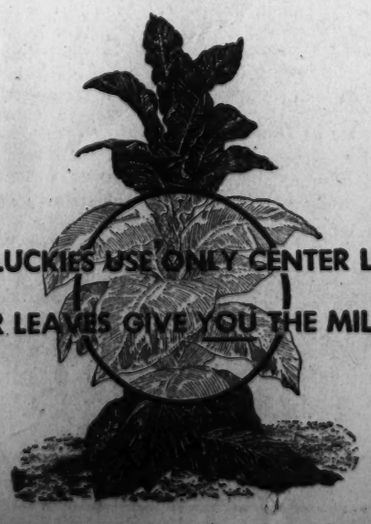
HOTEL McALPIN
"The Centre of Convenience"
BROADWAY at 34th STREET, NEW YORK CITY



When you need an excuse to stay a little longer....

I'm your best friend

I am your Lucky Strike



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CENTER LEAVES GIVE YOU THE MILDEST SMOKE

I give you the mildest smoke, the best-tasting smoke. You wonder what makes me different. I'll tell you. It's center leaves. I spurn the little, sticky, top leaves . . . so bitter to the taste. I scorn the coarse bottom leaves, so harsh and unappetizing. I am careful of your friendship, for I am made only of the mild, fragrant, expensive center leaves.

They Taste Better

Copyright 1935, The American Tobacco Company.

'Skillful Plot' To Evade Taxes Laid to Mellon

U. S. Calls His Alleged Failure to Settle in Full Carefully Planned.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 18 (AP).—Government attorneys opened their fight to collect more than $3,000,000 in income taxes from Andrew W. Mellon today with a charge that the former Secretary of the Treasury's alleged tax evasion was "all carefully planned and skillfully executed."

The charges were made at the inquiry started by the board of tax appeals after Mellon's counsel declared the noted banker had paid more than $21,000,000 in Federal taxes since 1913, including $12,000,000 while he was serving his three terms in the Treasury post.

Mellon, who will be 80 next month, listened intently while his attorneys and those for the Government outlined their cases.

The Government claims Mellon owes $3,089,000 on this 1931 income, of which 50 per cent was assessed as a fraud penalty. Mellon contends he actually overpaid his taxes and is entitled to a rebate of $139,000.

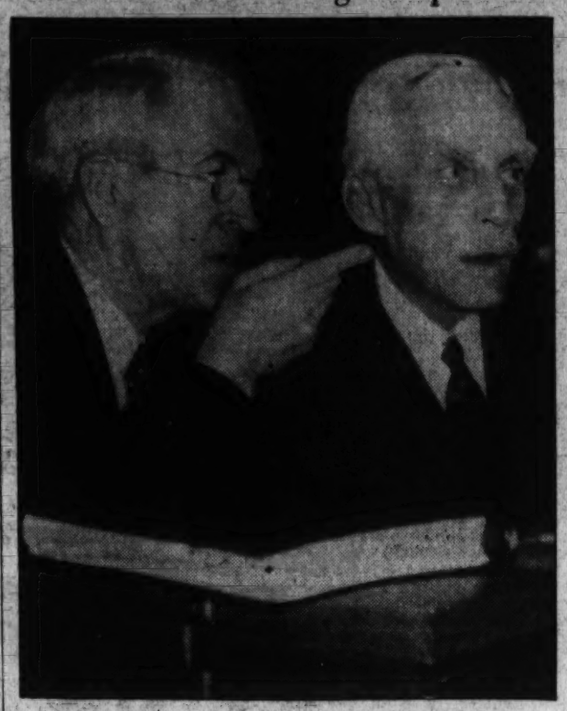
Frank J. Hogan, attorney for Mellon, pictured the banker as the victim of political persecution. He disclosed Mellon has paid $19,000,000 for pictures for a national art gallery to be established in Washington. Hogan also listed charitable gifts by Mellon amounting to $1,250,000 in 1931, for which he said no tax reduction was allowed.

To this, Robert H. Jackson, attorney for the Bureau of Internal Revenue, replied:

"This is not the case of a taxpayer who lays all the facts before the Government and asserts his claim. * * * This is the case of an elaborate structure of records and formalities which served no earthy purpose except to deceive.

"This was not a blunder. It was all carefuly planned and skilfully executed. * * * The proof will show the secretary playing both ends against the Treasury he presided over.

Mellon Tax Hearing Postponed



Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

Former Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, right, obtained a postponement until today of arguments on the Government's contention he owes $3,000,000 in taxes. Mellon is shown with his personal attorney, William D. Shepard.

Women to Back Jury Duty Bill

Delegations Will Go to Annapolis for Hearing on the Measure.

Delegations of Montgomery County and Prince Georges County women will go to Annapolis Wednesday to attend the hearing on the bill before the Maryland Legislature, providing for jury service for women. The bill has been introduced by the four women legislators, Lulu Bouchet, Allegheny County; E. Blanche Phillips, Baltimore City; Ruth E. Shoemaker, Montgomery County, and Mayne A. Collins, Somerset County.

The following large women's organizations in Maryland are to be represented at the hearing: The Maryland Federation of Women's Clubs; the Maryland League of Women Voters, Women's Civic League, Federation of Republican Women of Maryland, United Democratic Women of Maryland, National Council of Jewish Women, Baltimore section; the College Club of Baltimore, Maryland Branch of the National Women's Party, Business and Professional Council and the Women's Bar Association.

Mrs. John M. Ogden, of Baltimore, is chairman of the steering committee of the Maryland Campaign Committee for Jury Service for Women, and Mrs. Carl W. Wheelock, also of Baltimore, is secretary. Mrs. Ogden, who has served five times on a jury in Pennsylvania, will preside at the hearing.

Hobbs to Head Welfare Group

J. Bryan Hobbs, past commander of the Laurel (Md.) American Legion Post, has been elected president of the Laural Welfare Association.

Others named at the annual elections are Harry W. Chaney as first vice president; A. E. Williams, second vice president; Albert Block, treasurer; Mrs. Beatrice Hawk, secretary; Col. Edward E. Hatch, director of relief; Mrs. Regina Hobbs, assistant director of relief.

Trustees elected were: Mrs. L. B. Howland, Mrs. G. W. S. Musgrave, Mrs. Roland Hill, Mrs. Walter Lanahan, Mrs. Beatrice Hawk, Mrs. Julian B. Anderson, Mrs. Herman Milliard, Mrs. John Nuzum, Mrs. William E. Beall, Harry W. Chaney, A. E. Williamson, Albert Block and Charles St. Clair.

Plea for Speed In Appeal Made By Hauptmann

Fisher Anxious to Proceed But Delay Is Sought by Reilly.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 18 (AP).—Bruno Richard Hauptmann sent out word from his death house cell in State prison tonight that he wants "no delay" in appealing his conviction of murdering the Lindbergh baby.

His message, given in a letter to C. Lloyd Fisher of defense counsel, climaxed a day of persistent reports that the defense staff was at odds whether to begin immediately or to postpone indefinitely first moves looking to an appeal to the court of errors and appeals, the State's highest tribunal.

Fisher wants to proceed quickly. Edward J. Reilly, of Brooklyn, chief of the defense staff, proposed a delay. Fisher indicated a break was near.

Fisher Visits Hauptmann.

Informed by Reilly that he had moved for a postponement of an application to Supreme Court Justice Thomas W. Trenchard for an order requiring the State to pay the cost of printing the trial record, Fisher hurried from his offices in Flemington to State's prison to confer with Hauptmann.

Fisher said he found Hauptmann in good spirits and receiving "fine treatment."

Fisher indicated he would make his application as planned tomorrow to Justice Trenchard, but Reilly earlier today had informed Theodore Backes, assistant attorney general, that move would be delayed.

"He's gone one step too far," Fisher said, referring to Reilly. "I can't conceive why anyone should wish to adjourn this case when the man is scheduled to die within four weeks."

Reilly Is Criticized.

Fisher also criticized Reilly's action in calling certain defense witnesses, saying he had no knowledge that Benjamin Heier, Louis Kiss, and several others were to testify until their names were called.

Five more letters containing new threats on the lives of Gov. Hoffman, Justice Trenchard and the jury were received.

The threatening letters came from Yonkers, N. Y., New York City and Providence, R. I.

Another letter from New York City promises protection to the Governor, court and jury, saying "if any one should harm a hair on your heads, we have an organization that will wipe out Mrs. Hauptmann, Mannfried, Reilly, and all of the defense witnesses."

Health Group to Weigh Unit for Takoma Park

The Public Health Lay Council of Montgomery County, Md., will meet at 8 o'clock tonight in the Philadelphia Avenue Elementary School, Takoma Park, Md., to discuss organization of a unit there.

Among the speakers will be Dr. V. L. Ellicott, county health officer; Dr. F. X. Richardson, Takoma town health officer, and Mrs. G. Angus Watson, county chairman of the council.

Missing Doctor Found Dead in Tourist Camp

Excelsior Springs, Mo., Feb. 18 (AP).—Dr. Roy F. Huckett, 32, widely known Independence, Mo., physician, who disappeared Saturday night with his office assistant, Miss Dorothy Peglar, 24, was found dead today in a tourist cabin at a highway tavern near here. Miss Peglar was with him. The doctor was married and the father of a 3-year-old son.

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Youth Is Held For Grand Jury In Auto Death

Student Driver Charged With Manslaughter; Man Is Cleared.

A coroner's jury, investigating traffic deaths, yesterday held a 16-year-old boy and exonerated a man in connection with two fatal accidents.

Robert Smith, Central High School student, was ordered held for grand jury action on a manslaughter charge. Police said he was driving an automobile late Saturday, which struck Miss Elizabeth C. Petrey, 15, of 3822 Fifth street northwest. The girl died several hours later in Garfield Hospital. Smith, who lives in the 600 block of Otis place northwest, was unnerved by the accident and drove the car into a stone wall, it was testified. He escaped injury.

A verdict exonerating Paul M. Sanford, 20, of the 400 block of G street northwest, was returned in the death of Llewellyn Spigner, 81, struck and knocked down near Eleventh street and North Carolina avenue southeast, November 19.

Spigner, police said, stepped into the street from behind a parked automobile directly in front of Sanford's car. The accident was termed unavoidable.

With three deaths within as many days, Washington's traffic toll for the year stands at 12.

Officers Are Elected By Circle of Mission

Mrs. B. H. Munroe was named president at the annual meeting of the Reba Barrett Circle of the Florence Crittenton Mission at the home of Mrs. Arthur F. Gordon in Takoma Park, Md.

Other officers elected are Mrs. Edward M. Haas, first vice president; Mrs. J. R. McCullough, second vice president; Mrs. William Bull, third vice president; Mrs. Robert E. Hazel, secretary; Mrs. J. W. Ayers, treasurer, and Mrs. Thomas J. Pumphrey, representative to the mission board. The circle will meet February 21 at 2 p. m. at the home of Mrs. George Bird, 6403 Third street. Miss Ann Rogers will speak.

Grudge Killing Suspect Goes On Trial Here

First Witnesses Unable to Identify H. McK. Kaiser as Morgan Slayer.

Charged with the "grudge killing" of James P. Morgan, Harrison McK. Kaiser, 45, a former Navy Yard employe, yesterday went on trial in the District Supreme Court.

Morgan, according to Roger Ross, assistant United States Attorney in charge of the prosecution, was shot as he walked from his home up to his automobile on the night of September 29, 1932. Five bullets were fired into his body by an unseen assailant and he died in the hospital several days later.

According to the police, Morgan made a dying declaration in which he said "Kaiser did it." Because of that statement Kaiser was arrested several months ago on the Pacific Coast.

Morgan, who lived at 3629 Jocelyn street northwest, was an official of the Navy Yard Machinists' Union. He is said to have been unable to assist Kaiser in obtaining reinstatement at the yard after he had been furloughed.

Witnesses yesterday were closely questioned by Charles E. Ford, defense attorney, who brought out from them that they could not identify the man they saw fleeing from the scene of the shooting as Kaiser. The latter denies he was in any way connected with the shooting.

Fire Auxiliary to Hold Party.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Takoma Park Volunteer Fire Department will hold a "bingo" party tonight at 8:30 o'clock in the Takoma Park Firehouse and Community Center. Mrs. Walter Hawley is chairman of the committee on arrangements. The auxiliary will meet tomorrow at 8 p. m. in the firehouse.

Lecture at Falls Church.

An illustrated lecture on the wild flowers of Oregon will be given by Dr. J. S. Cooley, of the Department of Agriculture, tonight before the Garden Club of Falls Church, meeting at the home of Miss Ethel Reed on Great Falls street, Falls Church.

Tag, Mister?

'No, Thanks,' Says Motorist in Fredericksburg Game.

Fredericksburg, Va., Feb. 18 (Spl.).—Seeing a car parked double on Main street yesterday, Officer Catlett Jenkins approached and asked the driver if he would like to participate in "our tag day."

"Yes," replied the man, reaching in his pocket, "how much?"

"Usually about $2 each," Jenkins replied, producing a police court summons tag.

The man laughed and started away.

"I guess I can't help today; I gotta be going," he said.

Witherspoon Favored To Head Metropolitan

New York, Feb. 18 (AP).—Persistent rumors from numerous quarters have Herbert Witherspoon the leading candidate for Giulio Gatti-Casazza's post at the Metropolitan Opera. It was said today that an announcement will be made this week.

Witherspoon is familiar with musical problems from both the artistic and business angles. He has been a prominent singer and teacher since 1898 and was first Basso at the "Met" from 1908 to 1916.

Physician Wins Damage Action

Woman Sought $25,000 From Marylander for Alleged Negligence.

Westminster, Md., Feb. 18 (Spl.).—Under instruction from the court, a verdict for the defendant was given in the Carroll County Circuit Court today in the suit of Mrs. Estalene Wink Gregory, of Hagerstown, against Dr. Lynn Brumbach, of Hagerstown, in which Mrs. Gregory sought $25,000 damages for alleged negligence on the part of Dr. Brumbach in performing an operation and in post-operation treatment.

Action of Chief Judge Francis Neal Parke in directing a verdict for Dr. Brumbach followed Mrs. Gregory's testimony. Judge Parke held it was essential to prove negligence on the part of Dr. Brumbach by testimony of medical experts and not by lay testimony.

The chief witness for Mrs. Gregory was Miss Clara L. Thayer, Buffalo (N. Y.) nurse, where Mrs. Gregory claimed she had undergone a second operation. The case was removed here from Washington County.

In a second damage suit, Morris L. Rouzer, of Thurmont, Frederick County, was awarded $1,250 against Francis Leroy Hahn, of Mount Airy. The case was docketed as the State of Maryland for the use of Morris L. Rouzer, father of James Rouzer, deceased, and resulted from the death of the son in an automobile accident.

Randolph Urges Park At Site of Brown's Raid

The site of John Brown's raid at Harpers Ferry, W. Va., would be converted into the John Brown Military Park under a bill introduced in the House yesterday by Representative Jennings Randolph, (Democrat), of West Virginia.

The bill would authorize the Secretary of War to accept the land from the Baltimore & Ohio Railway and others.

$10,000 Holdup Staged In New York Theater

New York, Feb. 18 (AP).—A robber, who carried off his loot in a paper bag, entered the Roxy Theater just after midnight today, tied up three officials of the theater and escaped with $10,000.

An audience of 2,500 persons sat watching a motion picture, unaware the hold-up was taking place. The robbery took place in the office of James Muldoon, treasurer.

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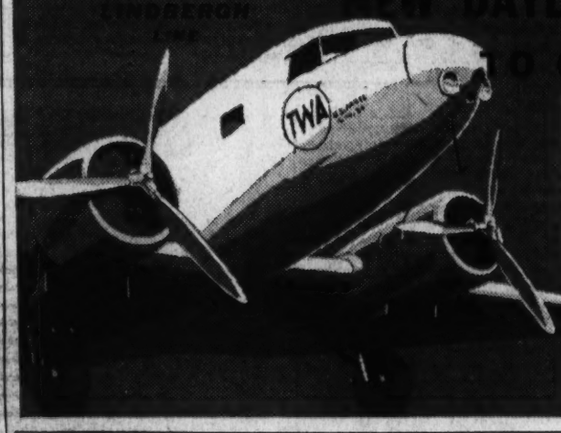

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WOODWARD & LOTHROP

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Beginning Thursday, February 21st, at 9:15 A.M.

- The Anniversary Selling is Woodward & Lothrop's one annual store-wide event—it is quite natural then that our regular manufacturers are willing to give most unusual price concessions to enable us to make it as outstanding as possible in value-giving.
- Every offering comes to us from our regular source of supply—and is of the same trustworthy quality that comprises our regular stocks at all seasons of the year.
- The style of the offering is good—not out-of-season or current season merchandise—but NEW goods, in the right style for the coming season.
- The 55th Anniversary Selling prices are substantially less than such merchandise can be priced regularly. The offerings have been carefully shopped throughout the city, by experienced shoppers, in order to be sure this important, special price rule of the Selling is strictly observed—and, most important of all, in order to assure you of the savings we want you to be able to get in this event.
- The 55th Anniversary Selling stocks are very complete and varied (for woman and miss, man and boy, the youngest set, and the home), assuring easy, satisfactory selections in meeting practically all your merchandise needs.

[Look in Wednesday evening and Thursday morning newspapers for detailed information about the hundreds of values in this notable value event.]

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10TH 11TH F AND G STREETS — PHONE DISTRICT 5300

Woman Keeper Will Be Ousted In Escape of 31

18 Convicts Etill at Large; Homes Pillaged, Autos Stolen in Oklahoma.

Granite, Okla., Feb. 18 (AP).—Homes were plundered and automobiles stolen as 18 fugitives from the Oklahoma State Reformatory here scattered tonight over the brown praries and rocky hills of southwestern Oklahoma.

Men on horseback, in airplanes and in automobiles joined in a search for those remaining at large of the 31 who escaped Sunday after killing a prison guard.

While the hunt progressed, L. M. Nichols, charged at Oklahoma City that the prison—headed by the Nation's only woman warden—is "totally unguarded."

Warden Will Be Removed.

Nichols is chairman of the State Board of Affairs, which recently investigated the institution.

Meanwhile in Oklahoma City, Gov. Marland said Mrs. George A. Waters, for eight years warden of the State Penitentiary at Granite and the only woman in charge of such a prison, would be removed and the State board of affairs would select a man for the place.

Mrs. Waters personally directed the hunt for the escaped prisoners. She admonished the searchers to "shoot to capture." Prison guards sheriff's deputies and private citizens joined posses.

Slipping into Sentinel, about 30 miles northeast of Granite, this afternoon, three of the prisoners seized a car belonging to a Washita County deputy sheriff. Citizens who watched their flight said one had a sawed-off shotgun.

13 Returned to Cells.

A weapon of that type was used in the slaying of "Uncle Pate" Jones, front tower guard as he stood at his post, unable to shoot because of the 20 women and children visitors used as shields in the break.

Thirteen of those who escaped were back in their cells today. They were questioned by Mrs. Waters as she sought the source of the two pistols which made the wholesale delivery possible.

Sentinel was the latest place visited by one of the small bands into which the main body split. Other towns reporting stolen cars and house robberies were Elk City, Geary, Bridgeport, Carter and Lone Wolf—all within 50 miles of the reformatory.

Wales Is Pursued By Mob of Women In Vienna Streets

Vienna, Feb. 18 (AP).—The biggest crowds since the days of the Socialist mass meetings congregated suddenly in the heart of Vienna this afternoon when the Prince of Wales attempted to stroll incognito through the shopping district.

The word spread rapidly that the English prince was afoot on Kaerntnerstrasse. A throng composed principally of women swarmed into the shopping avenue.

The prince walked faster, so did the crowd. His admirers were held back by no bounds of princely dignity and soon the prince fled from side to side seeking a loophole of escape.

He turned several corners and finally was rescued near the former imperial palace by a taxicab driver who took His Highness back to his hotel, for 1 schilling—the equivalent of 20 cents.

Wales wore a light-gray overcoat and a black derby.

Vienna police were alarmed by the mob, but the royal visitor retained his good humor and frequently returned greetings.

Woman, Man Indicted In Mississippi Murder

Laurel, Miss., Feb. 18 (AP).—Indictments charging Ouida Keeton, 33, and W. M. Carter, 67, her former employer and prominent Laurel business man, with murder in connection with the alleged mutilation slaying of Mrs. Daisy Keeton, 52-year-old mother of Ouida, were returned today by the Jones County grand jury.

Officers said Miss Keeton admitted that a pair of legs, bundled in a sugar sack, found by a Negro rabbit hunter on a lonely country lane, were those of her mother, and allegedly accused Carter of the actual slaying.

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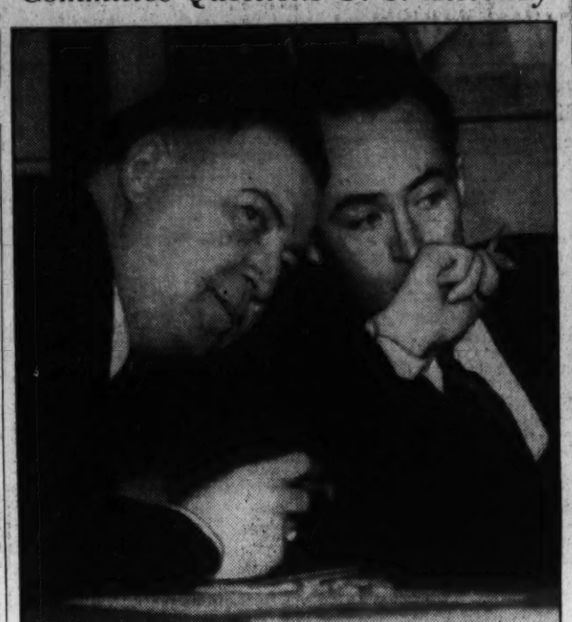
Committee Questions U. S. Attorney



Post Staff Photo

Representative Reed (left) and John R. Fitzpatrick, crime committee counsel, confer on questioning United States District Attorney Leslie C. Garnett at District crime investigation hearing yesterday.

Child Ill, Parents Map Custody Fight

The Simpsons Plan Legal Fight for Daughter.

Topeka, Kans., Feb. 18 (AP).—Little Patricia Gaylord Simpson lay ill of influenza here today as her parents drew plans for a legal battle over custody.

Guardianship of the 8-year-old daughter of Dr. G. G. Simpson, associate curator of the American Museum of Natural History at New York, was to have been determined in court today. The child's illness forced continuance of a hearing until March 4.

Legal action to regain custody of the child, taken from Stone School, near Buffalo, Kans., Friday by her mother, was instituted today by Dr. Simpson through Mrs. Mary Petroja, mother of Simpson's estranged wife, Mrs. Lydia Frances Simpson.

The child had been living with Mrs. Petroja. The latter has sided against her daughter.

The child and mother were found here Saturday night.

Broken Rib Suffered By Peer in the Legion

Toul, France, Feb. 18 (AP).—Lord Edward Montagu, late of England but now a rookie in the French Foreign Legion, may spend his first week's service in a hospital cot because of a fall downstairs.

By yesterday afternoon he had passed two physical examinations to show him fit for duty with the Legion—and then he fell down a flight of stairs in the barracks and suffered a dislocated rib.

Two Killed in Blaze At Milwaukee Hotel

Milwaukee, Feb. 18 (AP).—Two persons lost their lives early today in a fire at the fashionable Hotel Astor, residential hotel and apartment house near Juneau Park. The dead are Oscar Teweles, 66-year-old deaf mute, of Milwaukee, and his nurse, Ilsie Saxinger.

Five persons were taken to a hospital suffering from the effects of smoke.

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Garnett Admits That He Bared Secret Papers

U. S. Attorney Is Grilled at Crime Inquiry Upon 'Laxity' Here.

Continued from Page 1.

It's a favorite crime here and a favorite one for probation. There is no other jurisdiction where the punishment is so light."

"What do you think of the parole law?" asked Representative Schulte.

"It is a total failure. The only feasible thing now is to go back to the Federal parole law. I expressed myself on this a year ago and was crucified. But everybody in the country seems to be coming around to my view."

"A great deal of the crime in the District of Columbia today can be laid at the door of the parole board," Mr. Schulte said.

"I do not want to criticize members of the board who serve as volunteers," Mr. Garnett said. "The whole parole system has grown up here since 1911 as a result of the work of sentimental criminologists."

"I don't know, Mr. Fitzpatrick; you are more familiar with the statutes than I am," Mr. Garnett said in response to questions about the scope of the robbery and housebreaking laws.

"Have you heard anything about an outside gang, armed with machine guns, who came into Washington, robbed a local gambler of a diamond ring worth $2,000 to $3,000 and $500 cash and later offered to sell back the ring?" asked Representative Schulte. Mr. Garnett said he had not. After the hearing Mr. Schulte said he would identify the gambler victim.

"Are you getting all the cooperation you should from the courts?" Mr. Schulte asked.

"I don't want to criticize the courts, but they are very tenderhearted."

Gambling is less widespread in Washington than it was a year ago, Mr. Garnett said, and added that "Dutch" Irwin, recently arrested in a raid, was the "last of the big shots."

"Do you know about the Warrings?" asked Mr. Fitzpatrick. "Is Mickey MacDonald still operating? How about Frankie Norris?"

Mr. Garnett said he didn't know. Mr. Schulte asked if he would approve of legalizing gambling.

"I wouldn't believe all gambling should be legalized," Mr. Garnett said. "The numbers game should not be. It is the most vicious form of gambling. It can be run on the street corners."

"Let's take horse racing," suggested Mr. Schulte.

"Horse racing has been the main financial support of the gamblers. If it was legalized it would take that support away from them. I've heard of one big shot who never leaves his house and draws $1,200 to $1,500 a day from the numbers game."

"Who?" asked Mr. Fitzpatrick.

"I'm not going to say. I can't demonstrate these things."

"Millsie" Henry had been shot to death, Mr. Garnett said, "because he had kidnaped Jimmy LaFontaine and muscled in on him. Philadelphia sent a gang down here to drive him out and take his place." The Houston Hotel murders were the result of internal strife among District gamblers, he said, but added, "You can't dissociate the local from outside gamblers if Philadelphia has muscled in."

"It has been an impossibility to enforce the gambling statutes here because we can't get a conviction unless we have a play," Mr. Garnett said. The courts suppress a "carload of paraphernalia" taken from gambling establishments entered on "observation" warrants, he said. Gamblers quickly identify detectives and refuse to let them in, he said. A different policeman could be put in plain clothes and assigned to that work each week, Mr. Fitzpatrick suggested.

Many gambling indictments 10 and 11 months old had been withheld from trial awaiting completion of the trial of Sam Beard and others on a gambling conspiracy charge, Mr. Garnett said. The charge against Beard, he admitted, was only about two months old.

"Doesn't Lieut. Little investigate and gather evidence in the cases he presents?" asked Mr. Fitzpatrick.

"Oh," replied Mr. Garnett, "they make cases but they are not trained investigators. They are not men such as we could get. They are not trained."

"Why, then, do they bring that type of case to you?"

"Frankly to harass the gambling fraternity. You might call it legal hijacking, but it's the only way you're going to break it up. My office ought to have two trained investigators. I don't want to limit this to gambling. The same thing applies to other cases."

"Lieut. Little and his squad are competent to smash doors, break windows, rip out telephones, but they are not competent to investigate cases properly?" asked Mr. Fitzpatrick.

"That's right," agreed Mr. Garnett. "Lieut. Little is a courageous, resourceful and enterprising officer, but they are not trained as investigators."

Failure to get more indictments by the grand jury was "because we don't give them the proper evidence," Mr. Garnett said. "I have no complaint whatever about this grand jury. I think we get all the indictments we should."

Representative Reed declared that Mr. Garnett's proposed amendment of the gambling laws would contravene the Constitution. Mr. Garnett insisted property owners should be indicted and tried when their property was used for gambling. Such a law would make owners much more careful, he said, and added:

"Take a place on G street which is owned by a friend of mine who is a member of the bar. Time after time the police have called his attention to the barred windows, barred doors and told him it was used for gambling. It's all right with him. They pay the rent."

Asked why the long-pending Park Saving Bank cases have been held up, Mr. Garnett said he "really didn't know" why they hadn't been tried, but he understood certificates had been presented stating that Arthur Cooke Grayson, involved in one case, "is too ill to appear and always will be." The cases were pending when Mr. Garnett took office.

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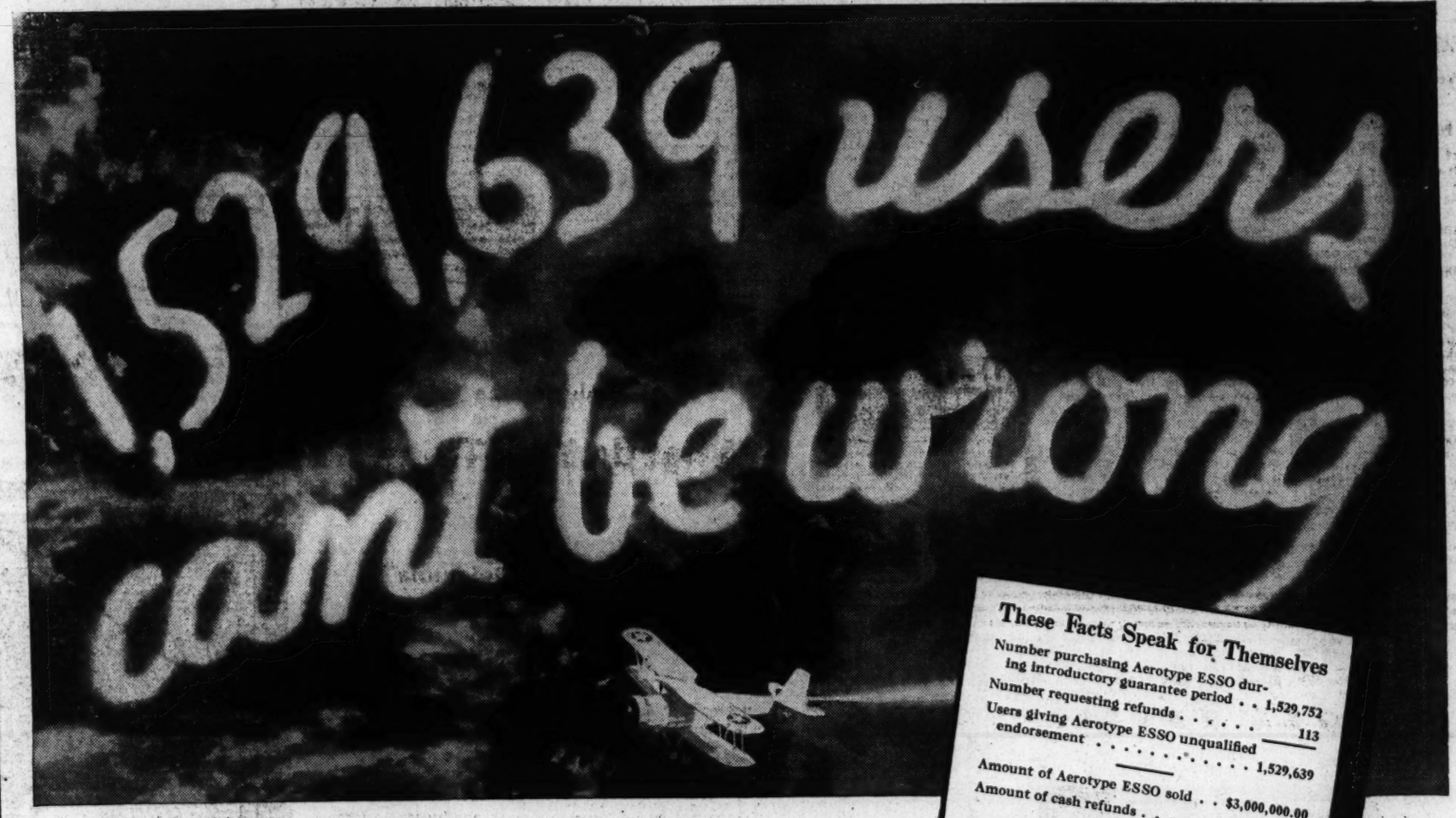

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Britain Starts Munitions Quiz; State Arms Up

MacDonald Names Seven to Conduct Probe of Private Firms.

London, Feb. 18 (AP).—Great Britain launched an inquiry today into the private manufacture of arms, which, on the face of its agenda, will be somewhat less searching than the American congressional hearing on the subject.

The commission of seven, including a woman, appointed by Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, will have wide powers for summoning the documents of private arms companies, but MacDonald, in answer to a question, said certain papers which the government thinks should not be produced would not be made available.

MacDonald said the commission has authority to ask for any papers it may see fit from private companies.

The investigating group is composed of Sir John Eldon Bankes, former lord justice of appeals, as chairman; Sir Thomas Allen, leader in the Cooperative Wholesale Society; Rachel Crowdy, formerly connected with the League of Nations; Sir Kenneth Lee, who has sat on many government advisory committees; J. A. Spender, London journalist and editor; Sir Philip Gibbs and Prof. H. C. Gutteridge.

The sessions will be public unless the chairman rules otherwise.

It will inquire first into the desirability of Britain, either alone or in conjunction with other countries, prohibiting private manufacture and trade in arms with the institution of a State monopoly; second, whether "steps can be usefully taken to remove or minimize the kind of objections to which private manufacture is stated in article five of the covenant of the League of Nations to be open;" third, to consider whether Britain's present strict regulations controlling the export of arms should be revised.

Bill Would Retain Allowance Rates

Measure Is Offered to End Services' Slash Threat.

Because of the threatened 10 per cent cut in the commutation allowance for some 5,000 officers of the military and naval services, the Public Health Service and the Coast and Geodetic Survey, a bill was offered in the House yesterday to retain the current allowance rates.

The bill, introduced by request by Representative McSwain (Democrat), of South Carolina, would retain the subsistence allowance provided in the pay readjustment act, which expires June 30. The food ration is 60 cents a day and the rental allowance $20 a month per room.

After the expiration of the present rates, the President is authorized to fix the allowances on the basis of the Labor Department's cost-of-living index for the preceding year, as compared with 1922. Army and Navy officers estimate this will mean a 10 per cent cut.

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By Ed Sullivan

Men and Maids

Miami Beach, Feb. 18.—Valerie French (she's Lady Brougham-Vaux) will wed Philip Kindersley . . . Kindersley's wife, who was Conagh Guinness, of the famous Irish brewing clan, will wed Lord Oranamore-Brown (Page 1 can check both of these tips by locating the Marchioness of Dufferin-Ava upon her secret shipboard arrival in New York Thursday)!! . . . If the Earl of Warwick and his countess are to explode, Palm Beach will learn it first, as he arrives secretly from New York . . . The Freddie Havemeyers, of the sugar clan, may call it a day . . . Lucienne Boyer's homey, Jean Deletre, has given up his Hollywood contract and will arrive here Thursday by plane . . . Clifton Webb and Mrs. Alexander Wellman are strolling along the Atlantic.

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Dwight Fiske and Mrs. Ben Cartwright are very gay . . . The Jim Moffetts (he's the Federal housing administrator) will return in March for his son's wedding to Frank Quigley's daughter . . . Betty Lawford, who flew from Nassau with Timmie Lansing and Howard Hughes, went dancing Saturday with Woolworth Donahue . . . John O'Hara, who penned "Appointment in Samarra," is whiling away the time here with Collett "Vanities" Francis, but his heart belongs to somebody else . . . Arthur Brown is romancing Stex Steffani at Palm Beach . . . Arthur Hand, who was manager of Sands Point Casino the night Huey Long was slugged, is keen on Betty Gillette.

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Helen Morgan and the Ritz Brothers, arguing over billing when the Ritzes opened at Deauville, prompted Louise Baer to suggest "Just My Billing" as Helen's theme song . . . Dowager Princess Torlonia and Richard F. Howe, tractor millionaire, are one of the statelier couples here . . . Babe Ryan, on the Fred Waring program, will marry one of the star jockeys at Hialeah Park . . . Claire Windsor's new honey is a famous turfman, too . . . Paul Sabin, the bandleader, writes daily to Joan English, now abroad.

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Leanest season in years at Palm Beach can be traced directly to the railroad and hotel ban on Jewish patronage (each of the bigger hotels was notified that it could only accept just so many Jewish reservations, but they're sorry now)!! . . . Swankiest night club opening of the local season was the Embassy premiere . . . Lou Holtz is pining away for Gwen Heller, but his appetite is okay . . . Cliff Smith gave the former Charlotte Fantoni a car this big for one of her wedding gifts . . . Miami sweltered in a heat wave Saturday night.

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Bill Leeds points his yacht to Nassau Monday on the first leg of a world cruise that will carry him to Germany in July to embark in Dr. Hugo Eckener's new LZ-129 . . . The Dave Cardigan-Dolly Richards engagement isn't any more . . . Add Miami Curios: There is a Pittsburgh millionaire here who visits the gambling casinos night after night with his wife and plunges heavily, but only if the casinos chase every other patron out . . . Merry Fahrney, the patent medicine heiress, is sweet on Norman Kerry . . . Bob Topping, flying to the Coast to sail for Honolulu and Frances Brokaw, was forced down by air sickness and missed the boat . . . Gay Orlova is quitting the Earl Carroll show because she wants to get sun-tanned . . . No. foolin' . . . Joseph E. Widener, panning Bill Dwyer before the Committee of 100, lost a lot of friends, as Dwyer is well liked here.

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Jack Curtis took some of his profits from "Anything Goes" to the race track Saturday, winning $360 for a $10 ticket on Beaver Dam . . . Despite his denial, Mae West has iced Jim Timony . . . Dave Selznick will buy Universal if L. B. Mayer or Jock Whitney provides the bank roll . . . Mary Brown Warburton is here and blue for Peter Arno . . . Joe Moore and Marion Callahan, of the Carroll troupe, will bet you that it's June in February . . . The Beckmeyer lad, who is one of Chicago's Goldblatt heirs, sends Helen Morgan a daily letter (she will get her divorce in southern France) . . . Pinkie Tomlin is singing his love songs to Virginia Bruce on the Coast . . . Carl Larson squired Joan Abbott to the local hot spots this week . . . The Harry Greens are buying another cradle . . . Darryl Zanuck and Dance Director Dave Gould won't walk into the chorus girls' dressing rooms at United Artists again, unannounced . . . The girls filed a scorching complaint to the Producers' Association.

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Personal recommendation: Dario and Louise Brooks, the former cinema queen, one of the more exciting dance teams in Florida. . . . The Phil Bergs (Leila Hyams) are making faces . . . Patricia Ellis and Henry Willson are twosoming, though she is supposed to wed Fred Keating, and Willson was reported about to marry into the Fred Stone house. . . . Grace Moore's temperament cut up touches this week, Grace tearing pockets and sleeves from a mannish suit because the tailor used white stitching . . . Did Ann Harding go to Honolulu to meet a former Michigan Mayor? . . . Dave Joyce, brother of the Stanley Joyce who gave Peggy Joyce Hopkins her last tag, is one of the better local hosts . . . New Yorkers here were shocked to learn that a Broadway producer tried to commit hara-kiri last week, all because of a pain in his heart.

(Copyright, 1935.)

100 Reported Lost As Chinese Ship Sinks

Shanghai, Feb. 18 (AP).—Chinese press reports from Foochow today said the Chinese steamship Fulung had sunk off Wuhuko with a loss of more than 100 lives.

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'Bullet' Trains For Italy's Men Sent to Africa

More Troops On Way to Somaliland; Activity on Austrian Line Told.

Rome, Feb. 18 (AP).—Ultramodern streamline railway trains will carry Italian troops over the dazzling desert sands and wildernesses of Africa in any military movement Italy may make against Ethiopia, it was learned today.

Coincident with the departure of more than 2,000 Blackshirt soldiers from Naples for the colonies, it was disclosed that a number of extremely fast internal-combustion trains, similar to the famous "Zephyr" and others that broke railroadings records in the United States, have been sent to Somaliland.

These "littorine," as the cars are called, will be used to transport picked "flying squadrons" of officers and men at a moment's notice. There are now some 100 miles of railroad track in Italian Somaliland and more than 200 additional miles have been projected.

There was no official information in Rome regarding the reported movement of Italian troops near the Austrian frontier, which attracted almost equal attention abroad with the colonial expedition of Il Duce.

"It is evident that we do not intend to weaken our northern garrisons at this moment," said a government spokesman significantly, but denied that two army corps had been moved into Brenner Pass, saying that such a large force would be easily noticed.

Many circles here have feared that Germany might seize a moment when Italy is occupied with an East African venture to try and effect "anschluss" or union with Austria.

At Naples there were cheers and tears as the first large contingent of Italy's new expeditionary force left for Africa. A crowd of more than 50,000 thronged the waterfront.

The two battalions of men, to be followed later by some 30,000 more, were to be augmented tonight by others leaving from Messina. Gen. Lamberschini was in command of the two battalions. They will go to Eritrea and Somaliland, neighboring states of Ethiopia, as part of Mussolini's answer to that kingdom's defiant refusals to meet his demands in connection with the recent border clashes.

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'Hot Dew' Exploded to Recover Mineral in Ore by New Process

U. S. Metallurgist Devises Method to Separate Product by Means of Dynamite-Like Blasts of Steam Contacting Rock in Steel Bomb.

New York, Feb. 18 (AP).—Hot dew explodes like dynamite in a new mining process described to the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Enginners today.

This new "devil dew" is used to pulverize particles of ore in order to recover minerals. It was reported by R. S. Dean, chief engineer of the division of metallurgy, United States Bureau of Mines, Washington.

The particles of ore are placed in steel bombs. Steam is admitted at pressures of from 150 to 200 pounds a square inch. The steam wets the ore with about the same moisture as a heavy dew.

Then the steam pressure is suddenly released. The hot dew turns into steam. The principle involved is something like boiling water in high altitudes, where the lower pressure permits boiling at less than the standard 212 degrees.

In the steel bombs the hot dew changes so fast that it really explodes into steam. The result is to pulverize the ore.

Dean said this crushing is due to the explosion of the thin film of water over the particle. Just why this should be, he said, is not understood.

But the effect is at least partly due to what scientists call an "explosion wave" passing over the surface of the particle. This wave tears apart the particle.

The usual commercial method of pulverizing such ores is by grinding. Dean said the water film method offers an estimated power cost of less than a fifth that of present milling methods. The dew promises to cost only 1.6 cents a ton for pulverizing hard ores.

Hoover Mounts Truck to Speak

Adopts Campaign Style on Kansas Trip.

Eldorado, Kans., Feb. 18 (AP).—Herbert Hoover mounted an old truck in regular campaign fashion to make a speech today.

Citizens and school children turned out to greet the former President and his son, Allan, on their motor trip through Kansas. A band played. The former President thanked the gathering for the reception.

Asked to comment on the gold clause decision, he smiled.

"I'm no longer in public life," he said.

The Hoovers were luncheon guests at the home of former Senator and Mrs. Henry J. Allen, at Wichita. They resumed their journey to Tulsa, Okla., late in the afternoon.

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"Helen!" Captain Hardy addressed his beautiful young daughter. "Go on deck for a moment. I want to talk with Anna."

Helen obeyed. Captain Hardy placed his hands on the shoulders of his fiancee.

"Anna, we haven't time for mush and sweet sayings. There's room in that life boat for only one . . . You can't see me with those tears filling your eyes . . . wipe them away . . . there. Now look at me! I'm going to put that child in that life boat and then I'll come back and tell you what we're going to do! While I'm gone—pray!"

Captain Hardy picked up his daughter in his arms and ran with her to the life boat and placed her safely in it. Without giving Helen an opportunity to resist, he kissed her and ordered the boat lowered. One look down at it as he brushed away a truant tear. Then back to his cabin.

Anna was on her knees at the compass. Already the stern of the ship was lifted half out of the water. Out of the night came the scream of "Daddy!"

The Captain went to the bridge. There was but one order—"Desert ship!"

The only ones who remained aboard as the ship made its final plunge were Captain Hardy and Anna. And—Sparks.

Do not miss the next in this gripping series of real-life dramas—

"The Woman Who Cheated"

WEDNESDAY, 10:30 P.M.

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Tuesday, February 19, 1935.

Provincial Chuckle.

Small insects must sometimes have wreaked havoc in the Hanging Gardens of Babylon and nibbling rust and corrosion doubtless hastened the downfall of the Colossus of Rhodes. Now the twentieth century's combined version of these two wonders—New York—is threatened with complete disorganization at the hands of what would seem an equally innocuous force: the elevator operators of the city.

Many American cities can testify as to the discomfitures of a transportation strike even when on the horizontal. But block the vertical avenues of New York and the added element of gravity on the side of the strikers must make the circumstances well-nigh intolerable. Regardless of the rights or wrongs of the case, which are but vaguely distinguishable from this distance, it is apparent that a reconciliation must be quickly effected. Otherwise the cliff dwellers will either die en masse of apoplexy induced by the Alpine exertion of climbing, or starve to death in their own rarefied atmospheres.

In a measure, it serves New York right. For the past two decades that city has strutted its megalomaniac architecture before the more earth-bound communities of the country with a superior and admittedly irritating smile. International critics, having surveyed America's cultural offerings, are continually concluding that the country may hold its head highest in the field of skyscraper architecture. And New York has stepped forward and blandly gathered these few imported bouquets unto itself.

Now it is caught up in its own complexities. The echo of a heartless chuckle resounds through the land. And very few Washingtonians, we fear, will even attempt to walk up our renovized Monument in order to ascertain the magnitude of Manhattan's problem.

The Novels Of Nepenthe.

In Latin countries literature is apt to take its color from its time. Prosperity produces carefree fiction; depression lowers fiction's key. Through the boom Twenties, France chuckled over the later stories of "Claudine;" in Italy, during these days of depression, the popularity of Matilde Serao's woeful works is probably rising.

But in the United States the reaction of fiction to the action of economics runs true to Newton's formula: it is opposite and equal. We wanted Babbitt when we felt that our Babbittry was sufficiently secure. So soon as our security began to totter, we wanted romance, adventure, mystery, Anthony Adverse—anything that would make us believe in a life unconcerned with dollars and cents.

This was the social phenomenon which brought success to Arthur Somers Roche, who died on Sunday at West Palm Beach. He never pretended to genius, but he possessed in no small degree the magic that can charm a reader away from "the small attritions" of daily care. He once laughingly said that all his downright literary convictions "could be put into a pint jar."

As a matter of fact, he felt deeply, and continuously sent into victorious action the conviction that a good yarn is a moral tonic which can help any reader and may save many. There are thousands of readers genuinely in the debt of the all too small group of contemporary writers whereof Arthur Somers Roche was by no means the least.

Why Not?

The United States Chamber of Commerce has come forward opportunely with a recommendation that the Administration's relief bill be cut to the extent of $2,000,000,000. Such a proposal provides one method of resisting the importunities of the various special interests now endeavoring to obtain a large proportion of unallocated relief appropriations to further their own selfish ends. These repeated assaults upon the Administration's bill are a logical consequence of its inexcusable failure to show how it proposes to spend the sum of $4,880,000,000.

Without some assurance that the Administration knows how to use the requested appropriation effectively and economically, the request of the Chamber of Commerce can only be regarded as constructive. From present indications, a lion's share of the $4,000,000,000 requested for next year will run to waste unless it is placed definitely beyond the reach of spendthrifts or withheld altogether.

The chamber, furthermore, reiterates a salutary but often neglected truth—that Government deficits can not continue to be piled up year after year without weakening the country's credit and in the end doing more harm than good. Moreover, the chamber notes that the stimulus to business and relief for the unemployed during the coming fiscal year will be quite as substantial as at present even if the relief bill should be cut in half.

Until the Administration can prove that it imperatively needs the larger sum, and can offer a plan for its constructive utilization, the proposal of the Chamber of Commerce will seem entirely reasonable. In the long run business recovery will be assisted best by evidences of intention to keep public expenditures at the lowest feasible minimum. There is no promise in spending policies that create deficits in the mere hope that they will bring about recovery before the Government's borrowing power has been seriously impaired.

The Court's Decision.

From the beginning it was apparent that two distinct issues were involved in the gold cases on which the Supreme Court has now handed down divided opinions. It required neither special legal nor financial knowledge to appreciate that the authority of Congress is not the same with respect to the overriding of private and governmental contracts. The obligations upon the Government are very different in the two cases.

In the lengthy opinion on the private bond cases the majority had no difficulty in showing by precedent as well as logic that the arguments of the plaintiffs were invalid. "Contracts, however express, can not fetter the constitutional authority of the Congress." And again: "Parties can not remove their transactions from the reach of dominant constitutional power by making contracts about them."

This basic principle has been affirmed time and again. The provision giving Congress the power to "regulate the value" of money is part of the original Constitution. None has ever argued that it was in any way invalidated by the Fifth Amendment, providing that private property shall not "be taken for public use without just compensation." There was never good reason to suppose that this rather fine-spun case, calling for payment of private obligations in terms of gold dollars, would be sustained.

Equally inadmissable was the gold certificate case, disposed of by the Court in the shortest of the three opinions. There is, perhaps, a trace of casuistry in the argument that if the holders of these had been reimbursed in gold they would have been required "forthwith to deliver the gold coin to the Treasury." But with the contention that gold certificates are not "warehouse receipts," that they called not for bullion but for currency on a purchasing-power parity with that of gold dollars, there will be substantial agreement. Such currency, of course, the holders of gold certificates were able to receive.

Very different, however, is the decision in the Liberty Bond case, in which the majority of the court practically admits that the plaintiff has a right without a remedy. As the Court says, there is no question here of the power of Congress to regulate the value of money. The issue is solely whether Congress can use that power to invalidate governmental obligations and thereby impugn the plighted faith of the Government of the United States. "To say that the Congress may withdraw or ignore that pledge is to assume that the Constitution contemplates a vain promise, a pledge having no other sanction than the pleasure and convenience of the pledger."

But having concluded that the joint resolution of June 5, 1933, "went beyond the Congressional power," what remedy for those injured by this illegal action does the Court offer? It is very shadowy. The majority opinion merely argues that the plaintiff has shown no loss in this particular case and therefore concludes that he is not entitled to all the compensation for which he asked. It will be interesting to see the reaction of foreign holders of these repudiated obligations, for in their case much more than nominal damages are involved.

A Supreme Court decision which admits illegal injury, yet seems to deny legal redress, can not be called satisfactory. It is not a decision of which the majority can feel proud. It is a decision of which the minority properly feel ashamed. To be remembered also is the fact that the action from which this straddling decision springs was taken not from necessity, but from an opportunist policy of currency manipulation which has altogether failed to achieve its objective of economic recovery. In this issue the honor of the United States has been impugned for a mess of pottage.

Attention Mr. Peek.

Germany, a country which has attached great importance to commercial treaties of the barter type and which has been compelled to enter into numerous bilateral clearing agreements, designed to protect the interests of creditors in foreign countries, reports that her exports in January fell to a record low point. Indeed the export total for the month is below that of any period since the late nineties, except during the war and the years when inflation produced an abnormal shrinkage in the gold value of exports.

Imports, on the other hand, in spite of the rigid control exercised by the Minister of Economics, Dr. Schacht, are close to the highest figure attained in almost three years. The result is that the unfavorable monthly merchandise balance is the largest since 1928.

Although various special reasons are partly responsible for this poor showing, it is officially admitted that clearing agreements have been extremely detrimental to Germany's export trade. That would undoubtedly be the case, since the policy of utilizing the proceeds of export sales to cover various payments due on old commercial accounts, interest on long-term debts, etc., naturally discourages export activity. Furthermore, these bilateral clearing agreements have the effect of forcing trade into abnormal channels and interfering with the multilateral trading activities which Secretary Hull regards as essential to a general revival of international trade.

Germany's experience is proving the essential soundness of Secretary Hull's conclusions. Once more it has been demonstrated that the policy of trying to assure past-due payments by combining debt and commercial agreements ultimately weakens the capacity of the debtor state to meet its obligations. It reduces the volume of exports needed to build up the exchange reserves out of which payments come.

Bonds For Everybody.

The Treasury announces that so-called "baby" bonds, in denominations ranging from $25 to $1,000, will be placed on sale March 1. They will be sold at a discount, and the difference between the original offering price and the value at maturity will represent the interest. Over a period of 10 years this will average 2.9 per cent, compounded semi-annually.

If cashed within the next few years, however, the yield on the bonds will be less than that obtainable on time and savings deposits in banks, thus obviating the danger of drawing funds away from private institutions. Although the hope is expressed that hoarded money will be lured out of hiding, it is evident that the terms of the offer give slight inducement to persons with small savings to invest them in the new Government issues.

However, in certain localities where savings facilities are not easily accessible or where the banks, embarrassed by a plethora of funds, are limiting receipts of new deposits, a convenient outlet for surplus income will be provided. It does not seem at all likely, however, that any large sums will be invested in the new bonds.

Their chief value lies in the possibility of arousing public interest in direct investments of this sort. With proper publicity, the system may eventually attract a class of small investors from various occupational groups who, like the French "rentiers," will offer conservative opposition to fiscal policies that tend to impair the Government's credit. Government bondholders of all classes can usually be counted upon to oppose any action that threatens to bring about depreciation of the currency in terms of which Government obligations are payable.

Except during the stress of war, and under the pressure of appeals to patriotism, this country has done very little to persuade the small investor to place his funds in public issues. The result has been an unhealthy concentration of Government securities in the hands of a few well-to-do investors and in banks and financial institutions. Even a modest start in the direction of attracting more widespread investment support, therefore, can be welcomed as a move which could reasonably have been initiated a good many years ago.

From A Drug Store.

A. J. Cronin, British writer, and his wife have just arrived in this country for the first time. The author of "Hatter's Castle" is here for the purpose of seeing Americans first and America afterward. He is not particularly interested in our skyscrapers, night clubs or wheat fields, but is hoping instead to get a real inside view of the homo sapiens made famous by Sinclair Lewis, whom Dr. Cronin greatly admires. In order to do this, he is planning to sit on a stool in some Far-Western drug store for several months and study "real Americans."

Unfortunately, Dr. Cronin, like most visitors to foreign shores, has already lost his perspective by focusing on a center of interest before examining the entire panorama. It is amusing to think of the conclusions that will be reached by this Englishman after viewing life in the United States from the interior of a small-town drug store, especially since he also happens to be a physician as well as an author. But the aspirin and chocolate ice cream sodas bought or consumed before his eyes will no doubt give him the specialized atmosphere which seems to be necessary for a successful British interpretation of this country.

It is obvious, in other words, that Dr. Cronin does not wish to represent Americans as he finds them, but as Yorkshire and Bristol like to think of them. This attitude is at odd variance with his criticism of British authors, whom he feels "travel in too small a circle." For any impressions thus gathered are apt to be as erroneous as those of the sightseer on top of the Empire State Building who, upon looking down, observed that "all Americans look like ants."

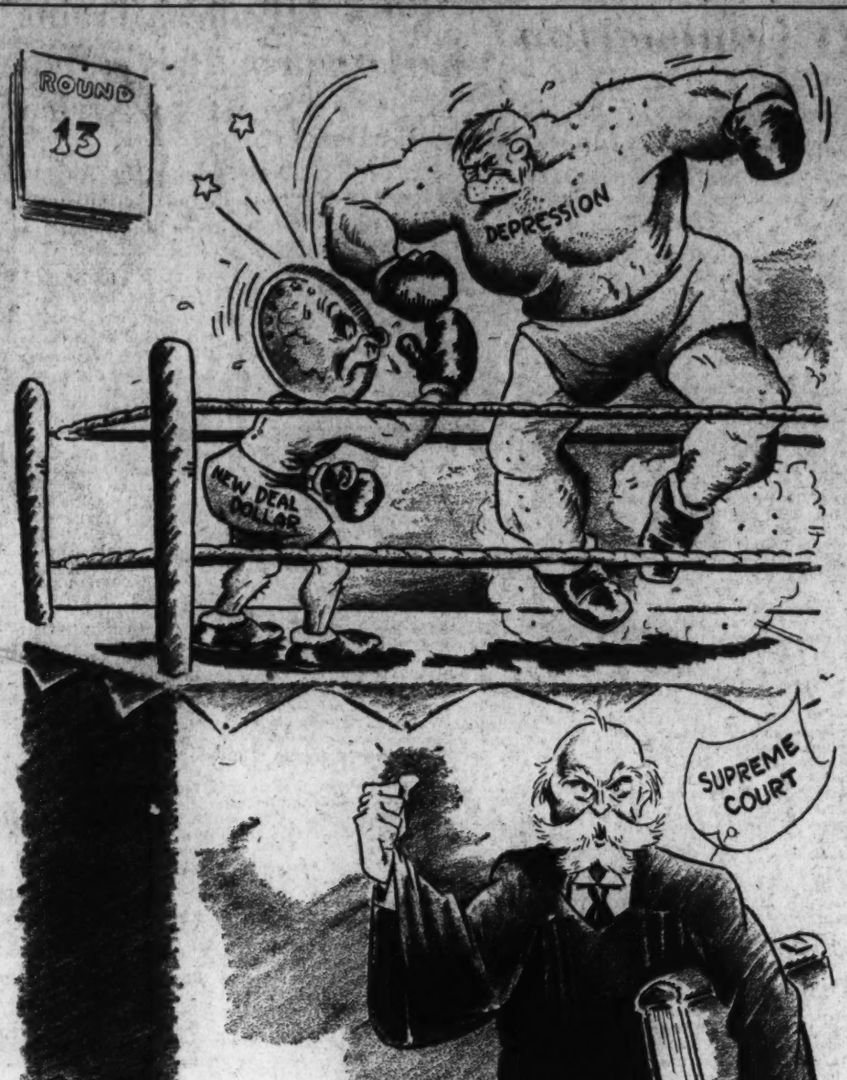
Scientists who are striving to find absolute zero could easily find it by figuring what it would be worth if they found it.

It's hard to save your face when you lose your head.

It Just Isn't Done In England.

From the Kansas City Star.

The British House of Commons has again been treated to a painful exhibition by its member from the Shettleston division of Glasgow. The member in question, who is known to most of his fellow countrymen simply as "J. McGovern," once more has violated the rules of the house to denounce the royal family in general and King George in particular. Apparently Mr. McGovern will never learn that while speech is free under the British system of democracy, it must always be in good taste, having due respect for the traditions and prejudices of the British nation which are devoted to the royal family.



"The Challenger Is Eligible"

Reactions To The Hauptmann Verdict.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: In connection with the furor of discussion aroused by the Hauptmann verdict, I would like to recall for readers of The Post the lines in Browning's "The Ring and the Book" (also in the play "Caponsacchi"), spoken by the Pope when he sentenced the murderer Guido to death:

For the main criminal I have no hope
Except in such a suddenness of fate.
I stood at Naples once, a night so dark
I could have scarce conjectured there was earth
Anywhere, sky or sea or world at all:
But the night's black was burst through by a blaze—
Thunder struck blow on blow, earth groaned and bore,
Through her whole length of mountain visible:
There lay the city thick and plain with spires,
And, like a ghost disshrouded, white the sea.
So may the truth be flashed out by one blow,
And Guido see, one instant, and be saved.

These words apply with equal force to Hauptmann. His execution by the arm of the law is not only a measure necessary for the protection of society and the home, but, in the light of faith and eternity, the very best thing that could happen to Hauptmann himself.

These views, of course, are predicated upon belief in God, the immortal soul, future life and divine justice—dogmas which for a large part of the population have become obsolete or nonexistent.

ARTHUR M. SHEPARD.
Washington, Feb. 15.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: Bruno Richard Hauptmann has been sentenced to die—the sentence meted out by men and women played upon, and influenced by circumstantial evidence, and a man, Wilentz, who has no heart, no pity for human frailty, else he could never have tortured a living, feeling thing as he tortured Hauptmann.

Our country's people wildly and savagely amused themselves inside and outside of that courtroom in Flemington, N. J., like the heartless people of the long ago gathered together with their king, to see and gloat over helpless humans tossed to lions in the arena! Are we then, who allow such things today, any better, or more civilized than those brutes of the long ago? We must do something with our unfortunate criminals, our bad ones, it is true—but let us be more human, more tolerant in their punishment—lest we display our own animal propensities!

Bruno Hauptmann is a victim of life—a fugitive from his homeland—in this country a prey of evil companions. He was a baby once, innocent, and perhaps in a different way, unguarded and left for the world to prey upon, as the baby of whose death he is accused. What was his life? Did he have a chance—wise love of his parents, spiritual and physical training? What made him a fugitive from his own country? Was it poverty coupled with ignorance?

If $600,000 can be spent to brand a man a murderer, and take the life they can not give, how much will a nation spend to safeguard that same life—by taking account of the child—enforced proper food, proper rest, proper work and proper play, carried on through a regimen of real love—that will stop the criminal—that will make the world a fit place in which to dwell—where no Wilentzes will be trained to gloat over a poor creature's downfall, as he has over this unfortunate much-to-be-pitied Hauptmann?

I do not think Hauptmann kidnaped or killed the Lindbergh baby. It is too illogical to believe that a man single-handed could have done the deed—and being a father himself of a dear little one. I do not think he would have done it. OREON MARIE McKEE.
Washington, Feb. 15.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: In your very fair, intelligent editorial in The Post of February 15 on the recent trial in New Jersey, you make one comment which I think unworthy of the rest of it. I quote:

"It was a piece of war wreckage on which the mob at Flemington feasted their eyes. It was wreckage which can be destroyed without any loss to society."

I would like to say in regard to this estimate of a human being, however the young mind may have been perverted by the influence of wickedness prevalent everywhere, and however greed and national revenge may have blinded the inner perception of right and wrong, still it has not been proved that Hauptmann murdered the Lindbergh baby. I do not think capital punishment is a Christian institution, nor that the right kind of prison has yet been invented. Selfish fear does not promote righteousness.

This "war wreckage" is a human being, made in the image of God, however greatly that image has been obscured, and in time with the right teaching, years of discipline and proper influence and environment, this young man could become an example of noble character for purifying the race.

To kill and to steal are crimes no sane mind tolerates, but is it not criminal to poison the minds of others by provoking them to resentment and wrath through injustice and snobbishness?

Let us be guided more and more by the spirit of truth, which alone can bring freedom, justice and peace.

MAY ROGER WADLEIGH.
Washington, Feb. 15.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: Why all the front-page publicity of Hauptmann and Reilly's appeal to the public for a defense fund?

Doubtless there were many well-meaning cranks who contributed for the benefit of his attorneys before and during his trial, but I fail to see the necessity of a free advertisement with headlines of this plea of a convicted murderer. It savors too much of yellow journalism. JOHN V. RICHARDS.
Washington, Feb. 15.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: Now that the Hauptmann trial is closed and time is had for sober reflection, certain things stand out forcibly in my mind. I shall never forget the disgraceful demonstration of the populace outside the court house when the verdict was made known.

I am of the opinion that mob psychology played a big part in this case. That this influenced the jury I have no reason to doubt. The judge's charge to the jury impressed me as being grossly unfair. Had I been on the jury I should have interpreted his charge as a mandate to find the defendant guilty. I certainly think the judge overstepped the bounds of propriety.

On the evidence, which is nothing more than circumstantial, it seems to me that giving this defendant the electric chair is a little too drastic. Whoever committed the foul deed should get the chair, but the point I make is that I don't believe the State's evidence was strong enough to justify capital punishment. Even in the Loeb-Leopold case of a decade or so ago, there was no doubt as to their guilt, but all they got was life imprisonment.

That Hauptmann is innocent I do not contend, but I am not satisfied that he necessarily was the one who perpetrated the deed. It is not beyond the realm of reason that he was the one designated to receive the ransom money while some one else actually did the kidnaping. That others were involved in this case I have no reason to doubt at all, in fact, it has always looked to me like an inside job. I may be wrong, but that is my opinion, to which I am entitled.

LELAND F. JAMES.
Washington, Feb. 16.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: When a man has been duly tried, found guilty, and sentenced, it is my opinion that, in consideration of the fact that a United States court of law does not fix the death penalty on a man unless he is guilty beyond all doubt, his lawyers should be barred from torturing the condemned man by attempting a rebuilding of his hopes through an appeal which they know deep in their hearts will be rejected.

It is the duty of every justice-loving American citizen in defense of the present and future generations to demand that Hauptman die as so written in his sentence.

HELEN LOUISE LEONARD.
Washington, Feb. 15.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: One satisfaction in this whole miserable business is that it was not an American who did it.

E. V. R. FRAZER.
Washington, Feb. 15.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: In spite of unscrupulous defense attorneys, the jury in the Hauptmann case was able to eliminate the chaff and arrive at what all straight-thinking citizens believe to be a just and true verdict.

Then why should The Post, which prides itself on standing for truth and decency, devote space for free advertisement to a convicted murderer and his lawyer in an appeal for funds to appeal the case to a higher court? E. O. DANE.
Silver Spring, Md., Feb. 15.

To the Editor of The Post—Sir: Yours is an able paper and is continually growing better. You have given us a true and faithful picture of the Hauptmann trial as it was conducted from day to day. I think you will acknowledge that it was a great show rather than a calm and deliberate trial. It has been well called a "travesty on a tragedy." It certainly made a hero of the accused—as such he will be regarded by thousands of the growing youth of today.

It seems that the press is continuing this process by presenting him as an object of sympathy. Is he worthy? Did he not leave a black criminal record in Germany? Was not his own testimony manifestly untruthful? Was he not convicted of the most execrable crime that any human being could perpetrate?

Why not omit all pictures, print references in inconspicuous parts of the paper, and thus give needed space to the momentous questions that are stirring the world today?

A. H. THOMPSON.
Washington, Feb. 15.

The Post Impressionist

Propaganda Menace.

Post Office, Tuesday.

THROUGH all the recurrent talk about Red Propaganda in America, there is one dark danger that the investigators continually overlook. And it is a danger that lurks in even the most friendly propaganda of the most friendly nations.

* * *

Take this:

"The corporations—"

(Don't interrupt. Don't ask: "What corporation?" We don't know. That's the way the article starts. Nor does any subsequent word cast great light upon your inquiry.)

"The corporations have been created to unite all the categories of the production with the object of valuing to the utmost the nation's production. . . . The attention of many men is called upon the new organization of the social life. . . . More or less in every country the new organism is now studied, tried or in way of realization like in Italy."

Of course. For it is from Italy that this particular, yet quite typical, piece of propaganda proceeds to America: Italy that loves America, Italy that America loves! It frankly tells us that it is put forth from "Italian News Agency—English Edition."

* * *

And don't underestimate the importance of the subject, either:

"Naturally the descisive proof of the success or of the failure of the corporations organism will only be given by the practical work of same. That gives the reason for the very special interest now showed everywhere for the work of the Corporation for Zootechny and Fishing. The questions treated this time by the above said corporation are various and most interesting as they refer to some of the principal products in human food."

Small wonder that "the corporation encludes the techniciens of agriculture, the veterinaries."

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Their duties are onerous:

"The representatives propect allways what they consider to be the best solution to the various questions they had to discuss about. We here give their method of work; the associations in which the above said cetegories are organized, prepare first each one a report in which they expose their own point of view.

"All these reports, showed for vision to the competent ministry. Corporations are then fused in one single study or report which contains the opinion of the other competent ministries: That is the report the corporation has to discuss about."

Whereupon—victory:

"The discussion helps greatly to find those solutions capable to proportion the interests of all the different categories present."

* * * *

That's what we call a sensible idea, and we respectfully recommend it to Mr. Richberg and his Executive Council or competent ministry. His job, we understand, is to coordinate the sometimes slightly bewildering activities of the New Deal. But, we also understand, coordination still lags a bit behind willingness.

Well, here's a method. The set-up is ready.

The RFC, NRA, FERA, AAA—in short, the whole lot of them, prospect allways what they consider to be the best solution of the various questions they have to discuss about. All Mr. Richberg has to do is to get their representatives to prepare first each one a report in which they expose their point of view, and have them showed for vision to him, whereupon he fuses them into a single study or report and hands it back to them to discuss about.

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According to some facile fault-finders, Fascism is not a formula. They say it lacks system. But here, for their everlasting confutation, is its system made clear.

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It's going to tackle birth-control next:

"One can immediately note"—so says Italian News Agency, English Edition—"that almost every nation in Eurpe suffers, with more or less acuity, from a decrease of the population. The number of the young people diminishes, the number of the old people increases, and . . . from a nation where the old people are prevalent one cannot expect new buds."

So the corporations' representatives are going to prepare each one a report. And, when these reports have been showed to the competent ministry for vision—exit Mrs. Sanger.

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But we must not let the intensity of a few fine features in this insidious foreign propaganda blind us to its pertinent perils. The European and Asiatic news agencies (English Editions) are subtly undermining the citadel of Americanism: the American Language.

Italy is just one example, and not the worst. They are all in it, all these alien countries—the English along with the rest.

They may say what they want about the purity of their intentions. The Post-Impressionist won't believe such "gammon" (British propaganda-word for "tripe") until the propagandists hire real Americans to write their propaganda.

New 'Duke's Mixture' No Empty Concoction

Modest "Dee Dee" And Mrs. Stotesbury's Quondam Romp Comprise Latest Ingredients.

By Ralph E. Renaud.

(Special Correspondence of The Post.)

New York.

DOES anyone remember that old Duke's Mixture which half the country used to smoke before the other half became cigarette addicts? Well, at long last, by one of those strange mutations to which great fortunes and great names are subject, Duke's Mixture turns out to be the marriage of "Dee Dee," the "richest girl in the world," and Jimmy, who from now on may be nominated as the "luckiest man in the world."

"Dee Dee," of course, is Doris Duke, as you may gather from her initials, Jimmy is James Henry Roberts Cromwell. Their unexpected wedding, casually pulled off here this week before a civil judge, unites, as most of these vast money matches do not, two really interesting persons.

In the first place Doris Duke is a beauty of almost classic quality. But she is camera shy and, before her marriage, the public saw very few of her pictures. Hers was not the face which launched 1,000 face-cream ads. And to this day only her intimates know what kind of soap she uses to keep that school-girl complexion or whether or not she smokes the brands her father made famous. Certainly not the earlier ones which were Sweet Caporals and Turkish Trophies. As both these brands are now well embedded in the American language it seems safe to mention them.

So "Dee Dee" is modest and retiring. The yarns which occasionally spill over into the yellower Sunday supplements about her solid gold breakfast services, her $75,000 bathroom and her bath water tinted by concealed lights to match her moods are strictly false. A truer tale concerns the red bathing suit which she wore at Miami last winter. Of course, it was one of those see-all, know-all affairs in which willowy figures like Miss Duke's look so well. But it was three years old.

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HER father once said that nothing makes people more unhappy than luxury. Miss Duke, or Mrs. Cromwell has been careful about that. But not too careful. She voted herself a $30,000 letter of credit for a European motor tour not long ago but came back with not all the naughts knocked off. Her tastes are simple, even in night clubs. The kind of a tune she likes is "Shine On, Harvest Moon." Probably every paper in the country has told the story of her pony, Patsy, and her concern for his welfare in the future life, so it won't do to repeat it here. But it shows that even as a youngster she was a sensitive, imaginative little girl.

Like any Poor Little Rich Girl Doris Duke received her quota of extortion notes. One of them was traced to a crack-pot youth in New Jersey. The crime is a serious one and carries a three-year penalty, but the writer was only put on probation. It is quite possible to read into that decision that "Dee Dee" is also merciful and somewhat social-minded. This is the more remarkable in view of the narrowing influence of being constantly accompanied by detectives and being overcharged two or three times for everything she buys in a store.

Nobody knows just what her fortune is. The accounting of her father's estate a few years ago read very much like the appropriations disposed from Mr. Ickes' office and she is supposed to have in her own right somewhere between $30,000,000 and $50,000,000, together with five homes, including "Rough Point," the Newport residence where her coming-out party was held. Incidentally, the flowers for her wedding came from the famous Duke Farms, her 5,000-acre estate at Somerville, N. J.

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THE father was not as retiring as the daughter. He often gave interviews and insisted that all those around him conform to the old-time religion of Methodism. Once, to show the world his conservative leaning, he erected a colossal gilded statue of William McKinley on his lawn, which left the public open-mouthed. Into this open mouth, however, he was careful to stick a cigarette at every opportunity. Indeed, it is the spread of the smoking habit, not altogether approved by the old-time religion, which changed Trinity College, at Durham, N. C., to Duke University.

Miss Duke was brought up under wraps, so to speak. Duke University somehow didn't seem to be the place for her education and most of her culture was acquired from private tutors and at the Brearley School in this city. Incidentally and technically, perhaps Mrs. Cromwell isn't even the richest girl. At present she only has $10,000,000 which she can spend as she likes. But she will not have to scratch for funds exactly, as she will receive another $10,000,000 in 1937. When she is 30, in 1942, she will come into her full inheritance. In due time, no doubt, the Duke fortune will make her America's Duchess.

Her husband, too, is quite a fellow. As good looking, in his way, as the svelte blonde he married, he is considerably her senior. In the beginning everybody thought Jimmy Cromwell, Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury's little boy, was just a romp. And at first it did look as though he would remain a playboy, though a particularly precocious and clever one. Even now he is famous for his parties. His rule is—"Keep it simple, keep it alive and concentrate it all in one big room. And break it up shortly after 4 a. m." That, of course, is difficult if you don't get up that early. But people do come to Jimmy Cromwell's parties. It is he who is credited with introducing the hot dog, served with champagne, as an item of refreshment in the higher brackets.

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HIS versatility was illustrated three years ago at Palm Beach when, after boxing three rounds with Tommy Loughran, light-heavyweight champion and a fellow townsman, he took on Martin W. Littleton, on the platform of the Palm Beach Current Events Club, and debated the Constitution of the United States of America, no less. As side-lines he has tennis and racing motorboats.

His views of life have changed considerably with the years. He started out in the somewhat rarefied atmosphere of the Fay School and Lawrenceville. When he was a student at the University of Pennsylvania he walked out of one his classes because the professor included a utility company in which E. T. Stotesbury, his step-father is interested, among the current predatory enterprises. Now he is an intimate of Father Coughlin and a clamorous advocate of inflation.

Perhaps it is unugracious, considering the nature of this column, to refer to his marriage in 1920 to Delphine Dodge, the Detroit automobile heiress who, following an amicable separation, divorced him at Reno, in 1928. She is now Mrs. Raymond T. Baker. But it was that connection which enabled him, as the vital negotiator, to swing the astounding $160,000,000 deal by which the Dodge Brothers Co. changed hands.

One of his hard knocks, of which there have not been too many, was the organization of the Floranda Club, a retreat for seclusive wealth in the Biarritz tradition, midway between Palm Beach and Miami. Florida was then in the midst of her boom, but it didn't last long after Floranda got started. When the failure came all the royal sponsors and all the society stars couldn't put it together again. Jimmy's family alone is said to have sunk two millions in the venture. After that, for a while, life was just one darn law suit after another. Before that, as Jimmy once confessed, "I thought the world was just a nice big pie, and I must cut myself a piece."

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FLORANDA had a sobering effect and since then he has turned rather heavily to politics and economics. Now he is all for public ownership of utilities (except tobacco) and State socialism generally, though under the dictatorship, of course, of the right classes. He seeks a national police and stricter libel laws. All this comes out in his book, "The Voice of Young America" and a recently completed volume, "The Lion's Share," which attacks the Bank of England.

Considering his antecedents Jimmy Cromwell has some odd connections. One of them is Father Coughlin, radio high priest of the Sound Money League, and another is Jimmy Walker, whom he accompanied to California to plead for Tom Mooney.

Neither Mr. nor Mrs. James Cromwell have managed to get into Cornelius Vanderbilt, jr.'s select list of 75 which, according to him, constitute the real society of America, but no doubt they will be entertained quite a bit when they return from their honeymoon.

Pythian Grand Lodge Opens Session Tonight

With Grand Chancellor Earl G. Jonscher presiding, the seventieth annual Grand Lodge convention of Knights of Pythias in the District of Columbia will be held in Pythian Temple, 1012 Ninth street northwest, tonight and tomorrow evening.

This evening past chancellors of the lodge will hear Edgar C. Snyder, former United States Marshal for the District, present a paper, "State of the Order."

Tomorrow, important legislation will be offered, looking toward the doubling of the membership in 1936. Election and installation of officers will conclude the convention.

Diplomats to Attend Luncheon of Rotary

Chiefs of foreign diplomatic missions in Washington will be guests of the Washington Rotary Club at a luncheon meeting in the Willard Hotel tomorrow at 12:30 p. m.

Speaker of the day will be Walter D. Head, of New Jersey, third vice president of Rotary International. He will take as his topic "Fortresses of Friendship." Dr. Chester D. Swope, president of the Washington club, will preside. The affair will be broadcast.

Along The Potomac

With Carlisle Bargeron

More Man-Hours

GOOD morning, ladies and gentlemen of the radio audience: After an absence of several months Mrs. Diebenkorfer returns to you this morning for a brisk talk on "Our Government, Your Government and Mine." Mrs. Diebenkorfer:

"Good morning, friends of the air: It is with great pleasure that I again have the opportunity of addressing you on a matter so dear to us all, Our Government, Your Government and Mine.

BARGERON.

"Those of us who are doing things in Our Government, Your Government and Mine, have learned that one of the prime requisites is patience and tolerance towards those who, not beings doers in Our Government, Your Government and Mine, are not in a position to know the facts, and oft-times what we are striving at, and for this reason become quite critical.

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"I might say this exercise of patience and tolerance is quite an accomplishment, too, on the part of those of my sex who are coming more and more, as you know, to take an active part in Our Government, Your Government and Mine. That we have been able to accomplish this is, I think, a definite reply to those who said we could not adjust ourselves to the rough and tumble of the governmental game.

"And I will say frankly, that personally speaking, I had considerable difficulty in bringing myself to this state of mind. At first, my impulse was to strike back and tell the critics of their ignorance. Friendly counsel held me in check and cautioned me that I must steel myself against abuse in the realization that it was utterly impossible for anyone to know as much about one's Government as those of us who are a part of it. The men were most helpful in bringing about the exercise of restraint on our part. They have been long in the Government and are experts at dealing with people. The New Dealers have been most kind in helping those of us women who are blazing a path. It is extremely unlikely the Republican men would have been so kind.

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"But notwithstahding the training I have received, the quality I now have of withstanding criticism in the knowledge that its utterers are simply ignorant, I find myself wholly unable to remain silent against the criticism of the NRA codes prescribing a shorter working week.

"It seems to me that of all the criticism which has been leveled against us doers in Our Government, Your Government and Mine, this is the grossest and the product of the grossest minds. It comes from people who have not the slightest conception of what has taken place in this country.

"They think we are living in the old order when a man putting on a shirt just returned from the laundry had only to take out the pins. Now, in the new order, he has also to take out countless NRA labels. Had the working week not been shortened to give him more leisure time, the burden would simply have been too great. Any one with an ounce of brains, it seems, should see that.

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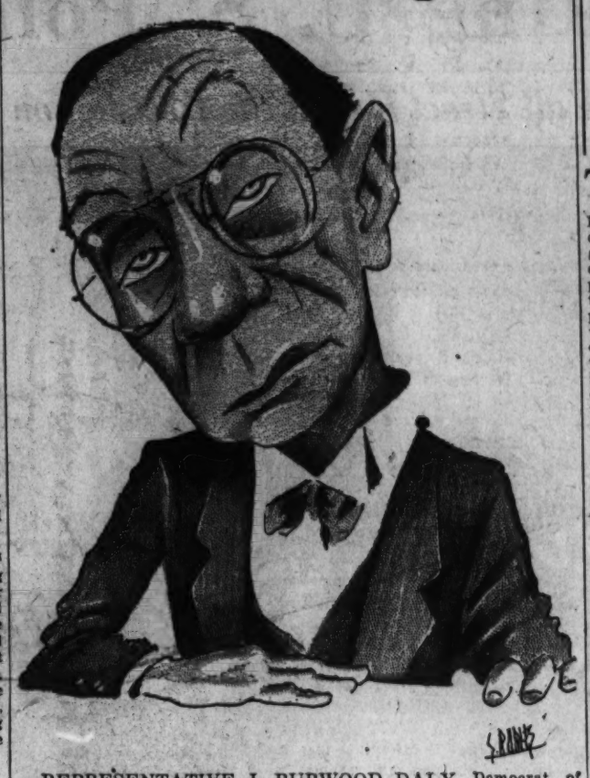
"It makes no difference, or rather, it is not to the point that the shorter working week, in a great number of cases if not the majority, brought reduced incomes. It was not the primary purpose of us doers in our Government, your Government and mine, to reduce the income, of course. But we certainly had to reduce man's working week to give him enough time to remove the NRA labels from his shirts.

"You mak ask why we put the labels in the shirts in the first place. The answer is we were creating man-hours. We created man-hours in putting the labels in, and most certainly we created them in the matter of taking the labels out. We created man-hours both going and coming. If there is any better man-hour creation possible than that we doers in our Government, your Government and mine would like to know just what it is. I thank you."

Thank you, Mrs. Diebenkorfer. Ladies and gentlemen of the radio audience, you have been listening to Mrs. Diebenkorfer, who has spoken to you on "Our Government, Your Government and Mine." She is liable to speak again most any time.

"Just trim the edges."

The New Congress



REPRESENTATIVE J. BURWOOD DALY, Democrat, of Pennsylvania's fourth district . . . a native of Philadelphia, holds four degrees from La Salle College and the University of Pennsylvania . . . was an outstanding student at both institutions . . . later became a member of the faculty at La Salle until he abandoned teaching for the law . . . handled many important cases in the dozen years he spent as assistant city solicitor of Philadelphia . . . eased into the House by a majority of 385 votes over his Republican adversary . . . is the first Democrat ever sent to Washington from his district . . .

Such a large proportion of those who have been pictured by Mr. Robles have asked for the originals that The Washington Post is saving all these drawings to honor the requests of any future members of "The National Gallery."

No End Of Books

Dickens, The Arch-Typical English Writer, Seen Across The Channel By Andre Maurois.

By Theodore Hall.

LOOKING across the channel at England's one great typical writer par excellence of 80 years ago, Andre Maurois writes a little masterpiece of appreciation —"Dickens" (Harper, $2). Nothing could be a neater-footed guide through the mud-flats of debunking biography, through the boisterous gales of literary criticism (somewhat winded now, to be sure) which found Dickens merely cheap and popular.

If it took a Frenchman, the biographer of Shelley, Byron and Disraeli, but nevertheless an adherent to the Gallic tradition, to read the creator of Pickwick and Micawber aloud to us in a fresh, clear voice, we can but be the more grateful. French logic and French urbanity and the perspective from a totally different literature, give us Dickens in a way to lead us straight to the delight of his books. I won't be able to say anything better for Maurois' 204-page study than that.

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WITH all due respect for that misused word, Dickens was a genius. And he sprang, as geniuses seem to spring, from the unlikely soil. His family stood on a low rung of the middle class, and in Dickens' impressionable years it sank far lower. For his father, a minor clerk in the navy office, was just as joval, reckless and improvident as the book character who was drawn from him—Micawber; and his mother, seemingly, was entirely commonplace. You remember the brass plate which Mrs. Micawber had outside her dingy flat?—"Boarding Establishment for Young Ladies." Dickens' mother had put up a like ineffectual sign. And young Dickens, precisely like young Copperfield, had to pawn the family plate, work in a grimy factory (in Dickens' own case a shoe-blacking establishment), and watch his father (Mr. Micawber) go to debtors' prison.

Out of that hard and bitter childhood (which Dickens never revealed until he was nearly 40) came the trait of pity, says Maurois, and the converse trait of a desire for revenge at the expense of those things which had hurt him. Out of Dickens' first unhappy love affair came his trait of idolizing an ideal, flawless, almost inhuman sylph—Dora, for example, in "Copperfield." And with these traits, plus the vitality, impressionability and fecundity of genius, Dickens stood on his threshold at 22.

He had taught himself shorthand and become a reporter of speeches. Then he sent off his first little story (or rather, prose sketch of London street life) signed "Boz." It was accepted; he wrote more, and they, too, were published. When an artist named Seymour wanted to have some text for a series of jolly drawings he proposed doing, Dickens was chosen to write it. Seymour drew Pickwick, Snodgrass, Winkle and Tupman—and Dickens was off like a supercharged racing car. The first number of "Pickwick Papers" sold 400 copies; the last, 40,000. Dickens was a national success at 24.

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YEAR after year the other novels poured out as fluently, ten serially one jump ahead of the printer, so that Dickens never quite knew how things were going to turn out. It can be said they lack construction (character change for trivial reasons; Martn Chuzzlewit, for instance, goes off to America just to boost the sales of the seriel; the novel endings are too often absurdly happy; that the characters have no depth, and are as simple as a child's toy; that the constant moral aim spoils the illusion, and that the plots are theatrical in the worst sense).

But Maurois points out that his Gallic taste for classic structure must not rule out the typically English genius of wild profusion. He notes that the characters live consistently in their caricaturistic distortion—"there is a Dickens flavor, a Dickens aroma."

Above all, Dickens created a whole inner world which fitted and still fits the "sentimental, shy and disciplined" Englishman. Dickens had "something of the stoic in him; but his stoicism is comfortable and satisfied, a blend of Pickwick and Marcus Aurelius, a Christmas-tree Epictetus." That optimistic philosophy, that making the best of tears and laughter, belongs to the English.

"It is the full honor of Dickensian pathos that shows us how necessary, for such temperament, is the check of humor. Let English sentimentalism run riot, and it is all but intolerable; and that is why the greatest English writers have always been at pains, in their books, to set comic scenes alongside the tragic ones. Now, to perceive contradictory aspects, understand them, and try to blend them into a unified and truthful image, is a form of philosophy; humor is a great aid to a writer in giving him the detachment necessary for him to see both sides. In this sense Dickens was a good philosopher, in the sense that Cervantes was and Flaubert sometimes was, and it is no mediocre sense, either."

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FROM the Christmas comfort of the "Carol" (not forgetting its moral message) to the deathbed tears of little Nell, from the foiled knavery of Uriah Heep to the rollicking comic cheer of Saw Weller, Dickens' world was the ideally ordered, exaggeratedly clear-colored, homey, warm-hearted world which the Anglo-Saxon mind cherishes so dearly.

And there lies the clue. The complete data for Dickens' work came out of his childhood memories. He added nothing; he remembered all. The values, if you insist, are child values. But knowing them, remembering them (from your own memories, from the happy fact that you read Dickens early) who among you can name a better region and climate of delight?

Center Orchestra Set For Public Rehearsal

Under the direction of Bailly F. Alart, the Community Center Civic Orchestra will hold a public rehearsal tonight at 8 o'clock in Central High Schol auditoruim. The major numbers to be played are the overture to "Ruy Blas" (Mendelssohn), the third movement from Chaikovski's sixth ("Pathetique") symphony, the second movement from Beethoven's fifth symphony, and the movement entitled "In the Garden" from Goldmark's "Rustic Wedding" symphony.

Other compositions to be played are "Valse Bluette" (Drigo), "Pleading" (Wood), "Artists' Life" (Johann Strauss), selections from "The Little Modiste" (Alart), "Concert Waltz" (Greenwell) and selections from "Maytime" (Romberg).

The orchestra has need of additional violins, violoncellos and clarinets. Musicians desiring to join the organization are asked to see Mr. Alart after tonight's concert.

Dern Will Give Talk Thursday at Church

Secretary of War Gorge H. Dern will speak at 8 p. m. Thursday at the Mount Pleasant Congregational Church, 1410 Columbia road, northwest.

He will discuss "America and the Future," considering both domestic and international aspects of the subject.

Dickens And Hollywood

By Wm. Lyon Phelps

THE MOTION picture "David Copperfield" is the best motion picture I have ever seen. It is an illustration of the highest development of the art. It is so good that I do not see how it could be better. It is an all-star picture, with a group of very distinguished actors. The scenes are perfect. The terrible storm scene, with the tragic deaths of Ham and of Steerforth, is so magnificent, so thrilling, as to display all the resources of applied science. If I could think of any more superlatives, I should employ them in an attempt to express the impression this picture made on me.

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Incidentally, it is a marvel of condensation. "David Copperfield," in my printed copy, fills 1,057 pages. The picture lasts exactly two hours and ten minutes.

Fortunately one of the most distinguished of living novelists, Hugh Walpole, played an important part in the direction, condensation, and production of the picture. A minute part, that of the preacher in church, is played by him. Now, those who wish to see Hugh Walpole and hear him speak must keep a sharp lookout. Early in the play the scene reveals the interior of a church. Do not look at the audience; do not look at David and his mother; do not look at anything except the pulpit. There you will see Hugh Walpole preaching and you will hear him, too. But, as he is there only a very few seconds, if you look away, you will not see him at all.

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The parts left out are the experiences at school, which only dire necessity canceled. Furthermore, Steerforth is not given with very much detail, and Agnes is hardly more than sketched.

This is right, because, while the Victorians, and Dickens himself, greatly preferred Agnes to Dora, there are millions of people today who like Dora better, bad cooking, slipshod housekeeping and all. That is, they think they do. Agnes is almost too perfect for this spotty world.

I was overwhelmed by this picture. The masterpiece of the greatest of English novelists has been splendidly presented. During most of the two hours I had a tennis ball in my throat which I vainly attempted to swallow; and I was glad of the darkness, so that my neighbors could not see my tears.

(Copyright, 1935.)

Once Overs

By H. I. Phillips.

The Doctor Deducts.

("Doctors may deduct for income tax purposes the cost of magazines and other reading matter kept in their waiting rooms for the diversion of patients."—News item.)

Doctor—Now, Miss Peetwee, where are we?

Secretary—We're down to the matter of deductions for magazines and so forth.

Doctor—Well, let's see what we can do. How about National Geographics?

Secretary—We bought about 16 pounds of those during the year, I believe.

Doctor—What year?

Secretary—Now, doctor, let's not go into that!

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Doctor—Have you the figures on Literary Digests, Motion Picture World, Harper's and True Stories?

Secretary—I checked up last summer and we had three and a half stacks of Digests, two stacks of Motion Picture World and • • •

Doctor—How high were the stacks?

Secretary—They averaged about one foot four inches.

Doctor—Haven't you checked up since last summer, Miss Peetwee?

Secretary — It's not necessary. They're seldom disturbed. Once in a while some nervous patient turns one upside down.

Doctor—I wonder if it's quite ethical to charge the same magazine off year after year?

Secretary—Quite. I tried buying new magazines in a doctor's office once, but the patients got very annoyed. They preferred the stories by Richard Harding Davis and pictures of the Spanish-American War.

Doctor—Well suppose we deduct about $500 for magazines? Now how about my diploma in that frame on the wall there?

Secretary—We can't deduct anything for that, can we?

Doctor—Certainly. Patients always stare at it while they're waiting. It cost me several thousand, taking in all my college expenses. And can't we deduct something for that bronze bust of Napoleon?

Secretary—I always thought it was Hannibal.

Doctor—Whoever it is, deduct $50. And then there's that old master over the table. It might be a Rembrandt.

Secretary—Only yesterday a patient who examined it remarked it might be almost anything.

Doctor—Well, deduct what you think best. If we get exemptions for magazines and books, we can charge off the cost of other things that divert patients. And, oh, by the way, Miss Peetwee, what about that book, "The Crisis," by Winston Churchill? Suppose we deduct a couple of thousand dollars for that?

Secretary—For one book, doctor!

Doctor—Book, my eye! I bought that the first year I started practicing. It's an antique!

Cracking Down.

The President has signed a code for the cigarette industry. It limits radio performers to a minimum of $5,000 an hour.

Whether the cigarette code affects a man who makes his own is problematical.

Mussolini's farewell to his departing troops: "So long, and Abysinnia!"

Wonder what the other 2,000 dogs think of The Best Dog in a Dog Show?

(Copyright, 1935, Associated Newspapers.)

Army And Capitalists Join Forces In Japan

Fascism Impends Unless Recovery Can Forestall Further Internal Conflict.

In a recent report of the Foreign Policy Association the current situation in Japan was summarized in an article entitled "The Trend Toward Dictatorship in Japan." The Post presents herewith the second of two articles composed of excerpts from that report.

By T. A. Bisson.

UNDER cover of the excitement engendered by (the Manchurian) war conditions, the military leaders were able to press forward all along the line with their political program. Unhampered by cabinet interference, the army leaders completed the conquest of Manchuria in February, 1932, organized the "Manchukuo" government in March, and carried through the attack on Shanghai.

Despite these grains the army leaders were still far from satisfied. The political struggle, therefore, continued with unabated intensity. Junnosuke Inouye, the former finance minister, was assassinated on February 9 and Baron Dan, head of the Mitsui interests, was shot on March 5. These assassinations were carried out by the Blood Brotherhood League which had been founded in 1930 by Lieut. Fujima and Nissho Inouye, a Buddhist priest of the Nichiren sect. Late in March the Japanese police discovered that the Blood Brotherhood League had planned the assassination of a score of prominent political leaders, financiers and industrialists.

Even this plot was dwarfed by the affair of May 15, 1932, in which Premier Inukai was assassinated, bombs were hurled at the residence of Count Makino, at the Tokyo police headquarters, the Mitsubishi Bank and the offices of the Seiyukai party and an attempt was made to blow up the metropolitan power stations. These acts were carried out by several terrorist societies, composed of young naval officers, military cadets, students and peasants, including the Blood Brotherhood League, the Jimmukai and the Aikyojuku. They were part of a wider conspiracy which aimed to take control of the capital by a military coup d'etat.

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AGREEMENT was secured of the army and the parties to the appointment of compromise candidate—Admiral Satio, former governor general of Korea. A superparty coalition cabinet emerged, with three posts allocated to the Seiyukai party, two to the Minseito, two to the military, and six to nonparty men. The outstanding figures were Gen. Sadao Araki, who kept the war ministry and Finance Minister Takahashi. Under the Saito government the parties became the pawns of the game, limited at best to the choice of throwing their influence behind the army (Araki) or the capitalists (Takahashi).

In June 1932, at a special Diet session, the Saito government had appropriated 193,000,000 yen for military expenditures in Manchuria, but had postponed the urgent problem of agricultural relief. This issue was of serious concern to the military leaders, especially to those officers coming from the ranks of the smaller landowners, who were rendered desperate by the fall in agricultural prices, the increasing burden of debt, and the growing resistance of the tenantry.

The struggle for state funds soon reached a point which threatened the continuance of large military naval appropriations. At the end of July Gen. Araki told a conference of governors that, although he approved of "salutary measures in connection with the economic crisis," it could not be "forgotten for a moment that the settling of the Manchurian-Mongolian problem" was "of greatest importance."

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DURING the Saito regime the aims of the military leaders with regard to Manchuria were not only completely realized but were thoroughly accepted by all of Japan's ruling groups. Political leaders and the business interests joined whole-heartedly with the military to consolidate the gains achieved in Manchuria.

The propaganda unleashed in Japan before and after September 18, 1931, was marked by an effort to prove that Manchuria constituted the key to the solution of the economic crisis.

The real ends of this program, as seen by the higher military leaders and big business, were very different. To the militarists Manchuria represented preeminently an indispensable war base, while the financial interests reckoned on a sphere of profitable investment, as well as the acquisition of coal and iron deposits, enormous soya bean plantations, large timber reserves and a network of railway and utility enterprises. This basic unity of purpose did not exclude the development of a struggle between the military leaders and the capitalists for domination of the central political and economic organs in the new state.

The army leaders, however, are determined that the basis of this union shall be the maximum concentration of Manchurian resources on war preparations, and they have utlized their political control to assure the achievement of this objective.

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ATYPICALLY extraneous issue —this time a financial scandal —brought down the Saito cabinet on July 3, 1934. The Diet was not in session at the time, and no political question of a critical nature had arisen to disturb the government.

The new cabinet, headed by Admiral Keisuke Okada, was formed along the same superparty coalition lines as its predecessor. The war, navy and foreign ministers were retained.

In the brief period that has elapsed since its formation, several important steps have been taken by the Okada cabinet. Of first importance was its denunciation of the Washington naval agreement on December 29, 1934. The new government has also framed a budget, which has been laid before the Diet for approval. Following the customary struggle with the army-navy chiefs over, the budget estimates, Finance Minister Fujii was forced to resign and Mr. Takahashi strengthens the government's position before the Diet.

Two other important issues, involving agrarian relief and the reform of the Manchurian administrative organs, were taken up in a special Diet session which convened on November 27, 1934. At this time the Diet voted a relief fund of 211,000,000 yen.

A tense situation developed in the special session on December 5, when the lower house passed a resolution demanding an additional appropriation of 180,000,000 yen for relief purposes. The motion represented a Seiyukai raid on the treasury for the benefit of the landowners, and as such aroused the strong opposition of the bourgeois interests, as well as the army. It was finally downed by the government, but only after the threat of dissolution had been applied. Nevertheless, the motion squarely raised the issue of a billion-yen military-naval expenditure while relief funds were being stinted.

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AT this session funds were also appropriated for carrying through the reform of the Manchurian administrative machinery, which had precipitated a strike of the civilian officials of the Kwantung leased territory in October, 1934.

Nearly three years have passed since the critical events of May, 1932. In this time the political tension has noticeably relaxed, owing, in part to the extent to which the military-fascist program has been carried through in Manchuria and Japan. Even more largely, however, the lessened tension is due to improved economic conditions resulting from the trade revival and the advance in industrial production. Japan's total foreign trade for 1934, in terms of the yen, virtually equaled that for the boom year of 1929.

On the other hand, the acute agricultural crisis has, in no way, been relieved. In some respects this crisis is even more serious than it was two or three years ago. Certain aspects of the industrial revival, moreover, raise questions as to its performance. A large part has been played by the increased production of war materials which affects relatively few industries. Many of the smaller industrial establishments, unaided by monopoly advantages, have never recovered from the slump, despite the growth in foreign trade. Furthermore, although the bulk of the new loans necessitated by the series of unbalanced budgets has been successfully absorbed, Japan's public debt has reached nearly 10,000,000,000 yen which places an increasing burden on current revenue. With the mounting military-naval expenditures, it becomes a question how long Japan can continue to avert disastrous inflation.

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ALTHOUGH the industrial pickup has bolstered the Saito and Okada cabinets, the agrarian crisis and the fiscal difficulties are sufficient to bar a return to the pre-crisis period, especially in view of the changes that have occurred in the contending political camps. The buffeting to which the parties have been subjected has rendered them suspect in the public mind, thus seriously compromising their authority.

In the course of the formation of the Okada cabinet, the parties were moved about like puppets in a fashion reminiscent of the bureaucratic cabinets before 1925. The trend toward a strong two-party system manifested in the "constitutional" period from 1925 to 1931 has been reversed. Both the Seiyukai and Minseito parties have recently tended to split into fractions, as the cohesive force provided by the prospect of a party government has weakened.

At the same time, the army shows no intention of relinquishing the vigorous political role it has played for the past three years. The new elements which the economic crisis pushed forward into leading positions in the army have increasingly strengthened their hold. These extremist leaders control the Society of Reservists and the reactionary societies, which taken together include possibly 750,000 active members. This potential fascist force, however, has not yet been consolidated into a unified mass movement, owing apparently to the fear of the army leaders that it might get out of hand. Nevertheless, a decisive move might easily originate with the military, around whom the reactionary groups would then rally. Such a step will not be taken by the military unless they are sure of a large measure of support from the bourgeois interests.

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SINCE 1932 the army leaders have drawn close to some of the highest bureaucratic and capitalist circles. Despite these contacts, the decisive weight of capitalist influence has so far continued to be thrown against a complete monopoly of governmental power by the military-fascist leaders. The series of bureaucratic cabinets initiated in May, 1932, however, may well provide the transitional stage to a dictatorship which would dispense with the parliamentary trappings of Japan's governmental system.

A basic improvement in Japan's economic situation, much more prolonged than now seems possible, would be necessary to overcome the obstacles that stand in the way of a return to stable party government. On the other hand, the next serious internal crisis or international conflict would once more foster all the tendencies toward a "strong hand in control." Given the position already occupied by the army leaders and the connections they have formed with the big financial interests, there would be strong pressure toward the establishment of an outright Fascist regime.

Text of Ruling Backing U. S. Policy on Private Bonds

Right of Congress to Establish Uniform Currency Is Upheld

Congress Is Entitled to Reject Dual System, the Supreme Court Decides in Momentous Case.

The majority opinion, read by Chief Justice Hughes in the three private bond cases, was as follows:

These cases present the question of the validity of the Joint Resolution of the Congress, of June 5, 1933, with respect to the "gold clauses" of private contracts for the payment of money. (48 Stat. 113.)

* * * *

This resolution declares that "every provision contained in or made with respect to any obligation which purports to give the obligee a right to require payment in gold or a particular kind of coin or currency, or in an amount in money of the United States measured thereby" is "against public policy." Such provisions in obligations thereafter incurred are prohibited. The resolution provides that "every obligation, heretofore or hereafter incurred, whether or not any such provision is contained therein or made with respect thereto, shall be discharged upon payment, dollar for dollar, in any coin or currency which at the time of payment is legal tender for public and private debts."

In No. 270 the suit was brought upon a coupon of a bond made by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. under date of February 1, 1930 for the payment of $1,000 on February 1, 1960 and interest from date at the rate of 4½% per annum, payable semiannually. The bond provided that the payment of principal and interest "will be made . . . in gold coin of the United States of America of or equal to the standard of weight and fineness existing on February 1, 1930." The coupon in suit for $22.50 was payable on February 1, 1934. The complaint alleged that on February 1, 1930, the standard weight and fineness of a gold dollar of the United States as a unit of value "was fixed to consist of 25 8-10 grains of gold, nine-tenths fine," pursuant to the act of Congress of March 14, 1900 (31 Stat. 45); and that by the act of Congress known as the "Gold Reserve act of 1934" (January 30, 1934, 48 Stat. 337) and by the order of the President under that act, the standard unit of value of a gold dollar of the United States "was fixed to consist of 15 5-21 grains of gold, nine-tenths fine," from and after January 31, 1934. On presentation of the coupon defendant refused to pay the amount in gold or the equivalent of gold in legal tender of the United States which was alleged to be on February 1, 1934, according to the standard of weight and fineness existing on February 1, 1930, the sum of $38.10 and plaintiff demanded judgment for that amount.

Validity of Resolution Challenged by Plaintiff

Defendant answered that by acts of Congress, and, in particular, by the joint resolution of June 5, 1933, defendant had been prevented from making payment in gold coin or otherwise than dollar for dollar, in coin or currency of the United States (other than gold coin and gold certificates)" which at the time of payment constituted legal tender. Plaintiff, challenging the validity of the joint resolution under the Fifth and Tenth Amendments, and Article I, Section 1, of the Constitution of the United States, moved to strike the defense. The motion was denied. Judgment was entered for plaintiff for $22.50, the face of the coupon, and was affirmed upon appeal. The Court of Appeals of the State considered the Federal question and decided that the joint resolution was valid. 265 N. Y. 37. This court granted a writ of certiorari, October 8, 1934.

In Nos. 471 and 472, the question arose with respect to an issue of bonds, dated May 1, 1903, of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co., payable May 1, 1933. The bonds severally provided for the payment of "One Thousand Dollars gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness," with interest from date at the rate of our per cent per annum, payable "in like gold coin semiannually." In 1917, Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. acquired the property of the obligor subject to the mortgage securing the bonds. In March, 1933, the United States District Court, Eastern District of Missouri, approved a petition filed by the latter company under Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act. In the following December, the trustees under the mortgage asked leave to intervene, seeking to have the income of the property applied against the mortgage debt and alleging that the debt was payable "in gold coin of the United States of the standard of weight and fineness prevailing on May 1, 1903." Later, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the United States, as creditors of the debtor, filed a joint petition for leave to intervene, in which they denied the validity of the gold clause contained in the mortgage and bonds. Leave to intervene specially was granted to each applicant on April 5, 1934, and answers were filed. On the hearing, the District Court decided that the Joint Resolution of June 5, 1933, was constitutional and that the trustees were entitled, in payment of the principal of each bond, to $1,000 in money constituting legal tender. Decree was entered accordingly and the trustees (respondents here) took two appeals to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. While these appeals were pending, this Court granted writs of certiorari, November 5, 1934.

The joint resolution of June 5, 1933, was one of a series of measures relating to the currency. These measures disclose not only the purposes of the Congress but also the situations which existed at the time the joint resolution was adopted and when the payments under the "gold clauses" were sought. On March 6, 1933, tthe President, stating that there had been "heavy and unwarranted withdrawals of gold and currency from our banking institutions for the purpose of hoarding" and "extensive speculative activity abroad in foreign exchange" which had resulted "in severe drains on the Nation's stocks of gold," and reciting the authority conferred by section 5(b) of the act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 411), declared "a bank holiday" until March 9, 1933. On the same date the Secretary of the Treasury, with the President's approval, issued instructions to the Treasurer of the United States to make payments in gold in any form only under license issued by the Secretary.

President Empowered To Fix Gold Content

On March 9, 1933, the Congress passed the Emergency Banking Act. 48 Stat. 1 All orders issued by the President or the Secretary of the Treasury since March 4, 1933, under the authority conferred by Section (5b) of the act of October 6, 1917, were confirmed. That section was amended so as to provide that during any period of national emergency declared by the President, he might "investigate, regulate or prohibit," by means of licenses or otherwise, "any transactions in foreign exchange, transfers of credit between or payments by banking institutions as defined by the President, and export, hoarding, melting, or earmarking of gold or silver coin or bullion or currency, by any person within the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof." The Act also amended Section 11 of the Federal Reserve Act (39 Stat. 752) so as to aujthorize the Secretary of the Treasury to require all persons to deliver to the Treasurer of the United States "any or all gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates" owned by them, and that the Secretary should pay therefor "an equivalent amoun. of any other form of coin or currency coined or issued under the laws of the United States." By Executive Order of March 10, 1933, the President authorized banks to be reopened, as stated, but prohibited the removal from the United States, or any place subject to its jurisdiction, of "any gold coin, gold bullion, or gold certificates, except in accordance with regulations prescribed by or under license issued by the Secretary of the Treasury." By further Executive Order of April 5, 1933, forbidding hoarding, all persons were required to deliver, on or before May 1, 1933, to stated banks "all gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates," with certain exceptions, the holder to receive "an equivalent amount of any other form of coin or currency coined or issued under the laws of the United States." Another Order of April 20, 1933, contained further requirements with respect to the acquisition and export of gold and to transactions in foreign exchange.

By section 43 of the agricultural adjustment act of May 12, 1933 (48 Stat. 51), it was provided that the President should have authority, upon the making of prescribed findings and in the circumstances stated, "to fix the weight of the gold dollar in grains nine tenths fine and also to fix the weight of the silver dollar in grains nine tenths fine at a definite fixed ratio in relation to the gold dollar at such amounts as he finds necessary from his investigation to stabilize domestic prices or to protect the foreign commerce against the adverse effect of depreciated foreign currencies," and it was further provided that the "gold dollar, the weight of which is so fixed, shall be the standard unit of value," and that "all forms of money shall be maintained at a parity with this standard," but that "in no event shall the weight of the gold dollar be fixed so as to reduce its present weight by more than 50 per centum."

Question Before Court Power, Not Policy

Then followed the joint resolution of June 5, 1933. There were further Executive orders of August 28 and 29, 1933, October 25, 1933, and January 11 and 15, 1934, relating to the hoarding and export of gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates, to the sale and export of gold recovered from natural deposits, and to transactions in foreign exchange, and orders of the Secretary of the Treasury, approved by the President, on December 28, 1933, and January 15, 1934, for the delivery of gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates to the United States Treasury.

On January 30, 1934, the Congress passed the "gold reserve act of 1934" (48 Stat. 337) which, by section 13, ratified and confirmed all the actions, regulations and orders taken or made by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury under the act of March 9, 1933, or under section 43 of the act of May 12, 1933, and, by section 12, with respect to the authority of the President to fix the weight of the gold dollar, provided that it should not be fixed "in any event at more than 60 per centum of its present weight." On January 31, 1934, the President issued his proclamation declaring that he fixed "the weight of the gold dollar to be 15 5-31 grains nine tenths fine," from and after that date.

We have not attempted to summarize all the provisions of these measures. We are not concerned with their wisdom. The question before the court is one of power, not of policy. And that question touches the validity of these measures at but a single point, that is, in relation to the joint resolution denying effect to "gold clauses" in existing contracts. The resolution must, however, be considered in its legislative setting and in the light of other measures in pari materia.

First. The interpretation of the gold clauses in suit. In the case of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., the obligor considers the obligation to be one "for the payment of money and not for the delivery of a specified number of grains or ounces of gold;" that it is an obligation payable in money of the United States and not less so because payment is to be made "in a particular kind of money;" that it is not a "commodity contract" which could be discharged by "tender of bullion." At the same time, the obligor contends that, while the joint resolution is constitutional in either event, the clause is a "gold coin" and not a "gold value" clause; that is, it does not imply "a payment in the 'equivalent' of gold in case performance by payment in gold coin is impossible." The parties, runs the argument, intended that the instrument should be negotiable and hence it should not be regarded as one "for the payment of an indeterminate sum ascertainable only at date of payment." And in the reference to the standard of weight and fineness, the words "equal to" are said to be synonymous with "of."

Two Kinds of Money 'Different, But Lawful'

In the case of the bonds of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co., the Government urges that by providing for payment in gold coin the parties showed an intention "to protect against depreciation of one kind of money as compared with apother, as for example, paper money compared with gold, or silver compared with gold;" and, by providing that the gold coin should be of a particular standard, they attempted "to assure against payment in coin of lesser gold content." The clause, it is said, "does not reveal an intention to protect against a situation where gold coin no longer circulates and all forms of money are maintained in the United States at a parity with each other;" apparently, "the parties did not anticipate the existence of conditions making it impossible and illegal to procure gold coin with which to meet the obligations." In view of that impossibility, asserted to exist both in fact and in law, the Government contends that "the present debtor would be excused, in an action on the bonds, from the obligation to pay in gold coin," but, "as only one term of the promise in the gold clause is impossible to perform and illegal," the remainder of the obligation should stand and thus the obligation "becomes one to pay the stated number of dollars."

The bondholder in the first case, and the trustees of the mortgage in the second case, oppose such an interpretation of the gold clauses as inadequate and unreasonable. Against the contention that the agreement was to pay in gold coin if that were possible, and not otherwise, they insist that it is beyond dispute that the gold clauses were used for the very purpose of guarding against a depreciated currency. It is pointed out that the words "gold coin of the present standard" show that the parties contemplated that when the time came to pay there might be gold dollars of a new standard, and, if so, that "gold coin of the present standard" would pass from circulation; and it is taken to be admitted, by the Government's argument, that if gold coins of a lesser standard were tendered, they would not have to be accepted unless they were tendered in sufficient amount to make up the "gold value" for which, it is said, the contract called. It is insisted that the words of the gold clause clearly show an intent "to establish a measure or standard of value of the money to be paid if the particular kind of money specified in the clause should not be in circulation at the time of payment." To deny the right of the bondholders to the equivalent of the gold coin promised is said to be not a construction of the gold clause but its nullification.

The decisions of this court relating to clauses for payment in gold did not deal with situations corresponding to those now presented. Bronson vs. Rodes, 7 Wall. 229; Butler vs. Horwitz, 7 Wall. 258; Dewing vs. Sears, 11 Wall. 379; Trebilcock vs. Wilson, 12 Wall. 687; Thompson vs. Butler, 95 U. S. 694; Gregory vs. Morris, 96 U. S. 619. See, also, the Vaughan and Telegraph, 14 Wall. 258; the Emily Souder, 17 Wall. 666. The rulings, upholding gold clauses and determining their effect, were made when gold was still in circulation and no act of the Congress prohibiting the enforcement of such clauses had been passed. In Bronson vs. Rodes, supra, p. 251, the court held that the legal tender acts of 1862 and 1863, apart from any question of their constitutionality, had not repealed or modified the laws for the coinage of gold and silver or the statutory provisions which made those coins a legal tender in all payments. It followed, said the court, that "there were two descriptions of money in use at the time the tender under consideration was made, both authorized by law, and both made legal tender in payments. The statute denomination of both descriptions was dollars; but they were essentially unlike in nature." Accordingly, the contract of the parties for payment in one sort of dollars, which was still in lawful circulation, was sustained. The case of Trebilcock vs. Wilson, supra, was decided shortly after the legal tender acts had been held valid. The court again concluded (pp. 695, 696) that those acts applied only to debts which were payable in money generally, and that there were "according to that decision, two kinds of money, essentially different in their nature, but equally lawful." In that view, said the court, "contracts payable in either, or for the possession of either, must be equally lawful, and, if lawful, must be equally capable of enforcement."

Three Major Points Must Be Considered

With respect to the interpretation of the clauses then under consideration, the court observed, in Bronson vs. Rodes, supra, p. 250, that a contract to pay a certain number of dollars in gold or silver coins was, in legal import, nothing else than an agreement to deliver a certain weight of standard gold, to be ascertained by a count of coins, each of which is certified to contain a definite proportion of that weight." The court thought that it was not distinguishable in principle, "from a contract to deliver an equal weight to bullion of equal fineness." That observation was not necessary to the fine conclusion. The decision went upon the assumption "that engagement to pay coined dollars may be regarded as ordinary contracts to pay money rather than as contracts to deliver certain weights of standard gold." Id. p. 251.

In Trebilcock vs. Wilson, supra, where a note was payable "in specie," the court said (pp. 694, 695) that the provision did not "assimilate the note to an instrument in which the amount stated is payable in chattels; as, for example, to a contract to pay a specified sum in lumber or in fruit or grain;" that the terms "in specie" were "merely descriptive of the kind of dollars in which the note is payable, there being different kinds of circulation, recognized by law;" that they meant "that the designated number of dollars in the note shall be paid in so many gold or silver dollars of the coinage of the United States." And in Thompson vs. Butler, supra, pp. 696, 697, the court adverted to the statement made in Bronson vs. Rodes and concluded that "notwithstanding this, it is a contract to pay money, and none the less so because it designates for payment one of the two kinds of money which the law has made a legal tender in discharge of money obligations." Compare Gregory vs. Morris, supra.

We are of the opinion that the gold clauses now before us were not contracts for payment in gold coin as a commodity, or in bullion, but were contracts for the payment of money. The bonds were severally for the payment of $1,000. We also think that, fairly construed, these clauses were intended to afford a definite standard of measure of value, and thus to protect against a depreciation of the currency and against the discharge of the obligation by a payment of lesser value that that prescribed. When these contracts were made they were not repugnant to any action of the Congress. In order to determine whether effect may now be given to the intention of the parties in the face of the action taken by the Congress, or the contracts may be satisfied by the payment dollar for dollar, in legal tender, as the Congress has now prescribed, it is necessary to consider (1) the power of the Congress to establish a monetary system and the necessary implications of that power; (2) the power of the Congress to invalidate the provisions of existing contracts which interfere with the exercise of its constitutional authority; and (3) whether the clauses in question do constitute such an interference as to bring them within the range of that power.

Second. The power of the Congress to establish a monetary system. It is unnecessary to review the historic controversy as to the extent of this power, or again to go over the ground traversed by the court in reaching the conclusion that the Congress may make Treasury notes legal tender in payment of debts previously contracted, as well as of those subsequently contracted, whether that authority be exercised in course of war or in time of peace. Knox vs. Lee, 12 Wall. 457; Julliard vs. Greeman, 110 U. S. 421. We need only consider certain postulates upon which that conclusion rested.

The Constitution grants to the Congress power "to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin." Art. I, sec. 8, par. 5. But the Court in the legal tender cases did not derive from that express grant alone the full authority of the Congress in relation to the currency. The Court found the source of that authority in all the related powers conferred upon the Congress and appropriate to achieve "the great objects for which the Government was framed"—"a national government, with sovereign powers." McCulloch vs. Maryland, 4 Wheat. 316, 404-407; Knox vs. Lee, supra, pp. 532, 536; Juilliard vs. Greenman, supra, p. 438. The broad and comprehensive national authority over the subjects of revenue, finance and currency is derived from the aggregate of the powers granted to the Congress, embracing the powers to lay and collect taxes, to borrow money, to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standards of weights and measures, and the added express power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution" the other enumerated powers. Juilliard vs. Greenman, supra, pp. 439, 440.

Uniform Legal Value In All States Aim

The Constitution "was designed to provide the same currency, having a uniform legal value in all the States." It was for that reason that the power to regulate the value of money was conferred upon the Federal Government, while the same power, as well as the power to emit bills of credit, was withdrawn from the States. The States can not declare what shall be money, or regulate its value. Whatever power there is over the currency is vested in the Congress. Knox vs. Lee, supra, p. 545. Another postulate of the decision in that case is that the Congress has power "to enact that the Government's promises to pay money shall be, for the time being, equivalent in value to the representative of value determined by the coinage acts, or to multiples thereof." Id., p. 553. Or, as was stated in the Juilliard case, supra, p. 447, the Congress is empowered "to issue the obligations of the United States in such form, and to impress upon them such qualities as currency for the purchase of merchandise and the payment of debts, as accord with the usage of sovereign governments." The authority to impose requirements of uniformity and parity is an essential feature of this control of the currnecy. The Congress is authorized to provide "a sound and uniform currency for the country," and to "secure the benefit of it to the people by appropriate legislation." Veazie Bank vs. Fenno, 8 Wall, 533, 549.

Moreover, by virtue of this national power, there attaches to the ownership of gold and silver those limitations which public policy may require by reason of their quality as legal tender and as a medium of exchange. Ling Su Fan vs. United States, 218 U S. 302, 310. Those limitations arise from the fact that the law "gives to such coinage a value which does not attach as a mere consequence of intrinsic value." Their quality as legal tender is attributed by the law, aside from their bullion value. Hence the power to coin maney includes the power to forbid mutilation, melting and exportation of gold and silver coin—"to prevent its outflow from the country of its origin." Id., p. 311.

Dealing with the specific question as to the effect of the legal tender acts upon contracts made before their passage, that is, those for the payment of money generally, the Court, in the legal tender cases, recognized the possible consequences of such enactments in frustrating the expected performance of contracts—in rendering them "fruitless or partially fruitless." The Court pointed out that the exercise of the powers of Congress may affect "apparent obligations" of contracts in many ways. The Congress may pass bankruptcy acts. The Congress may declare war, or, even in peace, pass nonintercourse acts, or direct an embargo, which may operate seriously upon existing contracts. And the Court reasoned that if the legal tender acts "were justly chargeable with impairing contract obligations, they would not, for that reason, be forbidden, unless a different rule is to be applied to them from that which has hitherto prevailed in the construction of other powers granted by the fundamental law." The conclusion was that contracts must be understood as having been made in reference to the possible exercise of the rightful authority of the Government, and that no obligation of a contract "can extend to the defeat" of that authority. Knox vs. Lee, supra, pp. 549-551.

'Just Compensation' Contention Dismissed

On similar grounds, the court dismissed the contention under the fifth amendment forbidding the taking of private property for public use without just compensation or the deprivation of it without due process of law. That provision, said the court, referred only to a direct appropriation. A new tariff, an embargo, or a war, might bring upon individuals great losses; might, indeed, render valuable property almost valueless—might destroy the worth of contracts. "But whoever supposed," asked the court, "that, because of this, a tariff could not be changed, or a nonintercourse act or embargo be enacted, or a war be declared?" The court referred to the act of June 28, 1834, by which a new regulation of the weight and value of gold coin was adopted, and about 6 per cent was taken from the weight of each dollar. The effect of the measure was that all creditors were subjected to a corresponding loss, as the debts then due "became solvable with 6 per cent less gold than was required to pay them before." But it had never been imagined that there was a taking of private property without compensation or without due process of law. The harshness of such legislation, or the hardship it may cause, afforded no reason for considering it to be unconstitutional. Id., pp. 551, 552.

The question of the validity of the joint resolution of June 5, 1933, must be determined in the light of these settled principles.

Third. The power of the Congress to invalidate the provisions of existing contracts which interfere with the exercise of its constitutional authority. The instant cases involve contracts between private parties, but the question necessarily relates as well to the contracts or obligations of States and municipalities, or of their political subdivisions, that is, to such engagements as are within the reach of the applicable national power. The Government's own contracts—the obligations of the United States—are in a distinct category and demand separate consideration. See Perry vs. United States, decided this day.

The contention is that the power of the Congress, broadly sustained by the decisions we have cited in relation to private contracts for the payment of money generally, does not extend to the striking down of express contracts for gold payments. The acts before the Court in the legal tender cases we have seen were not deemed to go so far. Those acts left in circulation two kinds of money, both lawful and available, and contracts for payments in gold, one of these kinds, were not distributed. The Court did not decide that the Congress did not have the constitutional power to invalidate existing contracts of that sort, if they stood in the way of the execution of the policy of the Congress in relation to the currency. Mr. Justice Bradley, in his concurring opinion, expressed the view that the Congress had that power and had exercised it. Knox vs. Lee, supra, pp. 566, 567. And, upon that ground, he dissented from the opinion of the Court in Treblicock vs. Wilson, supra, p. 699, as to the validity of contracts for payment "in specie." It is significant that Mr. Justice Bradley, referring to this difference of opinion in the legal tender cases, remarked (in his concurring opinion) that "of course" the difference arose "from the different construction given to the legal tender acts." "I do not understand," he said, "the majority of the court to decide that an act so drawn as to embrace, in terms, contracts payable in specie, would not be constitutional. Such a decision would completely nullify the power claimed for the Government. For it would be very easy, by the use of one or two additional words, to make all contracts payable in specie."

Here, the Congress has enacted an express interdiction. The argument against it does not rest upon the mere fact that the legislation may cause hardship or loss. Creditors who have not stipulated for gold payments may suffer equal hardship or loss with creditors who have so stipulated. The former, admittedly, have no constitutional grievance. And, while the latter may not suffer more, the point is pressed that their express stipulations for gold payments constitute property, and that creditors who have not such stipulations are without that property right. And the contestants urge that the Congress is seeking not to regulate the currency, but to regulate contracts, and thus has stepped beyond the power conferred.

Established Principle Answer to Argument

This argument is in the teeth of another established principle. Contracts, however express, can not fetter the constitutional authority of the Congress. Contracts may create rights of property, but when contracts deal with a subject matter which lies within the control of the Congress, they have a congenital infirmity. Parties can not remove their transactions from the reach of dominant constitutional power by making contracts about them. See Hudson Water Co. vs. McCarter, 209 U. S. 349, 357.

This principle has familiar illustration in the exercise of the power to regulate commerce. If shippers and carriers stipulate for specified rates, although the rates be lawful when the contracts are made, if the Congress, through the Interstate Commerce Commission, exercises its authority and prescribes different rates, the latter control and override inconsistent stipulations in contracts previously made. This is so, even if the contract be a charter granted by a State and limiting rates, or a contract between municipalities and carriers. New York vs. United States, 257 U. S. 591, 600, 601; United States vs. Village of Hubbard, 266 U. S. 474, 477, note. See, also, Armour Packing Co. vs. United States, 209 U. S. 56, 80-82; Union Dry Goods Co. vs. Georgia Public Service Corporation, 248 U. S. 372, 375.

In Addyston Pipe & Steel Co. vs. United States, 175 U. S. 211, 229, 230, the Court raised the pertinent question: if certain kinds of private contracts directly limit or restrain, and hence regulate, interstate commerce, why should not the power of Congress reach such contracts equally with legislation of a State to the same effect? "What sound reason," said the Court, "can be given why Congress should have the power to interfere in the case of the State, and yet have none in the case of the individual? Commerce is the important subject of consideration, and anything which directly obstructs and thus regulates that commerce which is carried on among the States, whether it is State legislation or private contracts beteen individuals or corporations, should be subject to the power of Congress in the regulation of that commerce."

Applying that principle, the court held that a contract, valid when made (in 1871) for the giving of a free pass by an interstate carrier, in consideration of a release of a claim for damages, could not be enforced after the Congress had passed the act of June 29, 1906, 38 Stat. 584. Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. vs. Mottley, 219 U. S. 467. Quoting the statement of the general principle in the legal tender cases, the court decided that the agreement must necessarily be regarded as having been made subject to the possibility that at some future time, the Congress "might so exert its whole constitutional power in regulating interstate commerce as to render that agreement unenforceable or to impair its value." The court considered it inconceivable that the exercise of such power "may be hampered or restricted to any extent by contracts previously made between individuals or corporations." "The framers of the Constitution never intended any such state of things to exist." Id., p. 482. Accordingly, it has been "authoritatively settled" by decisions of this court that no previous contracts or combinations can prevent the application of the Anti-Trust Acts to compel the discontinuance of combinations declared to be illegal. Addyston Pipe & Steel Co. vs. United States, supra; United States vs. Southern Pacific Co., 259 U. S. 214, 235. See also Calhoun vs. Massie, 253 U. S. 170, 176; Omnia Commercial Co. vs. United States, 261 U. S. 502, 509; Stephenson vs. Binford, 287 U. S. 251, 276.

1908 Act Illustrates Exercise of Power

The principle is not limited to the incidental effect of the exercise by the Congress of its constitutional authority. There is no constitutional ground for denying to the Congress the power expressly to prohibit and invalidate contracts, although previously made and valid when made, when they interfere with the carrying out of the policy it is free to adopt. The exercise of this power is illustrated by the provision of Section 5 of the Employers' Liability act of 1908 (35 Stat. 65, 66) relating to any contract the purpose of which was to enable a common carrier to exempt itself from the liability which the act created. Such a stipulation the act explicitly declared to be void. In the Second Employers' Liability Cases, 223 U. S. 1, 52, the Court decided that, as the Congress possessed the power to impose the liability, it also possessed the power "to insure its efficacy by prohibiting any contract, rule, regulation or device in evasion of it." And this prohibition the Court has held to be applicable to contracts made before the act was passed. Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington R. R. Co. vs. Schubert, 224 U. S. 603. In that case the employe, suing under the act, was a member of the "Relief Fund" of the railroad company under a contract of membership, made in 1905, for the purpose of securing certain benefits. The contract provided that an acceptance of those benefits should operate as a release of claims and the company pleaded that acceptance as a bar to the action. The Court held that the Employers' Liability act supplied the governing rule and that the defense could not be sustained. The power of the Congress in regulating interstate commerce was not fettered by the necessity of maintaining existing arrangements and stipulations which would conflict with the execution of its policy. The reason is manifest. To subordinate the exercise of the Federal authority to the continuing operation of previous contracts would be to place to this extent the regulation of interstate commerce in the hands of private individuals and to withdraw from the control of the Congress so much of the field as they might choose by "prophetic discernment" to bring within the range of their agreements. The Constitution recognizes no such limitation. Id., pp. 613, 614. See, also, United States vs. Southern Pacific Co., supra; Sproles vs. Binford, 286 U. S. 374, 390, 391; Radio Commission vs. Nelson Brothers Co., 289 U. S. 266, 282.

The same reasoning applies to the constitutional authority of the Congress to regulate the currency and to establish the monetary system of the country. If the gold clauses now before us interfere with the policy of the Congress in the exercise of that authority, they can not stand.

Excerpt From Report Of House Committee

Fourth. The effect of the gold clauses in suit in relation to the monetary policy adopted by the Congress. Despite the wide range of the discussion at the bar and the earnestness with which the arguments against validity of the Joint Resolution have been pressed, these contentions necessarily are brought, under the dominant principles to which we have referred, to a single and narrow point. That point is whether the gold clauses do constitute an actual interference with the monetary policy of the Congress in the light of its broad power to determine that policy. Whether they may be deemed to be such an interference depends upon an appraisement of economic conditions and upon determinations of questions of fact. With respect to those conditions and determinations, the Congress is entitled to its own judgment. We may inquire whether its action is arbitrary or capricious, that is, whether it has reasonable relation to a legitimate end. If it is an appropriate means to such an end, the decisions of the Congress as to the degree of the necessity for adoption of that means are final. McCulloch vs. Maryland, supra, pages 421, 423; Juilliard vs. Greenman, supra page 450; Stafford vs. Wallace, 258 U. S. 495, 521; Everard's Breweries vs. Day, 265 U. S. 545, 559, 562.

The Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives stated in its report recommending favorable action upon the Joint Resolution (H. R. Rep. No. 169, 73d Congress, first Session):

"The occasion for the declaration in the resolution that the gold clauses are contrary to public policy arises out of the experiences of the present emergency. These gold clauses render ineffective the power of the Government to create a currency and determine the value thereof. If the gold clause applied to a very limited number of contracts and security issues, it would be a matter of no particular conse-

Continued on Page 12, Column 7.

As Wall Street Heard the Decision on Gold

Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

A crowd that gathered in front of New York Stock Exchange in Wall street yesterday after the Supreme Court announced its long-awaited gold decision.

Incidents Preceding Devaluation Of Dollar Reviewed by Justices

Inconsistency of Figuring Incomes on One Standard and Payment of Bonds on Another Is Cited.

New Deal Studies Action to Make Gold Victory Airtight

Claims Court May Be Closed To Added Suits

Administration Is Jubilant; Inflationists Plan Renewed Drive.

Continued from Page 1.

reference to "purchasing power" of the dollars in which the debt is discharged as a factor in establishing loss or damage immediately raised the question of whether, in the event of a substantial increase in the price level, Government bondholders could subsequently sue for an amount in excess of the face value of their securities.

Justice Harlan Stone, in his dissent from the reasoning employed by the majority, although he concurred in the latter's conclusion, asserted that the finding might operate as an obstacle to measures for stabilization of the dollar if Congress thought it wise to permit resumption of old payments or by reestablishing a free market for gold.

Question Weighed.

In Administration quarters the question was pondered whether bondholders could sue again in the event that the Government established a free gold market or resumed redemption of specie in gold—thus creating a situation whereby a bondholder could show loss or damage.

One high official thought the answer to the latter question would be that the bondholders could sue again—but he held that it would first be necessary for the Government to open the way for them by changing the status quo through resuming payments in gold or establishing a free gold market. This same official did not believe that under the majority decision damage or loss could be shown in the future solely through an increased price level, since the court held that legally—under the present situation—gold dollars are worth no more than other types of currency.

Before the bondholder could establish loss or damage, this official explained, the parity now existing between the gold dollar in domestic affairs and other kinds of dollars would have to be broken.

Consequently, this official reasoned, the Supreme Court had left the door slightly ajar for future suits against the Government under the gold clause. The door could be tightly bolted for all time, he explained, if Congress withdrew the privilege to sue the Government for an amount in execss of the face value of the bonds.

Stone's Suggestion.

Justice Stone in his opinion suggested the possibility that Congress might settle the questions involved once and for all by withdrawing the privilege to sue on the gold clauses. In considering whether the Administration should press for such action, it was giving careful study to the Stone views, it was revealed.

Aside from pondering this problem, the Administration's only other concern was the reaction of the dollar in foreign exchange today. The Treasury has the task of keeping the dollar steady and for this purpose will use its $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund.

But whereas during the last month it has had to use this fund to keep the dollar from soaring in relation to gold bloc currencies, its task now apparently will be to keep the dollar from sinking. London and Paris exchange markets were closed when the decisions were revealed. In New York, however, the French franc went up .03⅛ of a cent and the pound 1⅞ cents.

Comment on Decisions.

Comment on the Supreme Court decisions was as follows:

Senate Majority Leader Robinson: "The decisions are favorable to the Government. I do not anticipate any legislation relating to the gold clause in certain Government bonds, nor do I believe that there is necessity for it. For the present, at least, that issue is nil. It is regrettable, but unavoidable, that the decision was by a mere majority. However, it may be recalled that many important decisions before the court have been determined by a divided court. It is gratifying and pleasing to have this important feature of the Administration's policy approved. Most lawyers will agree the opinions are sound."

Senate Minority Leader McNary: "I am satisfied."

Vice President Garner: "Good;"

Senator Carter Glass (Democrat) Virginia: "I think it shows the measure of moral destitution to which this country has come."

Senator William E. Borah (Republican), Idaho: "I am glad the Supreme Court has construed a very vital provision of the Constitution and that the Government has been sustained."

Norris' View on Action.

Senator George Norris (Republican), of Nebraska: "I anticipated that the Government would win its suit. If the court held otherwise it would have meant it held the constitutional provision giving Congress power to regulate the value of money had been amended and nullified."

Senator L. J. Dickinson (Republican), of Iowa: "Let's have more sanity in Congress."

Senator Capper (Republican), of Kansas: "If is the best thing that could have happened for the good of the country. It saves us from an awful mess."

Senator Wheeler (Democrat), of Montana: "It upholds the power of Congress to create money and regulate and fix the value thereof. To have held otherwise would have surrendered that right to private individuals. Incidentally, this reasserts the right of Congress to legislate on silver, and to that end I intend to press my bill for monetization at 16 to 1. The decision might not mean inflation, but inflation is what we are going to get."

Senator Connally (Democrat), of Texas: "It is a vindication of the sovereign power of Congress to control money, and of the Administration attitude on money. I think some legislation probably should be offered to allay a feeling some bondholders might have that they have been outraged. I don't think it means inflation other than the sense in which we now have inflation."

Congratulates Court.

Senator Key Pittman (Democrat), of Nevada: "I congratulate the Supreme Court upon so fully and ably having traversed and decided every Constitutional question affecting the right of Congress to have and maintain unlimited control over the money of the country. It has removed every doubtful question and will have a wholesome effect upon our monetary system."

Senator Norbeck (Republican), of South Dakota: "Even the Supreme Court had to take notice of the fact that gold production has not kept pace with business and the dollar's gold content had to be devalued."

Senator Fletcher (Democrat), of Florida: "A gratifying decision, most heartening to the country."

Senator Smith (Democrat), of South Carolina: "A wholesome decision, giving clearcut recognition of Constitutional provision that Congress has the right to regulate value of money. Anything else would have been disastrous."

Senator Shipstead (Farmer-Labor), of Minnesota: "It is the perfectly logical result of policies we have pursued for 20 years. Those who don't like it should have protested the policies which preceded it."

Speaker of the House Joseph W. Byrns: "The decision will go a long way toward further stabilizing conditions."

Representative Charles Truax (Democrat), of Ohio: "A slap at bloated bondholders who are seeking their extra pound of flesh."

Representative Wright Patman (Democrat), of Texas: "I don't see how people could expect to collect back a dollar's worth more than they let the Government have."

Officials Hear Supreme Court Decision

Three legal experts who took part in presentation of the Government case to the Supreme Court on the gold clauses, as they left the building after hearing the decision. Left to right—Harry Jones, attorney for Justice Department; Angus D. MacLean, Assistant Solicitor General, and Alexander Holtzoff, special Assistant to Attorney General.

Associated Press Photos.

With two pairs of glasses ready, Attorney General Homer S. Cummings is shown reading first reports of the Supreme Court decision.

Policeman Is Fined $100 in Assault Case

Chambersburg, Pa., Feb. 18 (Spl.).—John Ensminger, Mercersburg policeman, convicted at the recent session of Franklin County Court of aggravated assault and battery on Carl Peck, has been sentenced by Judge Watson R. Davison to pay a fine of $100 and costs and was placed under suspended sentence for six months.

Ensminger wounded Peck in the shoulder with a shot from his pistol as Peck fled the scene of arrest of his brother, Roy. Roy Peck, convicted of charges of drunken driving and possession of illegal liquor, was sentenced to serve 13 months in the Huntingdon Reformatory.

Grave Registration Officer Is Appointed

Hagerstown, Md., Feb. 18 (AP).—Col. John Carmichael has been appointed grave registration officer of Washington County in a move to locate the graves of all soldiers who died in the World War.

Army Conducts Sikorsky Rites

Mystery of the Soldier's Death in Maryland Still Unsolved.

Fort Hoyle, Md., Feb. 18 (AP).—The mystery of Private Victor Sikorsky's death was buried with the young soldier from Breslau, Pa., today in the National Cemetery at Edgewood Arsenal.

Sikorsky disappeared from the Army post December 17 and nothing more was heard of him until his body was found February 7 at a lonely place in snow-covered woods near Joppa, Md.

The body finally was identified, but efforts to determine how the soldier met his death were futile.

A farmer, Edgar Williams, of near Joppa, volunteered the information that he fired "into the bushes" near his home at man or animal disturbing his chickens one night about the time Sikorsky dropped from sight. It was believed for a time that the farmer's shot might have fatally wounded Sikorsky but this theory was dismissed at an inquest held later at Joppa.

Sikorsky's family asked that he be buried in the National Cemetery. Members of his battery provided flowers and a guard of honor accompanied the body to the grave.

What High Court Thinks of Gold—In 18,000 Words

It took the Supreme Court 18,000 words, 5 hour, 5 opinions and a summary statement from the bench to dispose of the gold cases yesterday, the Associated Press reports.

Chief Justice Hughes read three majority opinions covering the three issues involved—private bonds, Government bonds and gold certificates. Associate Justice McReynolds gave his views extemporaneously from the bench and read part of one prepared opinion covering all the cases.

Associate Justice Stone read an opinion concurring generally with the majority, but differing in some respects.

Hughes began at noon. Stone completed the proceedings about 2 o'clock.

Opinion on Liberty Bond Gold Clause

Continued from Page 1.

abrogating the gold clause in all obligations?"

First. The import of the obligation. The bond in suit differs from an obligation of private parties, or of States or municipalities, whose contracts are necessarily made in subjection to the dominant power of the Congress. Norman vs. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., decided this day. The bond now before us is an obligation of the United States. The terms of the bond are explicit. They were not only expressed in the bond itself, but they were definitely prescribed by the Congress. The Act of September 24, 1917, both in its original and amended form, authorized the moneys to be borrowed, and the bonds to be issued, "on the credit of the United States" in order to meet expenditures needed "for the national security and defense and other public purposes authorized by law." 40 Stat. 288, 503. The circular of the Treasury Department of September 28, 1918, to which the bond refers "for a statement of the further rights of the holders of bonds of said series" also provided that the principal and interest "are payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of value."

Protection of Investor Held Purpose of Clause

This obligation must be fairly construed. The "present standard of value" stood in contradistinction to a lower standard of value. The promise obviously was intended to afford protection against loss. That protection was sought to be secured by setting up a standard or measure of the Government's obligation. We think that the reasonable import of the promise is that it was intended to assure one who lent his money to the Government and took its bond that he would not suffer loss through depreciation in the medium of payment.

The Government states in its brief that the total unmatured interest-bearing obligations of the United States outstanding on May 31, 1933 (which, it is understood, contained a "gold clause" substantially the same as that of the bond in suit), amounted to about $21,000,000,000. From statements at the bar it appears that this amount has been reduced to approximately $12,000,000,000 at the present time and that during the intervening period the public debt of the United States has risen some $7,000,000,000 (making a total of approximately $28,500,000,000) by the issue of some $16,500,000,000 "of non-gold clause obligations."

Second. The binding quality of the obligation. The question is necessarily presented whether the Joint Resolution of June 5, 1933 (48 Stat. 113), is a valid enactment so far as it applies to the obligations of the United States. The resolution declared that provisions requiring "payment in gold or a particular kind of coin or currency" were "against public policy" and provided that "every obligation, heretofore or hereafter incurred, whether or not any such provision is contained therein," shall be discharged "upon payment, dollar for dollar, in any coin or currency which, at the time of payment, is legal tender for public and private debts." This enactment was expressly extended to obligations of the United States and provisions for payment in gold, "contained in any law authorizing obligations to be issued by or under authority of the United States," were repealed.

There is no question as to the power of the Congress to regulate the value of money; that is, to establish a monetary system and thus to determine the currency of the country. The question is whether the Congress can use that power so as to invalidate the terms of the obligations which the Government has theretofore issued in the exercise of the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States. In attempted justification of the joint resolution in relation to the outstanding bonds of the United States, the Government argues that "earlier Congresses could not validly restrict the Seventy-third Congress from exercising its constitutional powers to regulate the value of money, borrow money, or regulate foreign and interstate commerce;" and, from this premise, the Government seems to deduce the proposition that when, with adequate authority, the Government borrows money and pledges the credit of the United States, it is free to ignore that pledge and alter the terms of its obligations in case a later Congress finds their fulfillment inconvenient. The Government's contention thus raises a question of far greater importance than the particular claim of the plaintiff. On that reasoning, if the terms of the Government's bond as to the standard of payment can be repudiated, it inevitably follows that the obligation as to the amount to be paid may also be repudiated. The contention necessarily imports that the Congress can disregard the obligations of the Government at its discretion and that, when the Government borrows money, the credit of the United States is an illusory pledge.

Intent of Constitution Pointed Out by Court

We do not so read the Constitution. There is a clear distinction between the power of the Congress to control or interdict the contracts of private parties when they interfere with the exercise of its constitutional authority, and the power of the Congress to alter or repudiate the substance of its own engagements when it has borrowed money under the authority which the Constitution confers. In authorizing the Congress to borrow money, the Constitution empowers the Congress to fix the amount to be borrowed and the terms of payment. By virtue of the power to borrow money "on the credit of the United States," the Congress is authorized to pledge that credit as an assurance of payment as stipulated—as the highest assurance the Government can give, its plighted faith. To say that the Congress may withdraw or ignore that pledge is to assume that the Constitution contemplates a vain promise, a pledge having no other sanction than the pleasure and convenience of the pledger. This court has given no sanction to such a conception of the obligations of our Government.

The binding quality of the obligations of the Government was considered in the Sinking-Fund cases, 99 U. S. 700, 718, 719. The question before the court in those cases was whether certain action was warranted by a reservation to the Congress of the right to amend the charter of a railroad company. While the particular action was sustained under this right of amendment, the court took occasion to state emphatically the obligatory character of the contracts of the United States. The court said: "The United States are as much bound by their contracts as are individuals. If they repudiate their obligations, it is as much repudiation, with all the wrong and reproach that term implies, as it would be if the repudiator had been a State or a municipality or a citizen."

When the United States, with constitutional authority, makes contracts, it has rights and incurs responsibilities similar to those of individuals who are parties to such instruments. There is no difference, said the court in United States vs. Bank of Metropolis, 15 Pet. 377, 392, except that the United States can not be sued without its consent. See, also, the Floyd Acceptances, 7 Wall. 666, 675; Cooke vs. United States, 91 U. S. 389, 396. In Lynch vs. United States, 292 U. S. 571, 580, with respect to an attempted abrogation by the Act of March 20, 1933 (48 Stat. 8, 11) of certain outstanding war risk insurance policies, which were contracts of the United States, the court quoted with approval the statement in the Sinking-Fund cases, supra, and said: "Punctilious fulfillment of contractual obligations is essential to the maintenance of the credit of public as well as private debtors. No doubt there was in March, 1933, great need of economy. In the administration of all Government business economy had become urgent because of lessened revenues and the heavy obligations to be issued in the hope of relieving widespread distress. Congress was free to reduce gratuities deemed excessive. But Congress was without power to reduce expenditures by abrogating contractual obligations of the United States. To abrogate contracts, in the attempt to lessen Government expenditure, would be not the practice of economy, but an act of repudiation."

The argument in favor of the Joint Resolution, as applied to Government bonds, is in substance that the Government can not by contract restrict the exercise of a sovereign power. But the right to make binding obligations is a competence attaching to sovereignty. In the United States, sovereignty resides in the people who act through the organs established by the Constitution. Chisholm vs. Georgia, 2 Dall. 419, 471; Penhallow vs. Doane's Administrators, 3 Dall. 54, 93; McCulloch vs. Maryland, 4 Wheat. 316, 404, 405; Yick Wo vs. Hopkins, 118 U. S. 356, 370. The Congress as the instrumentality of sovereignty is endowed with certain powers to be exerted on behalf of the people in the manner and with the effect the Constitution ordains. The Congress can not invoke the sovereign power of the people to override their will as thus declared. The powers conferred upon the Congress are harmonious. The Constitution gives to the Congress the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States, an unqualified power, a power vital to the Government—upon which in an extremity its very life may depend. The binding quality of the promise of the United States is of the essence of the credit which is so pledged. Having this power to authorize the issue of definite obligations for the payment of money borrowed, the Congress has not been vested with authority to alter or destroy those obligations. The fact that the United States may not be sued without its consent is a matter of procedure which does not affect the legal and binding character of its contracts. While the Congress is under no duty to provide remedies through the courts, the contractual obligation still exists and, despite infirmitives of procedure, remains binding upon the conscience of the soverign. Lynch vs. United States, supra, pages 580, 582.

The Fourteenth Amendment, in its fourth section, explicitly declares: "The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law . . . shall not be questioned." While this provision was undoubtedly inspired by the desire to put beyond question the obligations of the Government issued during the Civil War, its language indicates a broader connotation. We regard it as confirmatory of a fundamental principle which applies as well to the Government bonds in question, and to others duly authorized by the Congress, as to those issued before the amendment was adopted. Nor can we perceive any reason for not considering the expression "the validity of the public debt" as embracing whatever concerns the integrity of the public obligations.

We conclude that the Joint Resolution of June 5, 1933, in so far as it attempted to override the obligation created by the bond in suit, went beyond the congressional power.

Third. The question of damages. In this view of the binding quality of the Government's obligations, we come to the question as to the plaintiff's right to recover damages. That is a distinct question. Because the Government is not at liberty to alter or repudiate its obligations, it does not follow that the claim advanced by the plaintiff should be sustained. The action is for breach of contract. As a remedy for breach, plaintiff can recover no more than the loss he has suffered and of which he may rightfully complain. He is not entitled to be enriched. Plaintiff seeks judgment for $16,931.25, in present legal tender currency, on his bond for $10,000. The question is whether he has shown damage to that extent, or any actual damage, as the Court of Claims has no authority to entertain an action for nominal damages. Grant vs. United States, 7 Wall. 331, 338; Marion & Rye Railway Co. vs. United States, 270 U. S. 280, 282; Nortz vs. United States, decided this day.

Plaintiff computes his claim for $16,931.25 by taking the weight of the gold dollar as fixed by the President's proclamation of January 31, 1934, under the act of May 12, 1933 (48 Stat. 52, 53), as amended by the act of January 30, 1924 (48 Stat. 342), that is, at 15 5-21 grains nine-tenths fine, as compared with the weight fixed by the act of March 14, 1900 (31 Stat. 45), or 25.8 grains nine-tenths fine. But the change in the weight of the gold dollar did not necessarily cause loss to the plaintiff of the amount claimed. The question of actual loss can not fairly be determined without considering the economic situation at the time the Government offered to pay him the $10,000, the face of his bond, in legal tender currency. The case is not the same as if gold coin had remained in circulation. That was the situation at the time of the decisions under the legal tender acts of 1862 and 1863. Bronson vs. Rodes, 7 Wall. 229, 251; Trebilcock vs. Wilson, 12 Wall. 687, 695; Thompson vs. Butler, 95 U. S. 694, 696, 697. Before the change in the weight of the gold dollar in 1934, gold coin had been withdrawn from circulation. The Congress had authorized the prohibition of the exportation of gold coin and the placing of restrictions upon transactions in foreign exchange. Acts of March 9, 1933, 48 Stat. 1; January 30, 1934, 48 Stat. 337. Such dealings could be had only for limited purposes and under license. Executive orders of April 20, 1933, August 28, 1933, and January 15, 1934; Regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, January 30 and 31, 1934. That action the Congress was entitled to take by virtue of its authority to deal with gold coin as a medium of exchange. And the restraint thus imposed upon the holders of gold coin was incident to the limitations which inhered in their ownership of that coin and gave them no right of action. Ling Su Fan vs. United States, 218 U. S. 302, 310, 311. The court said in that case: "Conceding the title of the owner of such coins, yet there is attached to such ownership those limitations which public policy may require by reason of their quality as a legal tender and as a medium of exchange. These limitations are due to the fact that public law gives to such coinage a value which does not attach as a mere consequence of intrinsic value. Their quality as a legal tender is an attribute of law aside from their bullion value. They bear, therefore, the impress of sovereign power which fixes value and authorizes their use and exchange. . . . However unwise a law may be, aimed at the exportation of such coins, in the face of the axioms against obstructing the free flow of commerce, there can be no serious doubt that the power to coin money includes the power to prevent its outflow from the country of its origin." The same reasoning is applicable to the imposition of restraints upon transactions in foreign exchange. We can not say, in view of the conditions that existed, that the Congress having this power exercised it arbitrarily or capriciously. And the holder of an obligation, or bond, of the United States, payable in gold coin of the former standard, so far as the restraint upon the right to export gold coin or to engage in transactions in foreign exchange is concerned, was in no better case than the holder of gold coin itself.

In considering what damages, if any, the plaintiff has sustained by the alleged breach of his bond, it is hence inadmissible to assume that he was entitled to obtain gold coin for recourse to foreign markets or for dealings in foreign exchange or for other purposes contrary to the control over gold coin which the Congress had the power to exert, and had exerted, in its monetary regulation. Plaintiff's damages could not be assessed without regard to the internal economy of the country at the time the alleged breach occurred. The discontinuance of gold payments and the establishment of legal tender currency on a standard unit of value with which "all forms of money" of the United States were to be "maintained at a parity," had a controlling influence upon the domestic economy. It was adjusted to the new basis. A free domestic market for gold was nonexistent.

Plaintiff demands the "equivalent" in currency of the gold coin promised. But "equivalent" can not mean more than the amount of money which the promised gold coin would be worth to the bondholder for the purposes for which it could legally be used. That equivalent or worth could not properly be ascertained save in the light of the domestic and restricted market which the Congress had lawfully established. In the domestic transactions to which the plaintiff was limited, in the absence of special license, determination of the value of the gold coin would necessarily have regard to its use as legal tender and as a medium of exchange under a single monetary system with an established parity of all currency and coins. And in view of the control of export and foreign exchange, and the restricted domestic use, the question of value, in relation to transactions legally available to the plaintiff, would require a consideration of the purchasing power of the dollar which the plaintiff has received. Plaintiff has not shown, or attempted to show, that in relation to buying power he has sustained any loss whatever. On the contrary, in view of the adjustment of the internal economy to the single measure of value as established by the legislation of the Congress, and the universal availability and use throughout the country of the legal tender currency in meeting all engagements, the payment to the plaintiff of the amount which he demands would appear to constitute not a recoupment of loss in any proper sense but an unjustified enrichment.

Plaintiff seeks to make his case solely upon the theory that by reason of the change in the weight of the dollar he is entitled to one dollar and sixty-nine cents in the present currency for every dollar promised by the bond, regardless of any actual loss he has suffered with respect to any transaction in which his dollars may be used. We think that position is untenable.

In the view that the facts alleged by the petition fail to show a cause of action for actual damages, the first question submitted by the Court of Claims is answered in the negative. It is not necessary to answer the second question.

Question No. 1 is answered "No."

Clothing for Needy Requested by League

The welfare committee of the Social Service League of Montgomery County is making a plea for children's clothing, Miss Estelle T. Moore, of Sandy Spring, chairman, announced yesterday. Miss Moore stated that during the past month 177 wards have been provided for, and at present there is no money available for purchase of either garments or material from which garments may be made. There is particular need of shirts for boys.

At a meeting of the committee held this week, Mrs. Sadie Wisner, of the staff of the league, presented a typical case and told just how the work is handled.

4 Hurt in Auto Crash Near Frederick, Md.

Frederick, Md., Feb. 18 (Spl.).—Four persons were injured, one seriously, when automobiles in which they were passengers collided at a curve at Unionville yesterday. The accident was due to ice on the highway, which caused one car to skid in front of another going in an opposite direction.

Roy Main, 28, a passenger in the machine driven by William M. Lawter, sustained concussion of the brain and other head injuries. Russell Mossburg, passenger in the same car, suffered an injured hand. Two persons in a car bearing Illinois license tags were lacerated and bruised.

Text of Justice Stone's Opinion Upholding Majority Ruling

U. S. Has Made Itself Immune From Liability, Jurist Points Out.

The opinion of Associate Justice Stone, concurring in the decision of the majority in the gold cases, was as follows:

I agree that the answer to the first question is "No," but I think our opinion should be confined to answering that question and that it should essay an answer to no other.

I do not doubt that the gold clause in the Government bonds, like that in the private contracts just considered, calls for the payment of value in money, measured by a stated number of gold dollars of the standard defined in the clause, Feist vs. Societe Intercommunale Belge d'Electricite (1934) A. C. 161, 170-173; Serbian and Brazilian Bond Cases, P. C. I. J., series A., Nos. 20-21, pp. 32-34, 109-119. In the absence of any further exertion of governmental power, that obligation plainly could not be satisfied by payment of the same number of dollars, either specie or paper, measured by a gold dollar of lesser weight.

I do not understand the Government to contend that it is any the less bound by the obligation than a private individual would be, or that it is free to disregard it except in the exercise of the constitutional power "to coin money" and "regulate the value thereof." In any case, there is before us no question of default apart from the regulation by Congress of the use of gold as currency.

When the Government's refusal to make the stipulated payment is a measure taken, in the exercise of that power, this does not disguise the fact that its action is to that extent a repudiation of its undertaking. As much as I deplore this refusal to fulfill the solemn promise of bonds of the United States, I can not escape the conclusion, announced for the Court, that in the situation now presented, the Government, through the exercise of its sovereign power to regulate the value of money, has rendered itself immune from liability for its action. To that extent it has relieved itself of the obligation of its domestic bonds, precisely as it has relieved the obligors of private bonds in No. 270, Norman vs. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., decided this day.

In this posture of the case it is unnecessary and I think undesirable for the Court to undertake to say that the obligation of the gold clause in Government bonds is greater than in the bonds of private individuals or that in some situation not described and in some manner and in some measure undefined, it has imposed restrictions upon the future exercise of the power to regulate the currency. I am not persuaded that we should needlessly intimate any opinion which implies that the obligation may so operate, for example, as to interpose a serious obstacle to the adoption of measures for stabilization of the dollar, should Congress think it wise to accomplish that purpose by resumption of gold payments in dollars of the present or any other gold content less than that specified in the gold clause and by the reestablishment of a free market for gold and its free exportation.

There is no occasion now to resolve doubts which I entertain with respect to these questions. At present they are academic. Concededly they may be transferred wholly to the realm of speculation by the exercise of the undoubted power of the Government to withdraw the privilege of suit upon its gold clause obligations. We have just held that the Court of Claims was without power to entertain the suit in No. 531, Nortz vs. United States, because, regardless of the nature of the obligation of the gold certificates, there was no damage. Here it is declared that there is no damage because Congress, by the exercise of its power to regulate the currency, has made it impossible for the plaintiff to enjoy the benefits of gold payments promised by the Government. It would seem that this would suffice to dispose of the present case without attempting to prejudice the rights of other bondholders and of the Government under other conditions which may never occur. It will not benefit this plaintiff, to whom we deny any remedy, to be assured that he has an inviolable right to performance of the gold clause.

Moreover, if the gold clause be viewed as a gold value contract, as it is in Norman vs. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., supra, it is to be noted that the Government has not prohibited the free use by the bondholder of the paper money equivalent of the gold clause obligation; it is the prohibition, by the Joint Resolution of Congress, of payment of the increased number of depreciated dollars required to make up the full equivalent, which alone bars recovery. In that case it would seem to be implicit in our decision that the prohibition, at least in the present situation, is itself a constitutional exercise of the power to regulate the value of money.

Question Held Purely One of Congress' Power to Regulate Money.

I therefore do not join in so much of the opinion as may be taken to suggest that the exercise of the sovereign power to borrow money on credit, which does not override the sovereign immunity from suit, may nevertheless preclude or impede the exercise of another sovereign power, to regulate the value of money; or to suggest that although there is and can be no present cause of action upon the repudiated gold clause, its obligation is nevertheless, in some manner and to some extent, not stated, superior to the power to regulate the currency which we now hold to be superior to the obligation of the bonds.

Dissenting Opinion of the Supreme Court Minority on Gold

Constitutional Stand Is Cited By M'Reynolds

Three Justices Join Him in Opposition to Five in Majority.

Continued from Page 1.

proved it. Over and over again they have enjoyed the added value which it gave to their obligations. So late as May 2, 1933, they issued to the public more than $550,000,000 of their notes each of which carried a solemn promise to pay in standard gold coin. (Before that day this coin had in fact been withdrawn from circulation, but statutory measure of value remained the gold dollar of 25.8 grains.)

The Permanent Court of International Justice interpreted the clause as this court had done and upheld it. Cases of Serbian and Brazilian Loans, Publications P. C. I. J., Series A, Nos. 20-21 (1929). It was there declared: "The gold clause merely prevents the borrower from availing itself of a possibility of discharge of the debt in depreciated currency," and "The treatment of the gold clause as indicated a mere modality of payment, without reference to a gold standard of value, would be, not to construe but to destroy it."

In Feist vs. Societe Intercommunale Belge d'Electricte (1934), A. C. 161, the House of Lords expressed like views.

Gregory vs. Morris (1878), 96 U. S. 619, 624, 625—last of similar causes—construed and sanctioned this stipulation. In behalf of all Chief Justice Waite there said:

"The obligation secured by the mortgage of lien under which Morris held was for the payment of gold coin, or, as said in Bronson vs. Rodes, 7 Wall. (1869) 299, "an agreement to deliver a certain weight of standard gold, to be ascertained by a count of coins, each of which is certified to contain a definite proportion of that weight" and is not distinguishable "from a contract to deliver an equal weight of bullion of equal fineness." . . . We think it clear, that, under such circumstances, it was within the power of the court, so far as Gregory was concerned, to treat the contract as one for the delivery of so much gold bullion; and, if Morris was willing to accept a judgment which might be discharged in currency, to have his damages estimated according to the currency value of bullion."

Earlier cases—Bronson vs. Rodes, 7 Wall. 229; Butler vs. Horwitz, 7 Wall. 258; Dewing vs. Sears, 11 Wall. 379; Trebilock vs. Wilson, 12 Wall. 687; Thompson vs. Butler, 95 U. S. 694—while important, need not be dissected. Gregory vs. Morris is in harmony with them and the opinion there definitely and finally stated the doctrine which we should apply.

It is true to say that the gold clauses "were intended to afford a definite standard or measure of value, and thus to protect against a depreciation of the currency and against the discharge of the obligation by payment of less than that prescribed." Furthermore, they furnish means for computing the sum payable in currency if gold should become unobtainable. The borrower agrees to repay in gold coin containing 25.8 grains to the dollar; and if this can not be secured the promise is to discharge the obligation by paying for each dollar loaned the currency value of that number of grains. Thus, the purpose of the parties will be carried out. Irrespective of any change in currency, the thing loaned or an equivalent will be returned—nothing more nothing less. The present currency consists of promises to pay dollars of 15 5-21 grains; the Government procures gold bullion on that basis. The calculation to determine the damages for failure to pay in gold would not be difficult. Gregory vs. Morris points the way.

Under appropriate statutes the United States for many years issued gold certificates in the following form: "This certifies that there have been deposited in the Treasury of the United States of America $1,000 in gold coin payable to the bearer on demand. This certificate is a legal tender in the amount thereof in payment of all debts and dues public and private."

The certificates here involved—series 1928—were issued under Sec. 6, act March 14, 1900, 31 Stat. 47, as amended. See U. S. C. A. Title 31, Sec. 429.

In view of the statutory direction that gold coin for which certificates are issued shall be held for their payment on demand "and used for no other purpose," it seems idle to argue (as counsel for the United States did) that other use is permissible under the ancient act of March 3, 1863.

By various orders of the President and the Treasury from April 5 to December 28, 1933, persons holding gold certificates were required to deliver them and accept "an equivalent amount of any form of coin or currency coined or issued under the laws of the United States designated by the Secretary of the Treasury." Heavy penalties were provided for failure to comply.

That the holder of one of these certificates was owner of an express promise by the United States to deliver gold coin of the weight and fineness established by statute when the certificate issued, or if such demand was not honored to pay the holder the value in the currency then in use, seems clear enough. This was the obvious design of the contract.

The act of March 14, 1900, 31 Stat., c. 41, 45, 47, as amended, in effect, until January 3., 1934, provided: "That the dollar consisting of 25.8 grains of gold nine-tenths fine, * * * shall be the standard unit of value, and all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity of value with this standard," and also "The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to receive deposits of gold coin with the Treasurer * * * in sums of not less than $20, and to issue gold certificates therefor in denominations of not less than $10, and the coin so deposited shall be retained in the Treasury and held for the payment of such certificates on demand and used for no other purpose." See U. S. C. A. title 31, section 34, 429.

The act of February 4, 1910, 36 Stat., c. 25, p. 192, directed "that any bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Undted States hereafter issued shall be payable, principal and interest, in United States gold coin of the present standard of value."

By Executive orders, April 5, and Apil 20, 1933, the President undertook to require owners of gold coin, gold bullion, and gold certificates, to deliver them on or before May 1 to a Federal Reserve Bank, and to prohibit the exportation of gold coin, gold bullion or gold certificates. As a consequence the United States were off the gold standard and their paper money began a rapid decline in the markets of the world. Gold coin, gold certificates and gold bullion were no longer obtainable. "Gold is not now paid nor is it available for payment upon public or private debts" was declared in Treasury statement of May 27, 1933; and this is still true. All gold coins have been melted into bars.

The agricultural adjustment act of May 12, 1933, 48 Stat., c. 25, pp. 31, 52, 53—entitled "An act to relieve the existing national economic emergency by increasing agricultural purchasing power, to raise revenue for extraordinary expenses incurred by reason of such emergency, to provide emergency relief with respect to agricultural indebtedness, to provide for the orderly liquidation of joint-stock land banks, and for other purposes"—by section 43 provides that "such notes [United States notes] and all other coins and currencies heretofore or hereafter coined or issued by or under the authority of the United States shall be legal tender for all debts public and private." Also, that the President by proclamation may "fix the weight of the gold dollar * * * as he finds necessary from his investigation to stabilize domestic prices or to protect the foreign commerce against the adverse effect of depreciated foreign currencies." And further, "such gold dollar, the weight of which is so fixed, shall be the standard unit of value, and all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity with this standard and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain such parity, but in no event shall the weight of the gold dollar be fixed so as to reduce its present weight by more than 50 per centum."

The Gold Reserve Act of January 30, 1934, 48 Stat., c. 6, p. 337, 342, undertook to ratify preceding Presidential orders and proclamations requiring surrender of gold but prohibited him from establishing the weight of the gold dollar "at more than 60 per centum of its present weight." By proclamation, January 31, 1934, he directed that thereafter the standard should contain 15 5-21 grains of gold, nine-tenths fine. (The weight had been 25.8 grains since 1837.) No such dollar has been coined at any time.

On June 5, 1933, Congress passed a "Joint Resolution to assure uniform value to the coins and currencies of the United States." 48 Stat., c. 48, p. 112. This recited that holding and dealing in gold affect the public interest and are therefore subject to regulation; that the provisions of obligations which purport to give the obligee the right to require payment in gold coin or in any amount of money of the United States measured thereby obstruct the power of Congress to regulate the value of money and are inconsistent with the policy to maintain the equal value of every dollar coined or issued. It then declared that every provision in any obligation purporting to give the obligee a right to require payment in gold is against public policy and directed that "every obligation heretofore or hereafter incurred, whether or not any such provision is contained therein or made with respect thereto, shall be discharged upon payment, dollar for dollar, in any coin or currency which at the time of payment is legal tender for public and private debts."

Four causes are here for decision. Two of them arise out of corporate obligations containing gold clauses—railroad bonds. One is based on a United States Fourth Liberty Loan bond of 1918, called for payment April 15, 1934, containing a promise to pay "in United States gold coin of the present standard of value" with interest in like gold coin. Another involves gold certificates, series 1928, amounting to $106,300.

As to the corporate bonds the defense is that the gold clause was destroyed by the resolution of June 5, 1933; and this view is sustained by the majority of the Court.

It is insisted that the agreement, in the Liberty Bond to pay in gold also was destroyed by the act of June 5, 1933. This view is rejected by the majority; but they seem to conclude that because of the action of Congress in declaring the holding of gold unlawful, no appreciable damage resulted when payment therein or the equivalent was denied.

Concerning the gold certificates it is ruled that if upon presentation for redemption gold coin had been paid to the holder, as promised, he would have been required to return this to the Treasury. He could not have exported it or dealt with it. Consequently he sustained no actual damage.

There is no challenge here of the power of Congress to adopt such proper "monetary policy" as it may deem necessary in order to provide for national obligations and furnish an adequate medium of exchange for public use. The plan under review in the legal tender cases was declared within the limits of the Constitution but not without a strong dissent. The conclusions there announced are not now questioned; and any abstract discussion of congressional power over money would only tend to befog the real issue.

The fundamental problem now presented is whether recent statutes passed by Congress in respect of money and credits were designed to attain a legitimate end. Or whether, under the guise of pursuing a monetary policy, Congress really has inaugurated a plan primarily designed to destroy private obligations, repudiate national debts and drive into the Treasury all gold within the country in exchange for inconvertible promises to pay of much less value.

Considering all the circumstances, we must conclude they show that the plan disclosed is of the latter description and its enforcement would deprive the parties before us of their rights under the Constitution. Consequently, the court should do what it can to afford adequate relief.

What has been already said will suffice to indicate the nature of these causes and something of our general views concerning the intricate problems presetted. A detailed consideration of them would require much time and elaboration; would greatly extend this opinion. Considering also the importance of the result to legitimate commerce, it seems desirable that the court's decision should be announced at this time. Accordingly, we will only undertake in what follows to outline with brevity our replies to the conclusions reached by the majority and to suggest some of the reasons which lend support to our position.

The authority exercised by the President and the Treasury in demanding all gold coin, bullion and certificates is not now challenged; neither is the right of the former to prescribe weight for the standard dollar. These things we have not considered. Plainly, however, to coin money and regulate the value thereof calls for legislative action.

Intelligent discussion respecting dollars requires recognition of the fact that the word may refer to very different things. Formerly the standard gold dollar weighed 25.8 grains; the weight now prescribed is 15 5-21 grains. Evidently promises to pay one or the other of these differ greatly in value and this must be kept in mind.

From 1792 to 1873 both gold and silver dollars were standard and legal tender, coinage was free and unlimited. Persistent efforts were made to keep both in circulation. Because the prescribed relation between them got out of harmony with exchange values, the gold coin disappeared and did not in fact freely circulate in this country for 30 years prior to 1834. During that time business transactions were based on silver. In 1834, desiring to restore parity and bring gold back into circulation, Congress reduced somewhat (6 per cent) the weight the coinage and exchange values of the gold coin and thus equalized. The silver dollar was not changed. The purpose was to restore the use of gold as currency—not to force up prices or destroy obligations. There was no apparent profit for the books of the Treasury. No injury was done to creditors; none was intended. The legislation is without special significance here. See Hepburn on Currency.

The money under consideration in the legal tender cases, decided May 1, 1871, 12 Wall. 457, and 110 U. S. 421, were promises to pay dollars, "bills of credit." They were "a pledge of the national credit," promises "by the Government to pay dollars" "the standard of value is not changed." The expectation, ultimately realized, was that in due time they would be redeemed in standard coin. The court was careful to show that they were issued to meet a great emergency in time of war, when the overthrow of the Government was threatened and specie payments had been suspended. Both the end in view and the means employed, the court held were lawful. The thing actually done was the issuance of bills endowed with the quality of legal tender in order to carry on until the United States could find it possible to meet their obligations in standard coin. This they accomplished in 1879. The purpose was to meet honorable obligations—not to repudiate them.

The opinion there rendered declares—"The legal tender acts do not attempt to make paper a standard of value. We do not rest their validity upon the assertion that their emission of coinage, or any regulation of the value of money; nor do we assert that Congress may make anything which has no value money. What we do assert is, that Congress has power to enact that the Government's promises to pay money shall be, for the time being, equivalent in value to the representative of value determined by the coinage acts or to multiples thereof." What was said in those causes of course must be read in the light of all the circumstances. The opinion gives no support to what has been attempted here.

This Court has not heretofore ruled that Congress may require the holder of an obligation to accept payment in subsequently devalued coins, or primises by the Government to pay in such coins. The legislation before us attempts this very thing. If this is permissible then a gold dollar containing one grain of gold may become the standard, all contract rights fall, and huge profits appear on the Treasury books. Instead of $2,800,000,000 as recently reported perhaps $20,000,000,000, maybe, enough to cancel the public debt, maybe more!

The power to issue bills and "regulate values" of coin can not be so enlarged as to authorize arbitrary action, whose immediate purpose and necessary effect is destruction of individual rights. As this Court has said a "power to regulate is not a power to destroy." 154 U. S. 362, 398. The fifth amendment limits all governmental powers. We are dealing here with a debased standard, adopted with the definite purpose to destroy obligations. Such arbitrary and oppressive action is not within any congressional power heretofore recognized.

The authority of Congress to create legal tender obligations in times of peace is derived from the power to borrow money; this can not be extended to embrace the destruction of all credits.

There was no coin—specie—in general circulation in the United States between 1862 and 1879. Both gold and silver were treated in business as commodities. The legal tender cases arose during that period.

The gold clauses in these bonds were valid and in entire harmony with public policy when executed. They are property—Lynch vs. United States, 292 U. S. 571, 579. To destroy a validly acquired right is the taking of property—Osborn vs. Nicholson, 13 Wall 646, 662. They establish a measure of value and supply a basis for recovery if broken. Their policy and purpose were stamped with affirmative approval by the Government when inserted in its bonds.

The clear intent of the parties was that in case the standard of 1900 should be withdrawn, and a new and less valuable one set up, the debtor could be required to pay the value of the contents of the old standard in terms of the new currency, whether coin or paper. If gold measured by prevailing currency had declined the debtor would have received the benefit. The agricultural adjustment act of May 12 discloses a fixed purpose to raise the nominal value of farm products by depleting the standard dollar. It authorized the President to reduce the gold in the standard, and further provided that all forms of currency shall be legal tender. The result expected to follow was increase in nominal values of commodities and depreciation of contractual obligations. The purpose of section 43 incorporated by the Senate as an amendment to the House bill was clearly stated by the Senator who presented it. It was the destruction of lawfully acquired rights.

In the circumstances existing just after the act of May 12, depreciation of the standard dollar by the Presidential proclamation would not have decreased the amount required to meet obligations containing gold clauses. As to them the depreciation of the standard would have caused an increase in the number of dollars of depreciated currency. General reduction of all debts could only be secured by first destroying the contracts evidenced by the gold clauses; and this the resolution of June 5 undertook to accomplish. It was aimed directly at those contracts and had no definite relation to the power to issue bills or to coin or regulate the value of money.

To carry out the plan indicated as above shown in the Senate, the gold reserve act followed—January 30, 1934. This inhibited the President from fixing the weight of the standard gold dollar above 60 per cent of its then existing weight. (Authority had been given for 50 per cent reduction by the act of May 12.) On January 31 he directed that the standard should contain 15 5-21 grains of gold. If this reduction of 40 per cent of all debts was within the power of Congress and if as a necessary means to accomplish that end, Congress had power by resolution to destroy the gold clauses, the holders of these corporate bonds are without remedy. But we must not forget that if this power exists Congress may readily destroy other obligations which present obstruction to the desired effect of further depletion. The destruction of all obligations by reducing the standard gold dollar to one grain of gold, or brass or nickel or copper or lead will become an easy possibility. Thus we reach the fundamental question which must control the result of the controversy in respect of corporate bonds. Apparently in the opinion of the majority the gold clause in the Liberty bond withstood the June 5 resolution notwithstanding the definite purpose to destroy them. We think that in the circumstances Congress had no power to destroy the obligations of the gold clauses in private obligations. The attempt to do this was plain usurpation, arbitrary and oppressive.

The oft-repeated rule by which the validity of statutes must be tested is this—"Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the Constitution, and all means which are appropriate which are plainly adapted to that end which are not prohibited but consistent with the letter and spirit of the Constitution are constitutional."

The end or objective of the Joint Resolution was not "legitimate." The real purpose was not "to assure uniform value to the coins and currencies of the United States," but to destroy certain valuable contract rights. The recitals do not harmonize with circumstances then existing. The Act of 1900 which prescribed a standard dollar of 25.8 grains remained in force; but its command that "all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity of value with this standard" was not being obeyed. Our currency was passing at a material discount; all gold had been sequestrated; none was attainable. The Resolution made no provision for restoring parity with the old standard; it established no new one.

This Resolution was not appropriate for carrying into effect any power entrusted to Congress. The gold clauses in no substantial way interfered with the power of coining or regulating its value or providing an uniform currency. Their existence, as with many other circumstances, might have circumscribed the effect of the intended depreciation and disclosed the unwisdom of it. But they did not prevent the exercise of any granted power. They were not inconsistent with any policy theretofore declared. To assert the contrary is not enough. The Court must be able to see the appropriateness of the thing done before it can be permitted to destroy lawful agreements. The purpose of a statute is not determined by mere recitals—certainly they are not conclusive evidence of the facts stated.

Again, if effective, the direct, primary and intended result of the resolution will be the destruction of valid rights lawfully acquired. There is no question here of the indirect effect of lawful exercise of power. And citations of opinions which upheld such indirect effects are beside the mark. This statute does not "work harm and loss to individuals indirectly," it destroys directly. Such inference violates the Fifth Amendment; there is no provision for compensation. If the destruction is said to be for the public benefit proper compensation is essential; if for private benefit the due process clause bars the way.

Congress has power to coin money but this can not be exercised without the possession of metal. Can Congress authorize appropriation without compensation of the necessary gold? Congress has power to regulate commerce, to establish post roads, etc. Some approved plan may involve the use or destruction of A's land or a private way. May Congress authorize the appropriation or destruction of these things without adequate payment? Of course not. The limitations prescribed by the Constitution restrict the exercise of all power.

Ling Su Fan vs. United States, 218 U. S. 302, supports the power of the Legislature to prevent exportation of coins without compensation. But this is far from saying that the Legislature might have ordered destruction of the coins without compensating the owners or that they could have been required to deliver them up and accept whatever was offered. In United States vs. Lynah, 188 U. S. 445, 417, this court said, "If any one proposition can be considered as settled by the decisions of this court it is that although in the discharge of its duties the Government may appropriate property, it can not do so without being liable to the obligation cast by the Fifth Amendment of paying just compensation."

Congress may coin money; also it may borrow money. Neither power may be exercised so as to destroy the other; the two clauses must be so construed as to give effect to each. Valid contracts to repay money borrowed can not be destroyed by exercising power under the coinage provision. The majority seem to hold that the Resolution of June 5 did not affect the gold clauses in bonds of the United States. Nevertheless we are told that no damage resulted to the holder now before us through the refusal to pay one of them in gold coin of the kind designated or its equivalent. This amounts to a declaration that the Government may give with one hand and take away with the other. Default is thus made both easy and safe!

Congress brought about the conditions in respect of gold which existed when the obligation matured. Having made payment in this metal impossible the Government can not defend by saying that if the obligation had been met the creditor could not have retained the

Continued on Page 13, Column 8.

Majority Opinion on the Gold Certificate Case

The opinion of Chief Justice Hughes in the gold certificate case brought by F. Eugene Nortz was as follows:

The facts certified by the Court of Claims may be thus summarized: Plaintiff brought suit as owner of gold certificates of the Treasury of the United States of the nominal amount of $106,300. He alleged that defendant, by these gold certificates and under the applicable acts of Congress, had certified that there had been deposited in the Treasury of the United States $106,300 in gold coin which would be paid to the claimant, as holder, upon demand; that at the time of the issue of these certificates, and to and including January 17, 1934, a dollar in gold consisted of 25.8 grains of gold, .9 fine; that claimant was entitled to receive from defendant one ounce of gold for each $20.67 of the gold certificates; that on January 17, 1934, he duly presented the certificates and demanded their redemption by the payment of gold coin to the extent above mentioned; that on that date, and for some time prior and subsequent thereto, an ounce of gold was of the value of at least $33.43, and that claimant was accordingly entitled to receive in redemption 5104.22 ounces of gold of the value of $170,634.07; that the demand was refused; that in view of the penalties imposed under the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, approved by the President, on January 15, 1934, supplementing the order of December 28, 1933, and the laws and regulations under which those orders were issued, which the claimant alleged were unconstitutional as constituting a deprivation of property without due process of law, claimant delivered the gold certificates to defendant under protest and received in exchange currency of the United States in the sum of $106,300 which was not redeemable in gold; and that in consequence claimant was damaged in the sum of $64,334.07, for which, with interest, judgment was demanded.

Defendant's Demurrer Discussed by Court

Defendant demurred to the petition upon the ground that it did not state a cause of action against the United States.

The questions certified by the Court are as follows:

"1. Is an owner of gold certificates of the United States, Series of 1928, not holding a Federal license to acquire or hold gold coins or gold certificates, who, on January 17, 1934, had surrendered his certificates to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States under protest and had received therefor legal tender currency of equivalent face amount, entitled to receive from the United States a further sum inasmuch as the weight of a gold dollar was 25.8 grains, .9 fine, and the market price thereof on January 17, 1934, was in excess of the currency so received?

"2. Is a gold certificate, Series of 1928, under the facts stated in question 1 an express contract of the United States in its corporate or proprietary capacity which will enable its owner and holder to bring suit thereon in the Court of Claims?

"3. Do the provisions of the Emergency Banking Act of March 9, 1933, and the Order of the Secretary of the Treasury dated December 28, 1933, requiring the plaintiff as owner of gold certificates as stated in question 1 to deliver the same to the Treasury of the United States in exchange for currency of an equivalent amount, not redeemable in gold, amount to a taking of property within the meaning of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States?"

Defendant's demurrer, which admitted the facts well pleaded in the petition, did not admit allegations which amounted to conclusions of law in relation to the nature of the gold certificates or the legal effect of the legislation under which they were issued, held, or to be redeemed. Dillon vs. Barnard, 21 Wall. 430, 437; United States vs. Ames, 99 U. S. 35, 45; Interstate Land Co. vs. Maxwell Land Co., 139 U. S. 569, 577,578; Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Brown, 213 U. S. 25, 43.

Gold certificates were authorized by section 5 of the act of March 3, 1863 (12 Stat. 709, 711), which provided that the Secretary of the Treasury might receive "deposits of gold coin and bullion" and issue certificates therefor "in denominations of not less than twenty dollars each, corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes." The coin and bullion so deposited were to be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the certificates on demand. It was further provided that "certificates representing coin in the Treasury may be issued in payment of interest on the public debt, which certificates, together with those issued for coin and bullion deposited, shall not at any time exceed twenty per centum beyond the amount of coin and bullion in the Treasury." See R. S., sec. 254; 31 U. S. C. 428. Section 12 of the act of July 12, 1882 (22 Stat. 165) contained a further provision authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury "to receive deposits of gold coin" and to issue certificates therefor, also in denominations of dollars as stated. The act of March 14, 1900 (31 Stat. 45) prescribed that the dollar "consisting of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold nine-tenths fine . . . shall be the standard unit of value, and all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity of value with this standard, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain such parity." Section 6 of that act also authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to receive deposits of gold coin and to issue gold certificates therefor, and provided that the coin so deposited should be held by the Treasury for the payment of such certificates on demand and should be "used for no other purpose." And the latter clause appears in the amending acts of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1289) and of March 2, 1911 (36 Stat. 965). See 31 U. S. C. 429.

Deprived of Property, Is Claim of Plaintiff

The Act of December 24, 1919 (41 Stat. 370) made gold certificates, payable to bearer on demand, "legal tender in payment of all debts and dues, public and private." And section 2 of the Joint Resolution of June 5, 1933 (48 Stat. 113) amending the act of May 12, 1933 (48 Stat. 52) provided that "all coins and currencies of the United States . . . heretofore or hereafter coined or issued, shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private, public charges, taxes, duties and dues."

Gold certificates under this legislation were required to be issued in denominations of dollars and called for the payment of dollars. These gold certificates were currency. They were not less so because the specified number of dollars were payable in gold coin, of the coinage of the United States. Being currency, and constituting legal tender, it is entirely inadmissable to regard the gold certificates as warehouse receipts. They were not contracts for a certain quantity of gold as a commodity. They called for dollars, not bullion.

We may lay on one side the question whether the issue of currency of this description created an express contract upon which the United States has consented to be sued under the provisions of section 145 of the Judicial Code, 28 U. S. C. 250. Compare Horowitz vs. United States, 267 U. S. 458, 461. We may assume that plaintiff's petition permits an alternative view. Plaintiff urges as the gist of his contention that, by the acts of Congress and the orders thereunder, requiring the delivery of his gold certificates to the Treasury in exchange for currency not redeemable in gold, he has been deprived of his property and that he is entitled to maintain this action to recover the just compensation secured to him by the Fifth Amendment. But, even in that view, the Court of Claims has no authority to entertain the action, if the claim is at best one for nominal damages. The Court of Claims "was not instituted to try such a case." Grant vs. United States, 7 Wall. 331, 338; Marion & Rye Railway Co. vs. United States, 270 U. S. 280, 282. Accordingly, we inquire whether the case which the plaintiff presents is one which would justify the recovery of actual damages.

By section 3 of the Emergency Banking Act of March 9, 1933 (48 Stat. 2), amending section 11 of the Federal Reserve Act (39 Stat. 752), the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized, whenever in his judgment it was necessary "to protect the currency system of the United States," to require all persons "to pay and deliver to the treasurer of the United States any or all gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates" owned by them. Upon such delivery, the Secretary was to pay therefor "an equivalent amount of any other form of coin or currency coined or issued under the laws of the United States." Under that statute, orders requiring such delivery, except as otherwise expressly provided, were issued by the Secretary on December 28, 1933, and January 15, 1934. By the latter, gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates were required to be delivered to the treasurer of the United States on or before January 17, 1934. It was on that date that plaintiff made his demand for gold coin in redemption of his certificates and delivered the certificates under protest. That compulsory delivery, he insists, constituted the "taking of the contract" for which he demands compensation.

Plaintiff explicitly states his concurrence in the Government's contention that the Congress has complete authority to regulate the currency system of the country. He does not deny that, in exercising that authority, the Congress had power "to appropriate unto the Government outstanding gold bullion, gold coin and gold certificates." Nor does he deny that the Congress had authority "to compel all residents of this country to deliver unto the Government all gold bullion, gold coins and gold certificates in their possession." These powers could not be successfully challenged. Knox vs. Lee, 12 Wall. 547; Juilliard vs. Greenman, 110 U. S. 421; Ling Su Fan vs. United States, 218 U. S. 302; Norman vs. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., decided this day. The question plaintiff presents is thus simply one of "just compensation."

Basis of Claims Made by Plaintiff

The asserted basis of plaintiff's claim for actual damages is that, by the terms of the gold certificates, he was entitled, on January 17, 1934, to receive gold coin. It is plain that he can not claim any better position than that in which he would have been placed had the gold coin then been paid to him. But, in that event, he would have been required, under the applicable legislation and orders, forthwith to deliver the gold coin to the Treasury. Plaintiff does not bring himself within any of the stated exceptions. He did not allege in his petition that he held a Federal license to hold gold coin, and the first question submitted to us by the Court of Claims negatives the assumption of such a license. Had plaintiff received gold coin for his certificates, he would not have been able, in view of the legislative inhibition, to export it or deal in it. Moreover, it is sufficient in the instant case to point out that on January 17, 1934, the dollar had not been devalued. Or, as plaintiff puts it, "at the time of the presentation of the certificates by petitioner, the gold content of the United States dollar had not been deflated" and the provision of the act of March 14, 1900 supra, fixing that content at 25.8 grains, nine-tenths fine, as the standard unit of money with which "all forms of money issued or coined by the United States" were to be maintained at a parity, was "still in effect." The currency paid to the plaintiff for his gold certificates was then on a parity with that standard of value. It can not be said that, in receiving the currency on that basis, he sustained any actual loss.

To support his claim, plaintiff says that on January 17, 1934, "an ounce of gold was of the value at least of $33.43." His petition so alleged and he contends that the allegation was admitted by the demurrer. But the assertion of that value of gold in relation to gold coin in this country, in view of the applicable legislative requirements, necessarily involved a conclusion of law. Under those requirements, there was not on January 17, 1934, a free market for gold in the United States or any market available to the plaintiff for the gold coin to which he claims to have been entitled. Plaintiff insists that gold had an intrinsic value and was bought and sold in the world markets. But plaintiff had no right to resort to such markets. By reason of the quality of gold coin, "as a legal tender and as a medium of exchange," limitations attached to its ownership, and the Congress could prohibit its exportation and regulate its use. Ling Su Fan vs. United States, supra.

The first question submitted by the Court of Claims is answered in the negative. It is unnecessary to answer the second question. And, in the circumstances shown, the third question is academic and also need not be answered.

Question No. 1 is answered "No."

Text of Ruling Supporting U. S. Policy on Private Bonds

Continued from Page 10.

quence, but in this country virtually all obligations, almost as a matter of routine, contain the gold clause. In the light of this situation two phenomena which have developed during the present emergency make the enforcement of the gold clauses incompatible with the public interest. The first is the tendency which has developed internally to hoard gold; the second is the tendency for capital to leave the country. Under these circumstances no currency system, whether based upon gold or upon any other foundation, can meet the requirements of a situation in which many billions of dollars of securities are expressed in a particular form of the circulating medium, particularly when it is the medium upon which the entire credit and currency structure rests."

And the Joint Resolution itself recites the determination of the Congress in these words:

"Whereas the existing emergency has disclosed that provisions of obligations which purport to give the obligee a right to require payment in gold or a partiqular kind of coin or currency of the United States, or in an amount in money of the United States measured thereby, obstruct the power of the Congress to regulate the value of the money of the United States, and are inconsistent with the declared policy of the Congress to maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar, coined or issued by the United States, in the markets and in the payment of debts."

Can we say that this determination is so destitute of basis that the interdiction of the gold clauses must be deemed to the gold clauses reasonable relation to the monetary policy adopted by the Congress?

The Congress in the exercise of its discretion was entitled to consider the volume of obligations with gold clauses, as that fact, as the report of the House Committee observed, obviously had a bearing upon the question whether their existence constituted a substantial obstruction to the congressional policy. The esimates submitted at the bar indicate that when the Joint Resolution was adopted there were outstanding $75,000,000,000 or more of such obligations, the annual interest charges on which probably amounted to between $3,000,000,000 and $4,000,000,000. It is apparent that if these promises were to be taken literally, as calling for actual payment in gold coin, they would be directly opposed to the policy of Congress, as they would be calculated to increase the demand for gold, to encourage hoarding and to stimulate attempts to exportation of gold coin. If there were no outstanding obligations with gold clauses, we suppose that no one would question the power of the Congress in its control of the monetary system, to endeavor to conserve the gold resources of the Treasury, to insure its command of gold in order to protect and increase its reserves and to prohibit the exportation of gold coin or its use for any purpose inconsistent with the needs of the Treasury. See Ling Su Fan vs. United States, supra. And if the Congress would have that power in the absence of gold clauses, principles beyond dispute compel the conclusion that private parties or States or municipalities, by making such contracts could not prevent or embarrass its exercise. In that view of the import of gold clauses, their obstructive character is clear.

But, if the clauses are treated as "gold value" clauses, that is, as intended to set up a measure or standard of value if gold coin is not available, we think they are still hostile to the policy of the Congress and hence subject to prohibition. It is true that when the Joint Resolution was adopted on June 5, 1933, while gold coin had largely been withdrawn from circulation and the Treasury had declared that "gold is not now paid, nor is it available for payment, upon public or private debts," the dollar had not yet been devalued. But devaluation was in prospect and a uniform currency was intended. Section 43 of the Act of May 12, 1933 (48 Stat. 51), provided that the President should have authority, on certain conditions, to fix the weight of the gold dollar as stated, and that its weight as so fixed should be "the standard unit of value" with which all forms of money should be maintained "at a parity." The weight of the gold dollar was not to be reduced by more than 50 per centum. The Gold Reserve Act of 1934 (January 30, 1934, 48 Stat. 337), provided that the President should not fix the weight of the gold dollar at more than 60 per cent of its present weight. The order of the President of January 31, 1934, fixed the weight of the gold dollar at 15 5-21 grains nine-tenths fine as against the former standard of 25 8-10 grains nine-tenths fine. If the gold clauses interfered with the congressional policy and hence could be invalidated, there appears to be no constitutional objection to that action by the Congress in anticipation of the determination of the value of the currency. And the question now before us must be determined in the light of that action.

The devaluation of the dollar placed the domestic economy upon a new basis. In the currency, as thus provided, States and municipalities must receive their taxes; railroads, their rates and fares; public utilities, their charges for services. The income out of which they must meet their obligations is determined by the new standard. Yet, according to the contentions before us, while that income is thus controlled by law, their indebtedness on their "gold bonds" must be met by an amount of currency determined by the former gold standard. Their receipts, in this view, would be fixed on one basis; their interest charges and the principal of their obligations on another. It is common knowledge that the bonds issued by these obligors have generally contained gold clauses and presumably they account for a large part of the outstanding obligations of that sort. It is also common knowledge that a similar situation exists with respect to numerous industrial corporations that have issued their "gold bonds" and must now receive payments for their products in the existing currency. It requires no acute analysis or profound economic inquiry to disclose the dislocation of the domestic economy which would be caused by such a disparity of conditions in which, it is insisted, those debtors under gold clauses should be required to pay $1.69 in currency while respectively receiving their taxes, rates, charges and prices on the basis of $1.00 of that currency.

We are not concerned with consequences, in the sense that consequences, however serious, may excuse an invasion of constitutional right. We are concerned with the constitutional power of the Congress over the monetary system of the country and its attempted frustration. Exercising that power, the Congress has undertaken to establish a uniform currency, and parity between kinds of currency, and to make that currency, dollar for dollar, legal tender for the payment of debts. In the light of abundant experience, the Congress was entitled to choose such a uniform monetary system, and to reject a dual system, with respect to all obligations within the range of the exercise of its constitutional authority. The contention that these gold clauses are valid contracts and can not be struck down proceeds upon the assumption that private parties, and States and municipalities, may make and enforce contracts which may limit that authority. Dismissing that untenable assumption, the facts must be faced. We think that it is clearly shown that these clauses interfere with the exertion of the power granted to the Congress and certainly it is not established that the Congress arbitrarily or capriciously decided that such an interference existed.

The judgment and decree, severally under review, are affirmed.

No. 270. Judgment affirmed. Nos. 471 and 472. Decree affirmed.

U. S. Gold Policy Is Upheld in 5-4 Decision by Supreme Court

Debts' Payment With New Deal Dollar Backed

Action Removes Greatest Barrier to Regime's Money Program.

Continued from Page 1.

by payment of current, devalued dollars.

Actually the expected split in the court, according to its now familiar five to four alignment, presented a new, unexpected angle yesterday. For Justice Stone, while siding with his colleagues who, with him, make up the majority of five, went further than they did. He concluded that the Congress even had the power to do away with gold clauses in Government bonds. He read a separate opinion to this effect. He argued that in the exercise of its sovereign power over money the Government had as much right to escape from the gold clauses as private corporations were held to have.

Close Margin of Victory.

Justices Roberts, Brandeis and Cardozo again joined with Justice Stone and the Chief Justice to make the ruling five, whose margin of one lone voice thus declares the law of the land.

The New Deal, with relief, scrapped plans for counter-action after President Roosevelt had conferred with the Attorney General, Secretaries Hull and Morgenthau and Senate Leader Robinson.

"The President is gratified," a secretary relayed from the inner shrine.

In a word, the verdict in all cases was that promises to pay in gold may be legally met by paying $1 of the present reduced but domestically irredeemable gold content for each $1 owed. The claimants asked for $1.69, but in the words of the Chief Justice this "would appear to constitute not a recoupment of loss in any proper sense but an unjustified enrichment."

In upholding the Government, the majority did not stamp its seal of approval on New Deal monetary policies, of course. For as the Chief Justice said:

"We are not concerned with their wisdom. The question before the court is one of power, not of policy."

In other words, it is for Congress to decide on the wisdom of policy—for the court to say if it is constitutional, whether wise or unwise.

Reads Summary.

More than 300 persons crowded into the all-too-small court long before the hour of noon, when the procession of begowned justices to the bench takes place with unfailing precision. A few of the more fortunate women, wives of justices, of Senators and others of officialdom able to command cards of admission, got in, but many more stood vainly outside, where a harassed doorkeeper lamented to the Associated Press, "I'm in a hell of a fix!"

The Chief Justice, who missed the Presidency by the slim margin of California's electoral vote in 1916, was, as always, impressive as he adjusted nose glasses and began reading, first, a summary prepared apparently for the convenience of the press, waiting and straining like so many race horses, to get away to the phones the second the momen[t] [s] verdict was divulged.

[B]ut it remained for Justice Mc[R]olds to provide the touch of [c]a in what, despite the import [t]e verdict, was otherwise a rou[t]ourt procedure.

McReynolds' Attack.

[W]ith much the manner of the s[e]rm preacher, he declared, "Just men regard repudiation and spoliation of citizens by their sovereign with abhorrence. But we are asked to affirm that the Constitution has granted power to accomplish both."

The dollar, he said, had been cut down to 60 cents and by the same token might be cut again and again until it was 10 cents or even 1 cent.

In ominous tones, Justice McReynolds declared, "God knows I do not want to talk about such matters, but it is my duty," and he added, portentiously, that no man could foretell the evil consequences that would flow from "what has been done here this day."

While it has now become academic, the potentialities of an adverse decision are clear when it is remembered that had payment of $1.69 for each $1 of gold promises been ordered and enforced, the estimated $100,000,000,000 of gold obligations would have required $169,000,000,000 of current dollars in order to make payment. The Government, with $14,565,727,180 of gold obligations still outstanding, would have faced payment of heavy premiums, a rise of more than ten billions in the already heavy public debt. Liberty bonds or other gold obligations would have commanded a fat premium, incidentally preventing Congress from maintaining the equal parity of every dollar. Estimates are that State, cities and counties have $40,000,000,000 of gold obligations outstanding, which would have been similarly affected. But all of this is now in the realm of what might have been.

The so-called gold cases before the court were these:

1. Norman C. Norman, of New York, owner of a $1,000 Baltimore & Ohio Railroad gold bond, sued on an interest coupon of $22.50, payable in gold. He demanded $38.10. Thus he sued for $15.60, the smallest sum at stake in the cases.

2. The Bankers Trust Co. and William H. Bixby, of New York, trustees under a mortgage of the Iron Mountain Railway, acquired by the Missouri Pacific, now in receivership, sued for $58,326,120 in settlement of the $34,548,000 gold mortgage. The Missouri Pacific countered that to pay this premium would increase its bonded debt from $438,000,000 to $743,000,000.

3. F. Eugene Nortz, of New York, owner of $106,300 of gold certificates, sued for $64,334 more as his premium.

4. John M. Perry, also of New York, sued on a $10,000 Fourth Liberty 4¼ per cent gold bond. He asked for $16,931.

In these cases, the petitioners in effect argued that on the gold promises to pay held by them settlement must be at the rate of $1.69 for each $1 of the face value of their contracts.

Chief Justice Hughes read the majority opinion covering the private bonds first. The cases at bar were the two relating to railroads, but the verdict goes for all the huge volume—estimates run upwards from $50,000,000,000—of gold obligations issued by all sorts of corporations.

As a preface, he cited the long list of legislative acts and executive orders which swiftly followed the New Deal's accession to office from the hour of the banking emergency; the demand for surrender of gold; the bar on gold exports; the anti-hoarding orders; the famous Thomas inflation rider giving the President power to devalue the dollar in gold; the contested Joint Resolution of June 5, 1933, at stake in the cases before the court, abolishing all gold clauses; the RFC purchases of newly-mined gold, the Gold Reserve act of 1934, under which the dollar was devalued to 59.06 of its former gold parity, and the Treasury took title to all gold and set up its $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund from the devaluation "profits."

This is the fund which Secretary Morgenthau announced he was using to hold the dollar steady in exchange as speculative waves beat against it while the gold clause decisions were awaited.

Reviews Past Decisions.

It was quickly clear that the majority agreed that private corporations, in effect, could not contract away, in gold clauses or otherwise, the sovereign powers of the Government over money.

The Chief Justice went elaborately over the past decisions of the court, notably the celebrated legal tender cases in the aftermath of the Civil War when the court first denied payment could be in legal tender, then when Grant had appointed two new members, held the opposite.

In the light of these and other decisions, the Chief Justice found ample ground for sustaining abrogation of private gold clauses. And he emphasized that "the question necessarily relates as well to the contracts or obligations of States and municipalities, or of their political subdivisions." Thus the court held that gold clauses in State, city or other local government obligations were similarly legally voided, and could be settled by payment in current dollars. Otherwise, he cited, States, for example, would be collecting one kind of dollar while forced to pay another kind.

"Contracts," read the opinion, "may create rights of property, but when contracts deal with a subject matter which lies within the control of the Congress they have a congenital infirmity. Parties can not remove their transactions from the reach of dominant constitutional power by making contracts about them."

"Not Concerned With Results."

And he made clear that the court was not presuming to pass upon matters of "appraisement of economic conditions" or of fact[s] [w]ithin the purview of the legislative branch. "We may inquir[e] [o]nly whether its action is arbitrary or capricious, that is whether it has reasonable relation to a legitimate end. If it is an appropriate means to such an end, the decisions of the Congress as to the degree of necessity for adoption of that means are final."

"We are not concerned with consequences," he emphasized, in tones suggesting that prophecies of chaos were not germane, "in the sense that consequences, however serious, may excuse an invasion of constitutional rights. We are concerned with the constitutional power of the Congress over the monetary system of the country and its attempted frustration. * * *

Lower Courts Upheld.

"The contention that these gold clauses are valid contracts and can not be struck down proceeds upon the assumption that private parties, and States and municipalities, may make and enforce contracts which may limit that authority. Dismissing that untenable assumption the facts must be faced. We think that it is clearly shown that these clauses interfere with the exertion of the power granted to the Congress and it is not established that the Congress arbitrarily or capriciously decided that such an interference existed."

Hence the lower courts were upheld in sustaining abrogation of gold clauses in private bonds or in those of States, cities, etc.

In the gold certificate case, the Chief Justice, reading a separate opinion, held that the issue narrowed down to one of "just compensation," the plaintiff having conceded the power of Congress to call in all gold. Here the court took Attorney General Cummings' view that had the plaintiff been paid in gold, he would have had to surrender it without any added increment to himself. And the court held that the plaintiff had, in fact, suffered no loss. In being paid current dollars, the opinion said, the plaintiff received full compensation. "It can not be said," added this opinion, "that in receiving the currency on that basis, he sustained any actual loss."

It was notable, in the gold certificate case, that the court held these certificates "were currency" and that "it is entirely inadmissible to regard the gold certificates as warehouse receipts."

As for the third and, as it happened, most striking opinion, covering the Liberty bond here, the court sternly reproved the Congress for canceling a Government gold clause, yet held that while the clause could not be erased it could be satisfied by payment of current dollars.

"There is a clear distinction," read the Chief Justice, "between the power of the Congress to control or interdict the contracts of private parties when they interfere with the exercise of its constitutional authority, and the power of the Congress to alter or repudiate the substance of its own engagements when its has borrowed money under the authority which the Constitution confers."

Turns to Damages.

"To say that Congress may withdraw or ignore that pledge," he continued, "is to assume that the Constitution contemplates a vain promise, a pledge having no other sanction than the pleasure and convenience of the pledger. This court has given no sanction to such a conception of the obligations of our Government."

But having firmly declared this view, and having buttressed it with citations—having declared that the joint resolution of June 5, 1933, "insofar as it attempted to override the obligation created by the bond in suit, went beyond the congressional power"—the court turned to the question of damages. And here it ruled that "it does not follow that the claim advanced by the plaintiff should be sustained."

"The action is for breach of contract," said the opinion. "As a remedy for breach plaintiff can recover no more than the loss he has suffered and of which he may rightfully complain. He is not entitled to be enriched * * * Plaintiff's damages could not be assessed without regard to the internal economy of the country at the time the alleged breach occurred * * * And in view of the control of export and foreign exchange, and the restricted domestic use, the question of value, in relation to transactions legally available to the plaintiff, would require a consideration of the purchasing power of the dollar which the plaintiff has received.

"Plaintiff has not shown, or attempted to show, that in relation to buying power he has sustained any loss whatever. On the contrary * * * the payment to the plaintiff of the amount which he demands would appear to constitute not a recoupment of loss in any proper sense, but an unjustified enrichment."

Here, then, is the doctrine of measuring the dollar by its buying power—a point which the Government touched rather gingerly in arguing its cases. The Chief Justice faced it frankly and fully.

Hughes Produces Opinions.

The Justices said their usual "good morning" to the bowing clerks, nodded to acquaintances in the standing audience as they filed in, led by the Chief Justice. As they took their places on the long bench, the Clerk intoned his familiar "Oyez, Oyez, Oyez!" which sounds strangely slangy to the modern ear, and ended solemnly, "God save the United States and this Honorable Court." The nine Justices sat down simultaneously. Mr. Hughes produced his voluminous opinions from the folds of his gown, and leaning forward began reading, first from a summary. His voice was firm and clear. His associates leaned back and listened, giving no clew to the sharp dissents which four of them felt.

There was the usual scramble of press association reporters rushing for the exits as the burden of the decisions quickly dawned. Treasury subalterns had an open wire to Secretary Morgenthau's office. Likewise word flashed to the White House and Justice Departments—and, indeed, to all the waiting world, notably the financial markets from New York to London, Paris, Shanghai and wherever traders and speculators waited eagerly to hear.

Upsurge in Markets.

Crowds jammed the small courtroom when the nine black-robed justices filed in at the stroke of noon. Many stood at the rear of the semi-circular court. Outside lines of would-be spectators jammed the corridors. Batteries of news reel and newspaper camera men converged on the court, but were routed to the lower floors. Senators, House members, lawyers in and out of Government service, had come early and expectantly to the scene, sure that in the absence of the no-decision notice issued on two preceding Saturdays, the verdict would be down yesterday. Despite the extraordinary crowds, the air of expectancy and the tension, it was an orderly and quiet scene.

The first expected result was an upsurge in grain, cotton, stock exchanges. Gold bonds sagged as hope that they would carry a premium vanished. The excitement that would have followed an adverse verdict for the Government did not materialize. As Federal officials sighed with relief, so the business world seemed to settle down to calm after the first flurries. Business went on as usual, with the great question mark that has hung over the economic horizon now finally removed.

Senators who had voted for abrogation of the gold clause smiled with satisfaction as they heard the words which validated their action save for gold clauses in Government bonds. Inflationist Leader Elmer Thomas, his tall, slim figure rigid, looked pleased. There was a bad moment as the Chief Justice, in severe tones, declared that the Government could not go back on its own gold clauses, but the strain lifted—with somewhat grim smiles—as the Chief Justice went on to explain that, even so, the Government could redeem its gold debts in current dollars. It came out the same way in the end!

Audience Startled.

The reading went on steadily for an hour and 25 minutes. At times Mr. Hughes raised his voice in emphasis. He was, of course, aware that the minority strongly disapproved and would soon, through the scornful words of Justice McReynolds, express its dissent in language much stronger than usually goes with judicial calm and vocabulary.

In fact, Justice McReynolds, who put aside his written dissent to make what Elmer Thomas called a speech appropriate to the Senate chamber, startled his audience, and those who had no use for the gold clause abrogation warmed to this ringing chastisement of the New Deal's actions.

The stern, aging justice delivered a truly scorching diatribe against the "wickedness" of the New Deal's monetary system. He felt, it was plain, that the Government had repudiated its bond, that the ruin of the Nation if not of civilization, might well be bound up in what was to him a lasting "shame and humiliation."

The Chief Justice, chin in hand, listened stoically to all this. And when the vehement Justice McReynolds had ended, and the court had disposed of a matter or two of routine, the gavel fell, the nine robed figures rose and marched out. They had rendered one of the most important verdicts in the history of the court—potentially of unimaginable importance had the verdict been adverse. For that would have meant a great confusion, depending on what the Government could have done to offset it. The Government was prepared to act quickly. As it turned out there was no need for the New Dealists, who had been increasingly uneasy as time passed, to act. They were able to smile.

Norman Receives News of Gold Decision

Associated Press Photo.

Norman C. Norman, who brought action which led to gold clause action, said he was "quite startled" at the Supreme Court decision. He is shown as he received the news in New York from Washington.

Stocks Spurt As Wall Street Hails Decision

Gains From 1 to 4 Points Are Noted; Stimulus to Industry Seen.

Continued from Page 1.

without authority in abrogating the gold clauses in its own obligations, although the court at the same time made it clear that the holders of such bonds had no means of collecting the equivalent of old dollars.

As one banker said, "it looks like a moral victory but a practical defeat" for holders of Liberty and other Federal bonds containing the gold clause.

When news tickers flashed that the Chief Justice was starting to read the decision, trading automatically came to a standstill. The stock ticker paused. The first flashes reaching Wall Street gave the information most anxiously awaited—the gold clause in private obligations had been upheld.

There was a scurry of shouting brokers and darting messengers on the floor of the exchange. Railroad securities led a sweeping rise. Some stocks jumped full points between transactions. It had been felt that rails, heavily burdened by debt, would have been most seriously hurt by having to pay the equivalent of old dollars.

Confusion in Wall Street.

In Wall street lunch rooms, diners jumped to news and stock tickers, falling over each other. Telephone wires burned with anxious queries. Brokers reported that it was difficult to get out-of-town connections momentarily. Wall streeters vacationing in Florida phoned their New York offices by the dozen.

Then came an acute heightening of the confusion over the status of Government bonds. The first flashes said the Government had been upheld, based on defeat of the cases to collect $1.69 per $1 of face value of Government gold bonds. Then came the justices' decision that the Congress had contravened the Constitution in abrogating the gold clause in its own obligations.

What did it mean? Wall Street was not entirely clear tonight, although it was widely acknowledged that the holders could not get $1.69 per $1, regardless of the propriety of Congress' action. Lawyers began looking for some further basis on which holders of such bonds might bring suit.

The question of the status of foreigners holding American gold dollar bonds also was a subject of conjecture.

Public Interest High.

There was such a demand for newspapers in the financial district during the afternoon that newsstand proprietors had to warn loiterers who stopped to read headlines to move on to make way for buyers.

Probably not since the frantic weeks of March and April of 1933 have financial quarters passed through such a spree of excitement over the status of money and money obligations.

The court's ruling, however, was closely in keeping with the best guesses of many leading financial circles.

Closing prices of the most active stocks include United States Steel, $38, up $2.12; American Telephone, $105, up $1.75; Bethlehem Steel, $31.87, up $2.37; Delaware & Hudson, $37, up $4; New York Central, $19, up $2.50; Pennsylvania, $23, up $1.87; Southern Railway, $13.75, up $2.12; General Motors, $32.75, up $1.37; United States Smelting & Refining, $119, up $3.87.

U. S. Gold Bonds Sag.

In the bond market, Government issues containing the gold clause were inclined to sag, including Liberty 3½s, which closed at 104.12, off eight-thirty-seconds of a point, and Liberty 4th 4¼s, off eight-thirty-seconds at 103.16.

Most of the Treasury issues and indirect obligations of the Government which do not contain the gold clause were in demand at higher prices, including Home Owners Loan 2¾s, up eleven-thirty-seconds at 99.18; Federal Farm Mortgage 3s, up ten-thirty-seconds at 101.15, and Treasury 3s of 1946, up five-thirty-seconds at 103.4.

Lower-priced corporate issues led the upturn in that section with numerous gains of 1 to nearly 3 points, including Baltimore & Ohio 4¼s, which closed at 56¾, up 2¾ points; International Paper 6s, up 2¼ points at 55, and Great Northern 5½s, up 2⅛ at 88⅞. Prime investment bonds were not greatly affected. Santa Fe convertible 4½s were unchanged at 108½, American Telephone 5s were ¼ higher at 112¼ and Pennsylvania 5s were ⅛ higher at 114⅛.

New York, Feb. 18 (U.P.).—Victory for the Government on the gold clause cases today removed one of the biggest obstacles in the way of business and market recovery. Wall street experts said, after markets had responded with a rousing demonstration.

Foremost in the possibilities was the hope the scathing dissenting opinion, together with the wording of the majority opinion, would temper further legislation of the Congress, thereby removing another vital uncertainty.

Secondly, the victory may open the capital markets. Since the securities and Exchange Commission modified its rules, there has been no refunding or new financing of any notable amount because of fears over the gold clause decision. Now Wall Street hopes the vast refunding operations recently planned will be placed on the market. They might stimulate further offering and generate a real capital market recovery.

Way Open to Stabilization.

Third, the way now is opened for stabilization of the dollar in relation to world currencies. Experts hold such a move would be a prime stimulant to world recovery.

The immediate future of the markets will be governed entirely by the behavior of industry. The latter has been declining recently, probably under the influence of the gold case uncertainty. If it resumes recovery stocks should rise, according to Wall street traders. If not, further selling and light markets will follow.

No one expects the markets to swing into action on a big scale until the full scope of the decisions is measured. They are not a complete victory for the Government, although technically they preclude the need of any offsetting legislation. Experts hold that the closeness of the decision might justify uncertainty over other Government projects.

Inflation Still Feared.

Optimism ordinarily gathers momentum quickly in the financial community, but the Street has had so many disappointments that its spirit now is slow to respond to what appears to be good news. Skeptics still find many worries, including bank legislation, taxes, utility holding company elimination and labor disturbances.

Another obstacle that might adversely affect business, but which might also prove to be a market stimulant, is inflation. Now that the Supreme Court cases are out of the way, the inflation group may swing into action. Their strength or weakness will be reflected in business progress. A move toward inflation might easily tie up the capital markets tighter than they had been and choke off business to the lower limit, while it could easily stimulate wild market speculation.

Dollar at Discount Abroad.

Behavior of the dollar in foreign exchange markets today gave a clew to the inflation outlook as foreigners see it. They interpreted the gold clause decisions, which permit retention of the Government's monetary program, as leaving the way clear for further monetary experimentation which would adversely affect the dollar.

The dollar today was at a discount with world gold currencies for the first time since mid-January, when the court began hearings of the gold cases.

Today's markets do not give a clear picture of what is to come. Foreign exchange advances, for example, have been inspired by operation of the Government's $2,000,000,000 equalization fund. The sudden and fast-moving rise in stocks might have been mostly short covering, in which case the technical position of the market would be weakened. It may take several days to measure the real effects of the history-making decisions.

London, Feb. 18 (A.P.).—Predictions that disappointed foreign holders of United States Government bonds might ask their respective governments to take diplomatic action were made tonight in high diplomatic quarters as a result of the United States Supreme Court decision upholding the United States abrogation of the gold clause of Government bonds.

The diplomatic source pointed out that the British government obligations floated in New York and Paris just before Great Britain left the gold standard were paid off in 1934 in gold despite the fact that Great Britain at that time was off the gold standard. These bonds were floated in a vain effort to help keep Great Britain on the gold standard.

Excitement Created.

It also was pointed out, however, that the American Government bonds all had been sold inside the United States while the British bonds were floated abroad. Domestic British government bond issues never have contained the gold clause.

The announcement of the Supreme Court's decision created great excitement on Throgmorton street in the financial district. Dealers in gold shares cheered and excited crowds swept throught the street which quickly became virtually impassable.

The first interpretation of the decision caused a drop in the quotation of United States dollars from 4.86 13-16 to the pound at the official close to 4.89 after trading hours.

Operation on Heart 'Succeeds;' Angina Pectoris Case Relieved

Ohio Surgeon Cuts End of Pectoral Muscle, Fastens It to Heart Wall; Hospital Heads Call It One of 'Greatest Surgical Feats in History.'

Cleveland, Feb. 18 (A.P.).—Officials of Lakeside Hospital disclosed today the first surgical operation ever performed on a human heart for the relief of angina pectoris apparently is a success.

The operation was performed last Wednesday by Dr. Claude S. Beck, a member of the hospital staff, who has been experimenting with its technique on animals for several years.

The name of the first human patient for the operation was not made public, but the officials said he is resting comfortably and seems to have been improved.

Find New Blood Source.

Dr. Beck, in performing the operation, cuts one end of the pectoral muscle (on the chest) and fastens the cut end in close contact to the heart wall, which has been roughened in preparation.

The operation attempts, the hospital official said, to supply a fresh source of blood for the heart by making it possible for the organ to absorb it from the pectoral muscle.

It is a process which, if proved successful, will rank among the greatest surgical feats in history, the hospital officials said when questioned. Dr. Beck, however, offered no comment.

First Attempt on Human.

Angina pertoris is ranked as one of the most deadly forms and is generally accompanied by severe pain. The disease is caused by a hardening and thickening of the coronary arteries. This reduces the amount of blood supplied to the heart muscles and, when the arteries become practically closed, death results.

Dr. Beck, assistant professor of surgery at Western Reserve University Medical School, has performed a similar operation numerous times on animals. But never before had he attempted it on a human.

In this case, however, the hospital officials said, the employment of the new operation was justified by the condition of the patient and the success which had attended the laboratory experiments.

Policy of U. S. Is Hit by 4 Led By M'Reynolds

Dissenting Opinion Warns of Result of New Deal Money Program.

Continued from Page 12.

gold; consequently he suffered no damage because of nondelivery. Obligations can not be legally avoided by prohibiting the creditor from receiving the thing promised. The promise was to pay in gold, standard of 1900, otherwise to discharge the debt by paying the value of the thing promised in currency. One of these things was not prohibited. The Government may not escape the obligation of making good the loss incident to repudiation by prohibiting the holding of gold. Payment by fiat of any kind is beyond its recognized power. There would be no serious difficulty in estimating the value of 25.8 grains of gold in the currency now in circulation.

These bonds are held by men and women in many parts of the world; they have relied upon our honor.

Thousands of our own citizens of every degree not doubting the good faith of their sovereign have purchased them. It will not be easy for this multitude to appraise the form of words which establishes that they have suffered no appreciable damage; but perhaps no more difficult for them than for us. And their difficulty will not be assuaged when they reflect that ready calculation of the exact loss suffered by the Philippine government moved Congress to satisfy it by appropriating, in June, 1934, $23,862,750.78 to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States. And see Act May 30, 1934, 48 Stat. 817, appropriating $7,438,000 to meet losses sustained by officers and employes in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign currencies in their relation to the American dollar.

Gold Certificates.

These were contracts to return gold left on deposit; otherwise to pay its value in the currency. Here the gold was not returned; there arose the obligation of the Government to pay its value. The Court of Claims has jurisdiction over such contracts. Congress made it impossible for the holder to receive and retain the gold promised him; the statute prohibited delivery to him. The contract being broken the obligation was to pay in currency the value of 25.8 grains of gold for each dollar called for by the certificate. For the Government to say, we have violated our contract but have escaped the consequences through our own statute, would be monstrous. In matters of contractual obligation the Government can not legislate so as to excuse itself.

These words of Alexander Hamilton ought not to be forgotten:

"When a government enters into a contract with an individual, it deposes, as to the matter of the contract, its constitutional authority, and exchanges the character of legislator for that of a moral agent, with the same rights and obligations as an individual. Its promises may be justly considered as excepted out of its power to legislate, unless in aid of them. It is in theory impossible to reconcile the idea of a promise which obliges, with a power to make a law which can vary the effect of it." 3 Hamilton's Works, 518, 519.

These views have not heretofore been questioned here. In the Sinking Fund Cases, 99 U. S. 700, 719, Chief Justice Waite, speaking for the majority, declared: "The United States are as much bound by their contracts as are individuals. If they repudiate their obligations, it is as much repudiation, with all the wrong and reproach that term implies, as it would be if the repudiator had been a State or a municipality or a citizen. No change can be made in the title created by the grant of the lands, or in the contract for the subsidy bonds, without the consent of the corporation. All this is indisputable."

And in the same cause (731, 732) Mr. Justice Strong, speaking for himself, affirmed: "It is as much beyond the power of a Legislature, under any pretence, to alter a contract into which the Government has entered with a private individual, as it is for any other party to a contract to change its terms without the consent of the person contracting with him. As to its contract the Government in all its departments has laid aside its sovereignty, and it stands on the same footing with private contractors."

Can the Government, obliged as though a private person to observe the terms of its contracts, destroy them by legislative changes in the currency and by statutes forbidding one to hold the thing which it has agreed to deliver? If an individual should undertake to annul or lessen his obligation by secreting, or manipulating his assets with the intent of place them beyond the reach of creditors, the attempt would be denounced as fraudulent, wholly ineffective.

Counsel for the Government and railway companies asserted with emphasis that incalculable financial disaster would follow refusal to uphold, as authorized by the Constitution, impairment and repudiation of private obligations and public debts. Their forecast is discredited by manifest exaggeration. But, whatever may be the situation now confronting us, it is the outcome of attempts to destroy lawful undertakings by legislative action; and this we think the court should disapprove in no uncertain terms.

Under the challenged statutes it is said the United States have realized profits amounting to $2,800,000,000. But this assumes that gain may be generated by legislative fiat. To such counterfeit profits there would be no limit; with each new debasement of the dollar they would expand. Two billions might be ballooned indefinitely—to 20, 30, or what you will.

Loss of reputation for honorable dealing will bring us unending humiliation; the impending legal and moral chaos is appalling.

Scholarships Draw Protest

Accomac, Va., Feb. 18 (A.P.).—Eastern Shore alumni of the University of Virginia today requested a change in the awarding of the Tiffany scholarships.

Evelyn M. B. Tiffany in her will directed that the scholarships were to be for the benefit of worthy boys from the Eastern Shore of Virginia, first. In the event there were no applicants from Accomac and Northampton counties, the scholarships should go to boys from other parts of Virginia and Maryland.

The Shore Association today asserted that at present the scholarships are distributed from the Argentine to Canada.

Wakley Johnson, president of the association, was instructed to request that the $4,500 available annually be divided into nine scholarships and one assigned to each magisterial district on the Eastern Shore of Virginia. A local committee would pass upon the applications.

Bullet Fails to Enter Skull.

Lynchburg, Va., Feb. 18 (A.P.).—Although William McDaniel, Negro, was shot in the middle of the forehead last night and the bullet emerged from his left temple, he was able to be up and about today.

Results of Court Ruling on Gold Explained

Action to Have No Effect on Immediate Value of Bonds.

(United Press.)

Questions arising from the action by the Supreme Court yesterday in upholding the New Deal gold policy and answers:

Q. What effect will be decisions have on Government bond values? A. Their immediate value will be unchanged inasmuch as the court held the holders thereof had suffered no actual loss.

Q. Can the issue be raised again in the lower courts?—A. Yes. The plaintiff, however, would be compelled to base the action upon "actual" losses. It was held the Court of Claims has no jurisdiction to entertain action for "nominal" losses.

Q. Does the Administration anticipate more litigation in the gold cases?—A. Most officials agree that it would be difficult to prove "actual" loss because they claim the purchasing power of the dollar has not been reduced greatly by devaluation.

Q. Does the court's action change the value of the dollar?—A. No.

Q. Does it mean Congress may further 'devalue the dollar?—A. Under the Constitution Congress has the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof. There are no limitations to the extent to which it may order the dollar devalued.

Q. Could the dollar tren be devalued to 10 per cent of its former status?—A. The dissenting opinion yesterday said that under the court's action it would be possible to make the dollar consist of only one grain of gold.

Q. Will the decision have any effect upon future Treasury financing?—A. No.

Q. What would have been the result of an adverse decision?—A. The Government and private corporations would have been placed in the position of paying $169,000,000,000 to liquidate $100,000,000,000 in obligations.

Q. Does the decision in any way affect the man-in-the-street with $1,000 which is not invested in either private or governmental obligations bearing the gold clause?—A. No.

Worth of Dollar Same; Further Litigation Held Unlikely.

Q. Does the decision mean that increased Federal spending will be encouraged?—A. Not necessarily. Proposed New Deal expenditures were outlined to Congress in the Budget message.

Q. What effect will the rulings have on business?—A. It is distinctly favorable to corporations which might have been ruined if they had to pay off their obligations at the rate of $1.69 for $1.

Chilean Diplomat to Wed Here; Oil Production Pact Signed + Day's Events in Pictures + Mellon Tax Trial Held Today; Gold Mine Pickets Routed

Harris & Ewing.

Washington diplomatic match! Miss Marjorie Talman, and her fiance, Senor Don Mario Rodriques, Second Secretary of Chilean Embassy, who have announced their engagement.

Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

GRANITE, OKLA.—Gets his men! Deputy Warden "Slick" Gallion, who wounded eight of nine prison-breakers he fired at, resulting in their capture. The break was at Granite Reformatory.

Associated Press Photo.

HOLLYWOOD.—Scientist regains sight! Dr. E. J. Jewel, victim of Rocky Mountain spotted fever while engaged in research, sees after two years of blindness caused by germ.

Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

PITTSBURG, PA.—Attorney Robert H. Jackson, who will introduce evidence today in court against former Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, in which he is charged with evading income tax payment.

Associated Press Photo.

HOLLYWOOD.—Lion undergoes blood transfusion! Pal, 400-pound ailing African lion, gets a new lease on life with a blood transfusion. Lion friends of Pal were donors.

Associated Press Photo.

DALLAS, TEX.—Interstate oil pact signed! Gov. Allred of Texas, left, and Gov. Marland of Oklahoma, with representatives of seven oil producing States, sign agreement to curtail production.

Associated Press Photo.

BUCHAREST, RUMANIA.—Meet Mlle. Marguerite Argus, awarded title of "Miss Bucharest." They have beauty contests in Europe, too.

Associated Press Photo.

TOKYO, JAPAN.—Philippine Governor General honored in Japan! Nippon's foreign minister, Koki Hirota, greets the Governor General of the Philippine Islands, Gov. Frank Murphy, who is en route to Washington. Gov. Murphy, Mr. Hirota and the American Ambassador, Joseph Clark Grew, are in right foreground.

Associated Press Photo.

NEW YORK.—They're from Missouri—and New York's not so hot! These girl students from Columbia, Mo., say they find New York is "dazzling," "grand," "wonderful"—but "we wouldn't live here if you gave us the town," they said. They are visiting Jane Froman (center) radio singer, school graduate.

Associated Press Photo.

LOS ANGELES.—Modern Cinderella's slipper! Miss Eleanor Moran tries on a diamond-studded gold slipper, valued at $3,000, but without success. It will be given to a modern Cinderella whose foot best fits slipper.

Associated Press Photo.

JACKSON, CALIF.—Gold mines picketed! California highway patrol officers are clearing highway near Jackson of pickets, while nonunion miners leave the mines at the end of their shift.

Mrs. Distler Is Hostess At Luncheon

Entertains for Senora de Alfaro at Chevy Chase Club.

Guests Number More Than 40, Including Wives of Two Senators.

By Evelyn Peyton Gordon.

Yesterday was such a spring-like day that the ride to the Chevy Chase Club for the luncheon which Mrs. Walter Distler gave in honor of Senora de Alfaro, wife of the Minister of Panama, was a real pleasure, and the club itself had a springy atmosphere as the guests gathered in the huge living room for cocktails.

Mrs. Distler and Senora de Alfaro received the guests, the former wearing a gown of black velvet with sleeves and neckline of creamy sheer crepe. Her black hat was turned up all around, and the pointed crown, with its little jeweled ornament, looked like a mandarin's cap. Senora de Alfaro was in a gown of brown crepe trimmed with jade clips, and her small brown hat was also ornamented with jade.

Luncheon was served at one long table, down the center of which were baskets of purple heather, jonquils, calendula, snapdragon and blue Japanese iris.

The guests included Mrs. William E. Borah, who wore a smart costume of navy blue trimmed with white pique collar and cuffs; Mrs. F. Ryan Duffy, who was in black, with a smart off-the-face hat and a scarf of silver fox; Mrs. Horatio B. Hackett, Mrs. Joseph Tumulty, Mrs. Daniel W. O'Donoghue, Mrs. Parker West, Mrs. Buchanan Merryman, Mrs. Ogilvie Shumate, Mrs. Francis White Luna, of Texas and California, who is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ash; Mrs. Peter Drury, Mrs. Robert Whitney Imbrie, Mrs. George Smith, Mrs. Colby Dodge, Mrs. William E. Gannon, Mrs. Earl R. Templeton, Mrs. John F. Maury, Mrs. C. H. Pope, Mrs. Percival Ridsdale, Mrs. Carl Droop, Mrs. Nelson Hartson and Mrs. Robert Cahill.

Also Mrs. A. M. Nevius, Mrs. Zenophane Price, Mrs. John Crosby, Mrs. Emil Hurja, Mrs. Ellsworth Alvard, Mrs. Robert Ash, Mrs. Edith Montgomery, Mrs. Morrice DePeyster, Mrs. William Andrews, Mrs. John Guider, Miss Lucille Smith, Senora de Chevalier, wife of the Secretary of the Legation of Panama; Mrs. John Price Wetherill 3d, Mrs. John Parker, Mrs. E. V. Pugh, Mrs. Howard Leroy, Mrs. Frank Hogan, Mrs. Royal T. McKenna, Mrs. Fred A. Britten and Mrs. Charles W. McNear.

Mrs. Howard to Give Talk at Club Today

Woman-for-President Move to Be Discussed.

"The Week in Congress From a Gallery Seat," will be the subject for Mrs. Georgette Ross Howard's weekly talk at the Sulgrave Club this morning at 11:30 o'clock. Labor troubles and NRA conditions will be discussed. A subject largely featured in the news of the day, "Shall We Have a Woman President?" will consume part of the lecture hour with a sketch of the woman's presidential movement which has opened a "shop" in Brooklyn.

The overseas subject will be African Alarms and Hitler's answer to Great Britain and France.

Vincent Sheehan's new book, "My Personal History," will be reviewed by Mrs. Howard as a feature of the lecture, and also a brief review of the new book on Dickens.

Standleys Hold Last At Home of Season

Invitations Are Issued for Dinner Tomorrow.

The Chief of Naval Operations and Mrs. William H. Standley were at home yesterday afternoon from 5 until 7 o'clock in their home at the Naval Observatory for the last time this season.

Assisting in receiving were the Assistant Chief of Naval Operations and Mrs. Joseph K. Taussig.

Assisting at the tea table and punch bowl were Mrs. Claude C. Bloch, Mrs. Norman M. Smith, Mrs. Ernest J. King, Mrs. Emory S. Land, Mrs. Sanford C. Hooper and Mrs. Charles J. Wheeler.

Admiral and Mrs. Standley will entertain at dinner tomorrow in their home.

Mrs. Whitford Given Anniversary Dinner

Miss Bessie Whitford gave a dinner party at the Shoreham Sunday in celebration of the eightieth birthday anniversary of her mother, Mrs. Margaret E. Whitford.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Whitford, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Whitford, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Fry, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Duvall, Mrs. Mary R. Riggles, Miss Stella Whitford, Miss Margaret Whitford, Miss Patricia Harrah, Miss Theresa Schoenborn, Mr. Whitford Duvall, and Mr. Stanley Whitford.

Mrs. Joseph Ellegood Is Hostess at Luncheon

Mrs. James Crawford Biggs, wife of the Solicitor General, and Mrs. Harry Elwood Radcliffe were the guests in whose honor Mrs. Joseph Adams Ellegood entertained at luncheon yesterday in the Mayflower Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Hennings stopped at the Shoreham over Sunday to see their son, Representative Thomas C. Hennings, jr. They were en route from New York to their home in St. Louis.

Minister of Guatemala Returns

The Minister of Guatemala and Senora de Recinos with their small daughter photographed on their return to New York. They were in Guatemala two months.

OFFICIAL *and* RESIDENT

Society Notes

The Ambassador of Italy, Signor Augusto Rosso, entertained at dinner last night in the Embassy on Sixteenth street.

The Ambassador of Japan and Mme. Saito will entertain at dinner in the Embassy on March 5.

Mme. van Haersma de With, wife of the Minister of the Netherlands, will receive in the Embassy Friday afternoon after 4 o'clock.

Mrs. Homer S. Cummings, wife of the Attorney General, has gone to New York, where she will visit friends until March 4.

The Secretary of Labor, Miss Frances Perkins, returned yesterday from Buffalo, N. Y., where she delivered an address.

Miss Bertha Brooks is visiting her parents, Representative and Mrs. J. Twing Brooks, at Wardman Park Hotel for a short time.

The Counselor of the Rumanian Legation and Mme. Florescu will entertain at a small dinner Thursday in their home on Woodley Road.

Mme. Boncesco, wife of the Financial Counselor, will entertain at a cocktail party tomorrow.

The Counselor of the Netherlands Legation and Baroness van Breugel Douglas will entertain at supper in their home on Massachusetts Avenue tonight.

The first Secretary of the Canadian Legation, Mr. Merchant M. Mahoney, is spending several days at the Plaza in New York.

The former United States Ambassador to Italy and Mrs. Henry P. Fletcher have left for Florida.

Mrs. Chapman Entertains In Mrs. Bayard's Honor.

Mrs. Bayard, wife of former Senator Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, was the guest in whose honor Mrs. Robert Hollister Chapman entertained at a sherry party yesterday afternoon.

Former Representative and Mrs. James T. Begg, of Cleveland, and their daughter, Mrs. Ward Harreld, of Oklahoma City, are at the Shoreham. Mrs. Harreld is the daughter-in-law of former Senator Harreld, of Oklahoma.

Mrs. Perry Heath entertained at dinner last night in honor of the Minister of China and Mme. Sze. She will entertain at a luncheon tomorrow.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Henry Gibbins, their daughter, Miss Peggy Gibbins and their son, Mr. Henry Gibbins, jr., have returned from San Francisco, where they have been stationed. They are stopping at the Martinique.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Stubbs, of Norfolk, Va., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. William H. Shippen, jr., at the Wardman Park Hotel.

Mrs. Sutton McKee, of Paris, France, is passing some time at the Carlton.

Mrs. Enrique M. Benitiz, wife of Maj. Benitiz, who is stationed in Panama, is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fleming, at the Valley Vista.

Mrs. Fleming will give a luncheon tomorrow at the Columbia Country Club in honor of her sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Jouett Shouse have postponed the dinner they were to have given last evening until next Monday, because of the death of Mr. Desha Breckinridge.

Miss Barbara Burt has moved to the Wardman Park Hotel.

Miss Virginia Featherston, daughter of Mr. Howell C. Featherston, of Lynchburg, Va., has arrived in Alexandria, Va., to visit her aunt, Mrs. Oscar Ryder, for several weeks. Miss Featherston will accompany Mrs. Ryder to the White House reception Thursday.

Mrs. John Otto Johnson To Give Talk Tonight.

Mrs. John Otto Johnson will give a talk at the Arts Club tonight on the art of the theater and will review outstanding plays of the season. Dr. and Mrs. de Witt C. Croissant will be the hostess.

Mrs. Charles O'Neil, of New York City, is at the Shoreham. Later in the week her daughter, Miss Josephine O'Neill, will come from Southern Seminary in Virginia to join her.

Miss Martha Davidge, debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Washington Davidge, will sail for Italy next week to visit Miss Christine Long, daughter of the United States Ambassador to Italy and Mrs. Breckinridge Long. She will remain in Italy about six weeks.

Mrs. Robert Pinkerton and Mrs. Allen Whitney, of New York City, spent the week-end at the Carlton.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Hurja left yesterday afternoon by plane for New York, where they will spend several days.

Mrs. Henry Suydam, who has been in New Jersey for six weeks, has joined Mr. Suydam in their home on Nineteenth street.

Mr. and Mrs. Darrell Fancourt have arrived from London, England, and are at the Carlton.

Miss Mary B. Adams is spending several days in New York at the Plaza.

The Pine Manor Junior College alumnae of Washington, Maryland and Virginia will hold a reunion luncheon at the Parrot Saturday at 1 o'clock. The luncheon is in honor of Miss Hetty Shepard Wheeler, the dean of the college, who is attending the conference of deans. Miss Martha B. Harris, 3107 Woodland drive, is in charge of the arrangements.

Recent Capital Bride

Underwood & Underwood.

MRS. THOMAS BALL WINSTON WRIGHT, who before her marriage last Saturday in St. Alban's Church was Miss Mary Bowie Clagett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thomas Clagett. Mr. Wright is the son of Mr. Bayard Wright, of Richmond, Va., and Mrs. A. J. Bowley, of Columbus, Ohio.

Envoy of Cuba Is Guest at Tea At White House

Mrs. Close and Mrs. Mann Also Attend; "Cinderella" Is Presented.

Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at tea yesterday afternoon at the White House, when she received the new Ambassador of Cuba, Senor Guillermo y Juaregui; Mrs. Close, wife of the Minister of the Union of South Africa, and their daughter, Mrs. Mann, wife of Capt. Wilfred Mann, R. N., who is visiting at the legation.

The First Lady received the wives of the members of the Society of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers at 3:45 o'clock and at 5 o'clock Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, of Massachusetts, presented Miss Edith Larson, of Swampscott, Mass., to Mrs. Roosevelt. Miss Larson was selected as "Miss Cinderella" in the Boston community fund campaign. Sir Malcolm Robertson and Lady Robertson were also received during the afternoon.

Mrs. Roosevelt was one of the speakers at the annual banquet of the Monday Evening Club at the Arlington Hotel. Others who appeared on the program were Miss Josephine Roche, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Representative David J. Lewis, of Maryland. A reception at 6:30 o'clock preceded the banquet.

The First Lady will entertain 50 guests at luncheon tomorrow and on Thursday she will be the guest in whose honor Mrs. Daniel C. Roper will entertain at luncheon. On Thursday the President and Mrs. Roosevelt will entertain a few guests at dinner before the reception to the officials of the Treasury, Postoffice, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor Departments and Federal agencies.

Mrs. Roosevelt will go to New York Friday, and Saturday she will go to Hyde Park, where a second meeting will be held in the Town Hall to combat unemployment. She will return to the Capital Tuesday.

The First Lady will be the guest in whose honor the Women's Democratic Educational Council will entertain at a reception March 19 from 4 until 5 o'clock.

Democrat Club Hears Address By Mrs. McNeese

Grover Cleveland's Career Is Subject of Talk at Luncheon.

Mrs. O. W. McNeese was guest speaker at the Woman's National Democratic Club luncheon Sunday, discussing the life and work of Grover Cleveland. She is a sister of the late Representative Garland Dupre, of Louisiana. Mrs. Arthur Mullin made the introduction.

Also seated at the speaker's table were Mrs. Charles Hamlin, Mrs. David Brown, Mrs. William Dillard, Mrs. Willoughby Reid, Mrs. Taylor Burke, Mrs. Colgate Darden, Mrs. Lindsay and Mrs. Eillis Dodiston.

Among those seen at the luncheon were Mrs. Harllee Branch, Mrs. Winifred Artaud, Mrs. James V. McClintic, Mrs. Charles Trammel, Mrs. Rufus Weaver, Mrs. Huston Thompson, Mrs. Richard Herrick, Mrs. Frank S. Bright, Miss Portia Oberly, Mrs. Garland Ferguson, Miss Friant, Mrs. Edward Keating, Mrs. Samuel Herrick, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Benjamin Smith, Mrs. George Eckels, Mrs. L. E. Rubel, Mrs. Rene Jones Taylor, Mrs. F. W. Notz, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. G. J. Gifford, Mrs. A. P. Flynn and Miss Emma May.

Promotion Is Given Senor Campos-Ortiz

Named Minister-Counselor of Mexican Embassy.

It is of great interest to his many friends that Senor Dr. Don Pablo Campos-Ortiz, Counselor of the Mexican Embassy, has been made minister-counselor of the embassy.

His promotion is also pleasant news because Senor Campos-Ortiz and his charming wife will remain in the Capital, where for several years they have been popular members of society.

Senor Campos-Ortiz entered the foreign service in 1918 and was sent as first secretary to Brazil. Later he served in Central America and Spain, and came to Washington in 1929 as first secretary of the embassy. Later he was promoted to counselor.

Lawtons Entertain For the Hollowells

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lawton, the latter a daughter of Senator and Mrs. Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina, entertained at tea Sunday at the Woodward Apartments in honor of Lieut. John Hollowell and Mrs. Hollowell, who have arrived from China, where the former was on duty for several years. Mrs. Hollowell is the daughter of Representative and Mrs. Allard H. Gasque, of South Carolina. Lieut. Hollowell has assumed his new duties. He will make his home here for the next two years.

All Souls' Drama Unit To Give Play Tomorrow

A comedy by Elliott Lester will be given by the dramatic unit of All Souls' Memorial Episcopal Church tomorrow at 8:15 o'clock in the parish hall of the church, at Cathedral and Connecticut avenues.

Ushers will be Miss Katherine Willis, Miss Mary Pope, Miss Millicent French, Mrs. Dick Ingley, Mrs. William French and Mrs. Hale Darby.

The candy girls will be Miss Marguerite Powell, Miss Mary Yates, Miss Martha Ann King, Miss Nancy Shantz, Miss Harrie Borjes and Miss Patricia Dunlap.

Kathryn Tydings Will Marry in June

Sister of Senator Engaged to Maj. John Eager.

Mr. and Mrs. Millard F. Tydings, of Havre de Grace, Md., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Kathryn Tydings, to Maj. John M. Eager, of Fort Hoyle, Md., son of Mrs. Constance Eager.

Miss Tydings is the sister of Senator Millard E. Tydings, of Maryland, and has frequently visited her brother in the Capital.

Maj. Eager, who was stationed in Washington several years ago, is well known in Army circles as a polo player.

The wedding will take place in June.

Stage Students To Give 'Circle' Here Tonight

Many Planning to Attend Two Performances at Wardman Theater.

An audience composed of members of the official and residential sets will see the production of Somerset's comedy, "The Circle," by students of the Studio of Theater Arts at Wardman Park Theater tonight and tomorrow night.

Mrs. Caroline O'Day, representative at large from New York; Senator Ernest N. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. William I. Myers and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Levering are planning to attend. A number from the staff of the National Museum, including the Director and Mrs. Alexander Wetmore, Dr. and Mrs. Leonard Stejneger, Dr. Paul Bartusch and Dr. and Mrs. William Lee Corbin, the president of Maryland University and Mr. Raymond A. Pearson, Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Hale, Dr. Zucker and Dr. Watkins, from Maryland University; Prof. and Mrs. Merle I. Protzman, Dr. and Mrs. DeWitt C. Croissant, Dr. and Mrs. Whitman Cross and Dr. Marshall E. Brushart also expect to attend.

Dr. Anna Bartsch-Dunne will bring a party of guests, as will Miss Anna Jenkins. A large group of Cornell alumni will be present, including Miss Marion Glasser, of the alumni office; Miss Bessie Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Voxbury, Mr. Charles Mason Reno, and Mr. and Mrs. Raleigh Gilchrist.

Others who will attend are Capt. and Mrs. Ellsworth H. Van Patten, Commander and Mrs. Carlos A. Bailey, Commander Frederick W. Southworth, Mrs. George P. Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Gawthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Padgett, and Miss Alice Padgett, Mr. Reginald Cole, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Ninman, Mr. Randolph Carroll, Mrs. Norman Smith, Mr. James Hobday, Mrs. John Nolen, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. McInnis, Mrs. Carl A. Droop, Mrs. E. Tibbetts Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. Archie L. Peterson, Mrs. Reginald Geare, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Reagh, Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Shield, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Seamm, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur N. Hacker, Mr. Samuel Hazen Bond, Miss Olive Adams, Dr. and Mrs. F. Edler, Mr. Loy, S. Ainsworth, Dr. and Mrs. Lyman J. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Pearlman, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander B. Trowbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Lester G. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Henderson, Mrs. Walter R. Pick, Mrs. M. H. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hambleton, Maj. and Mrs. J. E. Myers, Gen. and Frau von Boetticher and Mr. and Mrs. John L. Stewart.

Mexican Envoy To Brazil Feted

Secretary of Embassy and Senore de Fuentes Give Luncheon.

The Mexican Ambassador to Brazil, Senor Dr. Alfonso Reyes, and Senora de Reyes passed the week-end in Washington before going to New York to sail for Rio de Janeiro. Dr. Reyes, one of the outstanding writers of his country, has been diplomatic representative in France, Spain and the Argentine.

The Ambassador and Senora de Reyes were accompanied by Senor Justo Sierra Casasus, Mexican vice consul to Rio de Janeiro.

The Second Secretary of the Mexican Embassy and Senora de Fuentes entertained at a luncheon yesterday for Senor and Senora de Reyes when the guests included the new Counselor of the Embassy and Senora de Quintanilla, and Senor Manuel Geron Cierna.

The Mexican Ambassador and Senora de Castillo Najera entertained at luncheon on Sunday for the distinguished visitors.

Iowa's Delegation Entertains Tonight

State Society Ball to Be Held at Willard.

The Iowa delegation to the House of Representatives and their wives will act as hosts to the citizens of their respective districts attending the Iowa State Society ball at the Willard Hotel tonight at 8:30 o'clock. The district having the largest attendance will receive a loving cup with the name of the Representative from the winning district.

Acting as hosts will the following:

First District, Representative and Mrs. Eicher; Second District, Representative and Mrs. Jacobson; Third District, Representative and Mrs. Gwynne; Fourth District, Representative and Mrs. Biermann; Fifth District, Representative and Mrs. Thurston; Sixth District, Representative and Mrs. Utterback; Seventh District, Representative and Mrs. Wearin; Eighth District, Representative and Mrs. Gilchrist, and Ninth District, Representative and Mrs. Gillett.

Three From Capital At Fete in Bermuda

Governor of Islands Host at Luncheon.

Hamilton, Bermuda, Feb. 18.—Mr. Robert Hayden, Miss Florence Hayden and Miss Betsy Burke, of Washington, were guests of the Governor of Bermuda, Sir Thomas Astley Cubitt, and Lady Cubitt at a luncheon at Government House, Wednesday.

Mrs. Thomas T. Gaff entertained at tea at Lyndham, Paget, recently. Her guests were Mrs. Walter J. Mitchell, of Boston, and her daughter, Mrs. Quincy Adams Shaw II, Mrs. Mark Mitchell, of Cincinnati, and her sister Miss Judith Braxton Colston, Mrs. Van Hamm Wilshire, of Dayton, Ohio, Mrs. James Henry, of Cincinnati, Mrs. William Penn Cresson, of Stockbridge, Mass., and Miss Molly Tongring of Lenox, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. L. R. McDowell, of Washington, are at the Bermudiana.

Mrs. Williamson Gives Luncheon For Mrs. Kelley

Large Company Attends Affair Held at the Shoreham Hotel.

Mrs. Charles J. Williamson entertained at luncheon at the Shoreham yesterday for Mrs. William Fitch Kelley. The luncheon was one of a series.

Among those present were Mrs. Harry Ransley, Mrs. Nathaniel B. Dial, Mrs. P. L. Miles, Mrs. Eldon P. King, Mrs. James Ellwood Jones, Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, Mrs. Charles W. Richardson, Mrs. John Marshall, Mrs. James G. Strong, Mrs. William M. Guthrie, Mrs. Eugene R. Woodson, Mrs. Theodore Tiller, Mrs. William Woodward Cook, Mrs. Albert J. Gore, Mrs. Edward Graves, Mrs. William D. Searle, Mrs. Morris Evans, Mrs. William Mark Conrad, Mrs. J. K. Jones, jr., Mrs. Gardiner P. Orme, Mrs. Adam Weir, Mrs. Alvin Steuart Maddox, Mrs. Moncure B. Berg, Mrs. William E. Elliott, Mrs. J. Clinton Tribby, Mrs. S. Lemon Hoover, Mrs. Benjamin Hill, Mrs. Moncure Burke, Mrs. Henry C. Albers, Mrs. Edward A. Keys, Mrs. O. B. Molyneaux, Mrs. Katherine Fenton, Mrs. Elizabeth Northrup, Mrs. Jessie W. Walters, Mrs. Marshall Leighton, Mrs. John Walker Holcombe, Mrs. Stuart Walker, Mrs. Ernest H. Daniel, Miss Margaret McNeirney, Miss Janet Richards, Miss Marybelle Gore, Miss Flora Wilson and Miss Meta Morris Evans.

Minister of Ecuador Sails From New York

Capt. Colon Eloy Alfaro, Minister of Ecuador, left New York Saturday on the Grace liner Santa Maria en route to Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Mr. Dayle C. McDonough, United States consul general at Guayaquil, also left for Guayaquil.

Russian Author To Be Honored At a Luncheon

Women's Press Club Will Fete Mme. Tchernavin Tomorrow.

Mme. Tatiana Tchernavin, author of "My Escape from the Soviets," who will lecture at the Shoreham Hotel tonight on present-day life in the U. S. S. R., will be the guest of honor at the weekly luncheon of the Women's National Press Club at the Willard Hotel tomorrow.

Other guests will be Capt. Mishtowt, former naval attache of the Imperial Russian Embassy, and Mme. Mishtowt, the latter's mother; Mme. Rimsky-Korsakoff, who is a niece of the famous Russian composer Tschaikowsky, and Mrs. de Meissner, widow of a former attache of the Imperial Russian Embassy, and daughter of the late Admiral Radford.

Mme. Tchernavin's book, a story of her work as a museum expert, her prison life and her final escape with her husband and young son through the woods of north Russia over the Finnish border, has been translated into seven languages. Their escape was made in the winter of 1933, just a little over a year ago.

She comes direct from her home in London after completing a lecture tour through Central Europe and England. More recently she lectured in Town Hall, New York, and comes here after her Boston lecture.

Dinner Opens Drive For Church Funds

St. Thomas Catholic Benefit Is Held at Hotel.

A dinner at the Shoreham last night marked the opening of the building fund drive for St. Thomas Apostle Catholic Church, with Mrs. Davis Elkins in charge of arrangements. Mrs. Elkins is chairman of the drive committee.

Mr. Joseph P. Tumulty, Mr. William Leahy, and Mrs. Agnes Whelan McLoughlin spoke, and Mr. Bernard Fitzgerald sang.

Among the large company present were Mrs. Tumulty, Dr. and Mrs. James Cahill, Mr. and Mrs. John Fuller, Mrs. James Kilroy, Miss Mary Rover, the Rev. Thomas Walsh and the Rev. Joyce Russell.

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Something Really New in
MATERNITY DRESSES
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—Women have been asking for something that doesn't have the maternity look stamped all over it. We illustrate one of the two newly designed styles. It's the entirely new and decidedly different device that makes them convenient without taking anything from their smart appearance. A completely invisible fastening arrangement permits the proper adjustments.
In rose leaf, copper tint, turquoise and navy.
Sizes 14 to 20
Kann's

Health-Giving Cream Offers Dioxogen Base

Newcomer to the Field of Cosmetics Purges Pores of Poison.

By Ruth Anne Davis.

AT LAST there is something new in the way of a cream! This one is manufactured by a chemical concern in New York and is now making its debut in a Washington shop.

This cream contains dioxygen, a source of active oxygen, and for that reason is said to have health-giving properties.

One beauty adviser has said there are three essentials for a lovely complexion—keeping it clean, keeping it soft and making it work. This newcomer in the cosmetic field is well qualified to do all these. The oxygen it releases goes deep into the pores and purges them of poison, cleans out the dirt and old tissues and clears away blackheads and whiteheads. After this thorough purging process the pores are free and may close to form a closely knit, fine textured skin.

The cream is proof that all good things are not budget breakers, for it comes in three prices—25 cents, 50 cents and $1. Its purity and effectiveness have been vouched by a bureau which investigates all new products. It bears their stamp of "tested and approved."

New Skirts Popular.

Little misses from 10 to 16 and even adults who are particularly petite will clap their hands enthusiastically when they see the new skirts featured in a downtown store.

These are all very plain and tailored. Tiny little slits back and front give them the merest dash of sophistication. Such a mere dash, however, that the schoolgirl may wear them and be appropriately garbed for sports or classes. They are available in flannel, plain colors or plaid and cost only $2.

Crochet Kits Offered.

You can have a lot of fun crocheting your own collars and cuffs, and you may be sure there are none others in town like yours if you purchase one of the interesting little crochet kits featured in a little local store.

These include instructions and material for your little masterpiece. You may have a choice of collars and cuffs, pillow sets, gloves and a wide variety of other things. The sets cost only 59 cents or 65 cents—considerably less than you'd pay for the finished product.

New Aluminum Ware.

It seems that the aluminum manufacturers are copying the sailor's bell bottoms from the looks of the new boilers featured in a downtown store. And why shouldn't they? These queer-shaped but practical pans hold more water and are about as worry and scorch-proof as a woman could want. The bell-bottom shape, the manufacturers say, make them heat faster and more evenly, and hold their heat longer.

Housewives who are dressing their kitchens for the spring will find splendid values in this new ware. The boilers—so far the hit of the season in the way of kitchen utensils—come from baby's cereal size on up.

Key Ring and Purse.

A combination key ring and change purse is one of the handiest things in the world for a shopper. You may see these in the gift department of a downtown store. They look like small flat footballs that zip open and close with a key chain. Inside, there's ample space for change.

These are made of genuine calf and pigskin. They're available in blue, green, red, brown, tan and black—and they cost only 25 cents.

Military Sets Reduced.

Military sets that formerly sold for $1.50 are reduced to 69 cents. Women who are wondering what they can send the boy at school for a remembrance have a chance now to find something he will like that's really a bargain. The sets include two hair brushes and a comb, or else a hairbrush, clothes brush and comb.

Slide Fasteners.

Slide fasteners are now being put to hundreds of uses. You find them on hand luggage, brief cases, ring and post binders, toilet cases, golf bags, and numerous other leather items.

They are ideal fasteners for boys' clothing. As most parents will agree, even the best little gentleman is sometimes a little roughneck" and just can't help ripping off buttons and tearing button holes.

Naturally, too, zippers were swift to be recognized as indispensable for sports wear. On jackets, sweaters, raincoats, polo shirts, sport oxfords and skirts they have become a convenience and a comfort.

Now there's actually a slide fastener adapted to milady's evening gown. It provides a smooth, continuous closure that in no way mars the sleek line. On corselettes, too, it gives a smoother silhouette.

Visit a certain Washington store and you'll find an amazingly large variety of merchandise equipped with these slide fasteners.

And you'll also find the fasteners in the separating type used on jackets, etc., the tiny one for dresses, the colored metal fasteners and the nonmetal colored ones.

Call Ruth Anne Davis, of The Washington Post, National 4200, Extension 305, for further information, or write, inclosing stamped, addressed envelope.

Frock With Many Ruffles For the Very Young Set

Pattern No. 859.

LITTLE GIRLS adore ruffles and this frock has plenty of them. The quaint charm of its little Kate Greenaway yoke and tiny puffed sleeves is very cunning on young ladies who wear sizes 2 to 6. In a gay cotton print, handkerchief linen or crisp pique, it is practical for everyday wear. In organdie, or lawn, it is dainty enough for parties.

In size 4 this frock takes 2 yards of 35-inch material, including the tiny ruffles and generous hem. With contrasting frilling it requires 1¾ yards of 35-inch fabric, with ⅜ yard for the frilling.

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How To KEEP WELL

By Dr. Irving S. Cutter.

Meningitis.

MORE epidemics of meningitis have been recorded in the United States than in any other country. A fairly extensive epidemic occurred in New York in 1905, in Texas in 1912, and in the Pacific and mountain States in 1928. The most dangerous period of the year for this disease is late winter and early spring. The disease has several names: Epidemic meningitis, cerebrospinal fever, brain fever and spinal fever.

The meninges or coverings of the brain (there are three layers) are subject to infection as well as to injury. Although inflammation of the brain coverings was recognized for many years, the cause was not understood until 1887, when the organism (meningococcus) was discovered.

Meningitis is essentially a disease of early childhood, and is spread by secretions from the nose and throat of patients. Sneezing and coughing are probably the chief means of disseminating the infection. Certain persons, called "carriers," who are not ill may harbor

If the meninges have become infected the patient is extraordinarily dull and quiet, and resents being disturbed. Prostration to the point of stupor is present. There is usually aching and soreness, and sometimes pain in many joints. As a rule the temperature is not high, rarely above 102 degrees F.

If the condition is caused by the meningococcus, instead of clearing up, the patient becomes more and more septic. Finally, symptoms of a definite infection of the brain coverings will be noted.

Prevention lies in strict quarantine of those who are ill.

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Cake Frosting Recipes to Win Three Awards

THIS WEEK the theme of The Post's recipe contest is cake frostings. Don't forget that all recipes considered for one of the three prizes must be received on or before Thursday.

If you have a secret formula for your perfect frosting include that in your recipe, too. A distinctive recipe has a much better chance of winning a prize.

Only one recipe from each contestant will be considered. Send your recipes to Dorothea Duncan, Home Economics editor of The Washington Post. Three prizes will be awarded, $3, $2 and $1.

All recipes should be typed, if possible. If not, write them neatly in ink. Check carefully for omissions. The name and address of the sender should appear on each sheet.

Food Bulletin Explodes Pet Fads on Eating

Milk With Fish or Lemon Compatible; Omissions Major Danger.

(Associated Press.)

SO MANY QUERIES still arise over foods which are supposed to be mutual enemies that the Bureau of Home Economics has issued a bulletin discussing "food fallacies, fads and falsities."

"There is no need to worry," says the bureau, "over having fish and milk at the same meal; or milk with acid fruits or tomatoes.

"Serve baked fish and milk; or drink milk at breakfast with oranges or grapefruit."

The fish and milk fallacy is an old one, but very persistent, say the nutritionists. Perhaps it was started by some one who had spoiled fish or crab at a meal. He would have been sick whether or not he had any milk.

No Fears on Chowder.

Many persons will eat fish chowder, which is made with milk, who will be afraid to drink milk at a meal which includes fried fish.

Further, there is no need to worry about serving proteins and starches at the same meal. Have meat and potatoes by all means, says the bureau. They are not incompatibles."

So many vegetables include both proteins and starch that it would be almost impossible to avoid eating both at the same time.

Third, there is no need to worry about milk and sour fruits as a combination.

"Don't they curdle?" asks the amateur dietician.

"What if they do?" says the bureau. The first process in the digestion of milk is curdling. The stomach does it. And the curd formed by a mixture of fruit acids and milk is finer than the one formed by the stomach, and hence, easier to digest. Some authorities even recommend adding lemon juice to milk to aid children in digestion.

What's Lacking Is Important.

The real diet worries should concern themselves not so much with what a meal includes as with the foods it lacks. Each class of food has its part to play, says the bureau.

Also, there is real danger in the various kinds of advice, now circulating, to use some one particular food to save health and life. No one food will help very much for long, says the bureau.

The balanced daily diet should include cereal, potatoes, tomatoes or oranges for the children. A green or yellow vegetable, a fruit or additional vegetable, and milk for all

Every two to four times a week there should be tomatoes for all, dried beans and peas, or peanuts, eggs (especially for children), lean meat, fish or poultry, or cheese.

Culbertson On Bridge

1326

HANDS ACROSS THE STATES.

The Western Bridge Association with headquarters in Chicago has joined hands with the United States Bridge League with offices in New York. The agreement was signed by Edward M. Lagron for the Western and Albert H. Morehead for the U. S. B. A.

This brings together two large groups of bridge players as the first step in a consolidation of bridge interests leading to one national governing body.

The W. B. A. has been active in Illinois and surrounding States in the conduct of major championship tournaments. The U. S. B. A. is strongest in the East. Present members of the former association automatically become members of the latter body and enjoy all the privileges thereof.

"Our interests are identical," said Lagron, "and to continue the duplication of efforts would be foolish. It is important to keep intact the amateur status of this great sport and we are glad to join Ely Culbertson in his endeavors to promulgate one national body, worthy of the name."

This amalgamation is very pleasing to me, and to my associates. The wisdom of such a union is patent. It links together players from a wide area and creates for them a common interest. We now look to the West for completion of a chain that will reach from coast to coast.

THE NEAREST EXIT.

In every theater patrons are warned to look for the nearest exit. This admonition might well be repeated in Bridge. In today's hand both opponents experienced great difficulty in exiting gracefully from the lead.

South, Dealer.
Neither side vulnerable.

	♠ J 7 6 3 ♡ 8 3 2 ◇ Q J 9 3 ♣ J 9	
♠ K 8 5 4 ♡ Q J ◇ A K 8 2 ♣ 7 3 2	N W E S	♠ 9 2 ♡ 10 9 7 ◇ 10 6 5 4 ♣ K 10 8 4
	♠ A Q 10 ♡ A K 6 5 4 ◇ 7 ♣ A Q 6 5	

The bidding: (Figure after bid refers to numbered explanatory paragraph.)

South	West	North	East
1♡	Pass	Pass (1)	Pass

1—A sound pass. A negative no-trump call would be tempting the fates.

THE PLAY.

West opened the King of diamonds and stopped in dismay upon seeing the dummy's Queen-Jack. He switched to the fourth best spade, hoping that suit would yield a better result. He was doomed to disappointment since declarer won with the Jack in dummy and led the Queen of diamonds, discarding on it the Queen of spades. West won and could safely return another spade, declarer winning with the Ace.

Three rounds of hearts put East in the lead with a woeful lack of safe exit. The diamond return would afford declarer two discards, after which the successful club finesse would net the rest of the tricks. A club lead would give declarer three club tricks, entry to the dummy and a diamond discard for the fourth club.

Due to the opponents' difficulties, therefore, declarer succeeded in making four-odd. However, these difficulties would not have materialized, had not declarer paved the way by clever handling.

(Copyright, 1935, by Ely Culbertson.)

Child Chats

Outdoor Play Equipment Needed for Children These Warm Days.

By Alice Fox Pitts.

WASHINGTON weather is a boon to mothers of small children, whether they realize it or not. Farther north, it is still too cold to take the 2-year-old out for more than a few minutes at a time, but warm days here offer an opportunity for health-giving hours in the sunshine.

What to do with the child when you get him outdoors in this weather is something of a problem. It is too damp for him to sit on the ground and make mud pies, and walking around by your side bores him. The solution is outdoor play equipment.

Bars and ladders, sturdily made and securely fastened, are ideal because playing on them exercises the arms, while most games contribute almost entirely to leg development. But if you can not afford to buy such equipment, or father is not sufficiently skilled at carpentry to make it, don't feel that the situation is helpless. Boxes and boards make excellent toys.

The child can jump off the box, or he can lay a board across two boxes and "walk the plank." And he will soon find other equally entertaining games of his own invention.

This rude equipment, of course, should be free of dangerously protruding nails or splinters, and it will offer many hours of healthful entertainment.

(Thursday: Slang.)

IF TOO FAT DO THIS NOW

Try the tablets that contain a simple corrective for abnormal obesity, prescribed by doctors the world over. Don't diet, exercise or drain your system by taking drastic purgatives. Buy a package of Marmola. Read the simple directions. Start at once to get rid of burdensome fat. Marmola is put up by one of the best known medical laboratories in America. Since 1907, men and women have purchased more than 20 million packages. Start today. You will soon experience Marmola's benefits. When you have gone far enough, stop taking Marmola. And you will bless the day you first discovered this marvelous reducing agent. Marmola is on sale by all dealers from coast to coast, price $1.

Nut Margarin, Oleomargarin Difference Told

One Raw Fruit or Vegetable Recommended Daily by Food Expert.

By Dorothea Duncan.

IT IS A COMMON mistake to class nut-margarin and oleomargarin as one and the same butter substitute. Nut butter or margarin as its name implies is an artificial butter made by churning refined, neutralized nut oils—in this country, coconut oil alone, or in combination with peanut oil is used chiefly—and cultured milk. It is a good substitute for butter in flavor and when colored in appearance.

Oleomargarin today is manufactured in numerous styles, but it consists chiefly of beef oleo, as a main ingredient, with the addition of neutral lard and vegetable oil (usually cotton seed oil) together with ripened pasteurized milk. Choice grades contain a percentage of natural butter. Oleomargarin may be white or colored. The color may be due to the natural hue of the oil used in making the product, or it may be an artificial tinting.

Here is a question submitted that brought up the subject of oleo and nut margarins: Can I use margarin exclusively instead of butter? I find it acceptable at the table as well as in my cooking and it is less expensive than butter.

Margarins may be used exclusively in cooking provided that the children of the family, especially, get a sufficient amount of butter on their bread. Some butter must be included in the diet, because margarins, though they are able substitutes for butter in flavor and appearance, are low in the vitamin content suppplied by butter. A generous supply of real cream will provide the same vitamin components as butter. However, if you have to supplement your meals with cream to supply the necessary vitamins lacking in the margarin, you will find it just as inexpensive in the long run to serve butter at the table.

Question—Do you think it necessary to eat as many raw vegetables as many so-called food authorities recommend?

Answer—Cooking usually does take away some of the valuable food properties of vegetables. Therefore, nutritionists have recommended one raw fruit or one uncooked vegetable (principally greens) daily as a minimum. This way you get food values that may be lost in cooking. However, there is a real reason for cooking some vegetables. Cooking softens vegetables, reduces their bulk, and makes them easier to digest. Sometimes you cook them principally to change their flavor, thus making them more palatable. The main thing to be remembered is to cook your vegetables in a way which is less likely to destroy their food value. Overcooking and cooking in too large a quantity are the most common errors.

Question—Will you, please, print a recipe for a good cherry pie using canned red cherries?

Red Cherry Pie.

2½ cups seeded red cherries, drained
1 cup sugar
1 cup cherry juice
3 tablespoons quick cooking tapioca
1 recipe pie crust

Combine cherries, sugar, cherry juice and minute tapioca, and let stand fifteen minutes, or while pastry is being made. Line a 9-inch pie plate with pastry, rolled to one-eighth inch thickness. Moisten edges with cold water. Fill pie shell with cherries. Adjust top crust and slash to allow escape of steam. Bake in a hot oven (450 degrees F.) 15 minutes; then decrease heat to moderate (350 degrees F.) and bake 30 minutes longer or until filling is cooked.

Pie Crust.

This recipe will make enough pastry for a two-crust 9-inch pie.
2 cups sifted cake flour
½ cup cold shortening
½ teaspoon salt
¼ to 1-3 cup cold water

Sift flour once, measure, add salt, and sift again. Cut in shortening until mixture looks like meal. Add water, a little at a time, mixing with knife or spatula until dough cleans bowl of all flour and pastry. Use as little water as possible. Chill before rolling.

Dorothea Duncan will be glad to answer your culinary problems. Write to her, enclosing a stamped, addressed envelop, in care of The Washington Post.

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SHADOWS in PARADISE

By INEZ WALLACE

Helen Burns meets with nothing but heartbreaking discouragement when she first tries to break into the movies in Hollywood. Then Jim Nelson, cameraman, falls in love with her and asks her to marry him. Right after their wedding, Helen, through a lucky break and a bit of strategy, gets a part that paves the way to overnight success. Ned Lawson, director, tells her that he is going to try to get her the title role in "Maid of Lyons." Meanwhile, as she is about to go on location for another picture, she hears that another actress is to have the part she covets.

JIM said nothing at all until I finished telling him about going on location for one production and losing my chance at a part in the other. Then he took my hat and purse (which I was still holding) and sat me down beside him on the divan.

"Let's take these things in the order of their importance," he said, in his practical way. "The most important thing to me is that you're going to leave me. I've said I won't stand in your way, but I don't mind telling you that I'm going to miss you like the devil. In fact, there's a special reason why I'm sorry you must go at this time. But never mind that. Now, about this Maid of Lyons' role. I don't think you ought to do it, even if you could get it. You're not ready for it yet. Things are piling up on you and, if you don't watch out, you'll crack up. I've seen others do it. Another thing, you can't hope to compete with Winnie Green."

"You mean because she's a favorite on the lot?"

"Favorite nothing. Because she's a finished actress, that's all. This talk about a favorite is a lot of hooey. Film executives are business men and, if a star pulls at the box office, you bet she's a favorite. Why not? She makes money for them doesn't she?"

"Do you know her then, Jim?"

He Objected to Rocci.

"Sure, I know her. I've known her for years—and she's a peach. I want you to meet her. You should, anyhow, working on the same lot."

"All right. What else?"

He hesitated a minute. "You won't like the rest of it," he said at last. "But I feel I have to say it. You tell me that Angelo Rocci drove you home. Now, look, Helen, and get this right. I'm not jealous. We agreed that we wouldn't stand in the way of each other's career, but this Rocci is just a false alarm. He trails with the wrong class of people and, boasts of his conquests which alone is enough to sour any real guy on him."

"But I don't like him. I hardly know the man," I blurted out. "What's this to do with me?"

"I know—I know. But there was some talk about the realism of his love scenes with you in 'The Worst Woman,' especially that one where he held you against your will. There's always gossip like that out here and it'll mean nothing, provided you're not seen about with him. If you are——."

Telephone Interrupted.

I went over and sat on the arm of his chair. "Don't be like that, darling," I said. "Remember how your being jealous before upset me. I'm in love with my husband and when I fall in love with anybody else, it won't be Angelo Rocci."

So we laughed and went down to dinner. But hardly had be finished our soup when a page came to the table.

"You're wanted on the phone, Mr. Nelson." That was funny. Who could be calling him at the dinner hour?

It must have been all right, though, for when he came back to the table he was smiling.

"The fat's in the fire," he said. "I never can have a surprise without some darn thing happening. Get your coat. I'm going to take you out to Beverly Hills and give you the thrill of your life."

"I'm shivering with suspense," I said on the way out. "What is it?"

A Surprise Helen.

"Well, I guess I'll have to tell you some of it—just the high spots, though. Remember when we were married I got a big raise and they said something about a promotion? Well, they weren't foolin'. A few days ago, I was made a director—not assistant director, mind you, but a director. When we were down at Coronado, we talked so much about a home—and Helen, I don't like that hotel. I don't, in fact, like any hotel. I want a home.

"Well, you were busy working on the picture, so I looked around by myself. An Eastern man here for his health, is returning to New York and wanted to dispose of his gorgeous home. I bought it last Tuesday. It's furnished and all we need to do is move in. Say, look, couldn't we do it tomorrow? All we've got is our trunks and bags. You don't have to do a thing. I'll attend to everything and then I can fuss round the place while you're gone. What d'ya say?"

House Was Luxurious.

Well, of all things! One minute we were living in an apartment hotel and the next we find ourselves in a perfectly huge house in the most exclusive part of Hollywood. And what a house! I couldn't believe it was ours—not even when Jim handed me the deed or whatever you call it.

I hated leaving just then when there was everything to stay for, but I was packed and ready to start next morning. I'd arranged things so I could spend every minute of that last evening with Jim. When he came dancing in from the studio, though, at 7 o'clock, it struck me that he couldn't feel very badly about my going. He was so gay.

"So you're going to Lebec, are you," he kept saying. "You're going to Lebec? Well, what do you think of that?"

"What's the matter with you, Jim Nelson," I asked, suspiciously, "I know there's something, so you may as well tell me."

"I wouldn't disappoint a lady. Sure, I'll tell you. You're not the only one who can go on location. I'm not leaving tomorrow, it's true, but I do leave Saturday—and where do you think I'm going?"

"Can't imagine. Where?"

"To Lebec!"

Jim Was Going, Too.

"It's not true. There couldn't be such a coincidence."

"Well, there is. Of course, I'm not going quite to Lebec. We'll be about 10 miles out of there, but I'll come into Lebec to call on you. I'll be seein' you, Precious. You can't lose me," and he proceeded to dance me all over the room.

"Well, that's all the joy, and now perhaps you can stand to hear the grief. The company insists that I sign up Angelo Rocci for the heavy in this production. I can't stand him, but he does fit the part, and I'll not allow my personal dislikes to interfere with the success of a picture."

"I should think not; especially your first one," I said promptly.

Next morning, accompanied by Florette, my French maid, I left in Lawson's car for the Sierras. How grand the air tasted. In a few days I was quite rested, in spite of the strenuous work, and by the time Jim arrived I was on top of the world.

Cabin Was Convenient.

About five miles out of Lebec and on the exact spot where we were to work was an old log cabin. I began using it to rest in between shots and became so attached to it that I talked Lawson (against his judgment) into letting Florette and me stay there nights. The ride into town over a rough dirt road, even in a big car, was nerve racking and I loved the freedom of being by myself. Florette could cook French food and her salads were a symphony.

Jim was horrified when he found us there, but, as it brought us five miles nearer to his camp, he couldn't say much. Every time any of his company drove into Lebec for supplies they would stop and talk with us. We were just half way between his camp and town, so they couldn't go through without our seeing them.

But I was worried about Jim. Even Lawson, who is the soul of optimism, said Jim looked thin and we both thought the strain of his first production was telling on him.

Wakened by Thunder.

The first night he stayed at the cabin with Florette and me, but it was crowded and neither of us slept well. So the second night he sent word that he was dead tired and had to be up early so would see me next day.

(Copyright, Plain Dealer Publishing Co.)

To Be Continued Tomorrow.

AUSTRIA ★ ★ ★ ★
★ ★ ★ OLD AND NEW

By Andre La Varre

What varied emotions are stirred, what memories evoked by this country's very name! No territory of its size holds such a combination of attractions, with its wonderful diversity of scenery the richness and romance of its history, its wealth of monuments to a glorious and remote past. Mr. La Varre will conduct his audience on a pictorial trip to Vienna, through southern Austria and the foothills of the magnificent Alps. Also included is an exploration of the famous Danube River.

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Wife of House Member Finds Foster Parents Must Exercise Intensive Self Discipline

Adopted Girls Widen Outlook Of Mrs. Ekwall

Believes Children Should Be Told of Parentage Early in Life.

By Mary Greiner Kelly.

FINDING the right child used to be the only problem confronting prospective foster parents. Today the order is reversed. It is the parents who must qualify for the privilege of adopting a ready-made family. Not only must they satisfy welfare workers and investigators as to their unimpeachable conduct, but they must be willing to embark upon a lifelong course in self-discipline and child education.

At least that is the way the situation stands in the dark, kindly eyes of Mrs. William A. Ekwall, wife of the new Representative from Oregon. Representative and Mrs. Ekwall have devoted the last six years to the successful rearing of two adopted daughters, Jacqueline, 6, and Joyce, 14.

"Self-discipline is often a more difficult problem than child-discipline," said Mrs. Ekdall at her attractive apartment yesterday. "The average foster parents are older as a rule than other parents when they begin rearing their first baby. Set in habits and viewpoint, it is much harder for them to adjust themselves to the radically new situation. But they must be willing to go the whole way when they take a baby in their home."

Mrs. Ekwall smiled proudly at the efforts of her youngest daughter, practicing a few trick tap-dance steps in an adjoining sun room. A golden-haired sprite with a winning smile and laughing eyes, it was obvious the young lady wasn't denied any opportunities for self-development. Her older sister, similarly gifted, is attending a girls' boarding school in Oregon.

Interests Increased.

"In my own case," Mrs. Ekwall continued, "taking these two children to rear meant making myself over, and then going into a sort of mental football training. It meant becoming youthful in my viewpoint and installing a balance wheel in my judgment. It meant widening my viewpoint and increasing my iterests a hundredfold. In fact, it was and continues to be the greatest education I've ever had."

Mrs. Ekwall is impatient with foster parents as well as real parents who constantly impress their charges with an exaggerated sense of obligation. To do so, she says, is not only dishonest but egotistic.

"The childless husband and wife do not adopt a child because they are consumed with a spirit of self-sacrifice and a desire to serve humanity. They do so first because the experience gives them pleasure, and puts a meaning in their own lives. Any normal married woman would like a child of her own. Denied this right, she is merely filling a need in her existence when she takes another's child to rear. It is a rare privilege, and the parent should appreciate it even more than the child."

Is the love between foster child and parent as deep as that existing between real parents and children? Mrs. Ekwall was at once tolerant and defiant on that question.

Environment vs. Heredity.

"Why not?" she wanted to know. "Is it not sometimes the very lack of love on the part of real parents that make adoptions possible? Foster parents, on the other hand take children because they really desire them. Not only that, but they are rarely willing to give them up. Denied offspring, they pour all the affection and warmth of their matured souls into making the foster child happy. Their besetting fault is overdoing it."

Environment, Mrs. Ekwall believes, plays a far greater part in character building than does heredity. The peace and serenity of a well regulated, normal home are invaluable contributions to the future success of any child.

"The mental viewpoint, the nervous makeup and even the tone of voice of grown-ups in a household find the child a sensitive barometer," she said. "The mother who raises her voice in irritation will find the child imitating the same habit. The one who fences slightly with the truth will find the young member of the family taking a similar attitude."

And speaking of truth, the question arose as to whether a child should be informed as to his parentage. Here, again, Mrs. Ekwall was emphatic.

Age of Tolerance.

"Absolutely," she said, "and the younger the better. There is nothing to hide in this age of broad-mindedness and tolerance. Any child is handicapped by not knowing as much about himself as others might prove to know about him. Confronted with embarrassing facts in later life not only places an individual at a disadvantage, but is apt to destroy his faith in the foster parents who deceived him.

"Parents who move to different localities to maintain the illusion of real parenthood are also foolish. One never conquers any obstacle by running away from it. If a young child is informed in a kindly and natural way as to the facts of his existence, he will not only accept them naturally, but forget all about them. As to its changing his love for his foster parent, it doesn't. How could he prefer a real parent he has never known? Why, some children even love their nurses more devotedly than they do their own parents, because their associations have been closer."

Underwood & Underwood.

Rearing successfully an adopted child is a rigid course in self-management for foster parents, says Mrs. William A. Ekwall, wife of the Representative from Oregon, and mother of two adopted daughters.

High Maternal Mortality Rate In U. S. Is Revealed by Study

Children's Bureau Report Urges Publication of Table Annually and International Uniformity in Assignment Procedure.

CONCLUSIVE evidence that the United States has one of the highest maternal mortality rates among the larger nations of the world is revealed in a recent study by the Children's Bureau.

In recent years it has frequently been stated, that the maternal mortality rates of the different countries were not comparable on account of differences in registration practice and assignment procedure The Children's Bureau study, however, states that differences in methods of assignment are not enough to explain the high maternal mortality rate of the United States as compared with foreign countries. The report further says:

"The official figure of the United States, which in the last few years has exceeded that of every country except Scotland, remains high no matter what method of assignment is used."

The rates for the United States estimated in accordance with the assignment procedure of the respective countries are in every instance, except Scotland, in excess of and in more than five instances more than double the official rates of the countries themselves.

The report makes two recommendations:

"It would be desirable for the United States Bureau of the Census to publish annually a table showing deaths associated with pregnancy and childbirth by primary and contributory cause and also a table showing deaths associated with pregnancy and childbirth by States, by color, in urban and in rural districts of the States.

"An investigation of the differences in assignment procedure and the formulation of rules uniformly acceptable to important countries should be undertaken by the International Statistical Institute at an early date. International uniformity in assignment procedure is the first goal. This uniformity is an essential basis for reliable statistical judgment as to the comparative effect upon maternal mortality of such factors as geographical conditions, physiological characteristics.

Mrs. Roosevelt Speaks Friday In New Jersey

Deans of Women Open Meeting Tomorrow in Atlantic City.

"WOMEN'S PART In Community Life" will be the theme of the nineteenth annual meeting of the National Association of Deans of Women opening tomorrow and continuing through Saturday in Atlantic City, N. J.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt heads the list of prominent women who will tell of their community work. She will speak at a luncheon Friday at Haddon Hall.

Other prominent women on the program will be Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president, Mount Holyoke College; Dean Virginia Gildersleeve of Barnard College, New York; Mrs. Charles A. Beard, the historian and writer; Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president, General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, president, National Congress of Parents and Teachers; Dr. Meta Glass, president, American Association of University Women.

Among the local deans leaving today for the conference are Miss Mary Louise Brown, American University; Miss Adele H. Stamp, University of Maryland; Mrs. Vinnie Barrows, director of women's activities, George Washington University; Miss Jessie Coope, first vice principal, McKinley High School; Miss P. Edna Thonssen, Western High School, and Miss Ruth V. Pope, Hood College.

Women's Alliance to Meet.

DR. WALTER E. MYER, director of civic education service, will address the Women's Alliance, All Souls Unitarian Church, at 12 o'clock Friday. He will talk on "Civic Responsibility in a Changing World." Dr. Myer, editor of the American Observer, has just returned from a lecture tour in the Middle West.

As Friday will be a holiday, all members have been requested to invite their husbands to hear the speaker. Luncheon will follow. Mrs. R. S. Bassler will be the hostess.

D. A. R. Chapter Meeting.

THE LUCY HOLCOMBE Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will hold a meeting tonight at the home of Mrs. Fred M. Hopkins, 3805 Grammercy street, Chevy Chase. All of the members will appear in colonial and old-fashioned costumes.

What TODAY Means

By Mary Blake.

"Pisces."

IF FEBRUARY 19 is your birthday, the best hours for you on date are from 11:15 a. m. to 1:15 p. m., from 3:15 to 5:15 p. m. and from 8:15 to 10:15 p. m. The danger periods are from 9:15 to 11:15 a. m., from 5:15 to 7:15 p. m. and from 10:15 until midnight.

If February 19 is your natal day, you were born under the Zodiacal sign, Pisces. You are not greatly enthused over anything requiring ostentatious display or any great degree of ceremonial pomp. Work involving research should interest you. Congenial company affords you a great deal of pleasure, and solitude is likely to bore you almost to the point of distraction.

You are able to meet disaster with a smile, and overcome it by perseverence. Being artistic you are at times likely to be temperamental. You have an excellent mentality and a vivid imagination.

If a woman and February 19 is your birthday, you should find your natal flowers, daffodil, tube rose, lotus, or water lily, ideal for decorative purposes, as well as conducive to a sense of harmonious peacefulness. Your magnetic personality will be of great help in either a business or social career.

If a man and February 19 is your natal day, you have high ideals, which, if followed, will bring ultimately to you a gratifying reward. Illustrating, writing, lecturing and teaching should offer excellent fields of activity for one with your gifts. As a married man you will find possibly a great deal more happiness than as a bachelor.

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Strictly Speaking

Pronounce These.

1. Millet (Jean Francois).
2. Rodin (Auguste).
3. Sargasso (Sea).
4. Van Wyck.

Check Here.

1. Mee-YAY; popularly called mee-LAY.
2. Ro-DAN.
3. Sahr-GAS-a.
4. Van WIKE.

Peggy Wood Picks 7 Actresses As Best Speakers of Hollywood

SEVEN Hollywood actresses have been selected by Miss Peggy Wood, Broadway star, as best speakers.

Unprejudiced by the fame and fortune of her candidates, Miss Wood, who is regarded as one of the most capable phrase tossers in New York, nominates Helen Hayes, Jean Muir, Claudette Colbert, Joan Crawford, Josephine Hutchinson, Kay Francis and Gertrude Michael.

"The actresses whom I have named as having the best methods of speaking on the screen are those whose vocal mannerisms might very well be adopted by the country at large without danger of affectation or effort," she said.

It was Helen Hayes whom she praised as knowing how to speak better than anyone else on the screen. She says her speech is totally devoid of affectation, that she has no nationalistic twang, and speaks simply, unassumingly and unself-consciously.

"She might be from Wisconsin or Wales for all you can tell by her speech," Miss Wood declared.

"Claudette Colbert has one or two personal mannerisms, but she speaks clearly, concisely, and without artificiality," she continued. "I have never seen Jean Muir in a picture, but I do not hesitate to include her in my list. She has a most interesting manner."

Of Joan Crawford, she simply said, "She speaks very well." It was Kay Francis' throaty emotional tones that appealed to her, and Gertrude Michaels' impressive voice.

This BUSINESS of LIVING

Promise Given Years Ago to Her Father, Now Dead, Deters Woman From Marrying Man She Loves; Should She Break That Promise?

By Mary Haworth.

DEAR MISS HAWORTH: Seven years ago I met and fell in love with a man just my own age. Both of us are now in our 30s. We are of different race, creed and social class, insofar as advantages of birth, background and educational opportunity determine social class.

* * *

This man comes from what is known as the laboring class. Although American-born, he is of immigrant parentage. He is self-educated and loves music, books and the out-door life of the country, tastes which I share to the fullest. Since meeting me, he enrolled in night school and has done much reading. He owns a great fruit ranch in California, which he manages himself.

* * * *

I would have married him, but my father and an uncle, both now dead, objected vehemently to the marriage. All the men of my own family have always been professional men, ministers, physicians and lawyers. My father insisted I would be courting unhappiness in marrying a man so alien to myself. In fact, he secured my promise not to marry this man, and afterward was lavish in spending money on me for travel and diversion, declaring I would in the course of time meet the man who was meant for me.

* * * *

I believed him at the time, and have drifted here and there, but all the men I have met only intensify my conviction that this man is the only man I can ever love. I realize now it was not mere infatuation, as my father and uncle said. This man is still waiting for me.

* * * *

I must soon decide this problem one way or the other. I feel a strong obligation in conscience to keep the promise I made my father, now dead, and yet I wonder if it is true wisdom to let the wishes of one dead govern my future life. Also, every passing year strengthens in me a conservative tendency which is a family trait and a traditional inheritance. But I feel positive if I do not marry this man I will never marry, and the prospect of living out my life alone seems too terrible to face. What is your advice?

READER.

DEAR READER: You gave a promise to your father on the assumption he was right and you were wrong. Time and your maturer judgment tend to prove your father was motivated by prejudice rather than wisdom in exacting that promise. As things now stand, you are confronted by the ethical issue: To keep a promise to one now dead and thereby stultify two lives, or to break that pledge and promise on the assumption you are capable of organizing your own life.

One naturally assumes your father was thinking in terms of safeguarding your future happiness when he secured that pledge. Could he have foreseen it was to result in a life of loneliness and fear of the future, do you believe he would have continued to hold you to it? I think not. For my part, I believe you would be wholly justified in burying that promise with the dead to whom it was given, and ordering your life in the light of present awareness.

As for your other question: To marry or not to marry this man from so alien a background—that you must decide for yourself. However, I will say circumstantial evidence would impel me, as a jury of one, to return a verdict of "yes." And by circumstantial evidence, I refer to your averred mutuality of tastes; the fact you have loved this man for seven years to the exclusion of all other men, and that he has waited for your answer during that time; that you believe if you do not marry him he will never marry; and that you look with dread at a future lived alone. M. H.

Miss Haworth will be glad to help you in solving your problems. Write to her in care of The Post Woman's Page.

Miss Earhart Avoids Worry On Her Flights

CHICAGO, Feb. 18 (AP).—Here's the philosophy of aviation's No. 1 woman flier, Amelia Earhart:

"Don't worry until there is something to worry about—then it's usually too late!"

That tall, slim young woman, who has twice flown the Atlantic, once solo, and is the only air tourist of the Hawaii-California sates, has schooled herself to relax mentally. She was relaxing here in the midst of a strenuous program as she told how she does it.

Likes Spinach, Carrots.

The time to worry, if at all Miss Earhart said, is well before trying anything difficult; her own worry about those oceanic flights was over two months before taxling down the field for the "takeoff."

"What's the use afterward?" She grinned with a touch of fatalism.

In addition to having climbed to the top rung in aviation, Miss Earhart has another claim to distinction—she likes not only spinach, but carrots and turnips. She not only eats them willingly but with relish.

Raises Own Vegetables.

She keeps physically fit, but doesn't work at it particularly, explaining that she "fortunately likes the simple life."

"I like and eat simple, plain foods with a widely varied menu. Meat, lots of fruit and vegetables. At our home in Rye, N. Y., my husband (George Palmer Putnam) and I raise our own vegetables. Incidentally it probably costs us $4 a potato to raise them, but they certainly taste good."

She prefers buttermilk to tea or coffee, and says she doesn't smoke.

Texas' New Woman Judge Is Native of Baltimore

Associated Press Photo.

MRS. SARAH T. HUGHES, Texas' first woman district judge, is a graduate of George Washington University Law School.

Mrs. Hughes First of Six Named to District Court in State.

THE EYES OF the Nation have recently been focused on the appointment of Mrs. Sarah T. Hughes as Texas' first woman district court judge principally because State Senator Claude C. Westerfield objected to her appointment on the ground she was a married woman and "should be home washing dishes."

Mrs. Hughes will be remembered in this part of the country because she was born in Baltimore and received her bachelor of arts degree from Goucher College, where she was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. She also attended George Washington University Law School, finishing in 1922. While she took the law course, she served as a member of the District Police Department, doing special work among women and children.

Active in debate and president of the student governing body of the law school, she was popular in her class. She was a member of Delta Gamma and Kappa Beta Pi, and the Sphinx Honor Society. While she was a senior, she married a classmate, George E. Hughes, who also was graduated in 1922.

Practiced Law in Dallas.

Admitted to the bar in the District and to the Texas bar the same year, Mrs. Hughes has practiced law in Dallas a number of years and has served three terms as State representative from Dallas County.

But it would seem even this background has not been extensive enough to counteract the fact Mrs. Hughes is a woman, and she was no sooner appointed than opposition broke out on all sides, but chiefly from Senator Westerfield. Openly stating he was against women, especially married women, taking men's places, he also said Mrs. Hughes did not have the poise and judicial temperament to fit her for the place.

Appointment Confirmed.

"It is generally recognized that probably 80 per cent of a trial judge's acts are discretionary," he said, "and the average woman is so constituted that she responds to intuition rather than knowledge in deciding matters needing instant action. The rare exceptions are extremely masculine women."

But despite arguments Mrs. Hughes' appointment has been confirmed by the Senate, and she expects to take her place on the bench—dishes or no dishes.

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SUMMER ERMINE CAPE hugs the shoulders of a stunning costume for misses! In beige Sheerella wool crepe—the frock with a new high fastened neckline and burnished gold buttons and buckle. $125.
CAPE COSTUME . . . of rare distinction . . . of fine sheer wool! The dress with that new lacy hand-crocheted insertion and scarf to match . . . the cape with new shirred ombre lapin* collar! For misses. $98.50. *Dyed rabbit.
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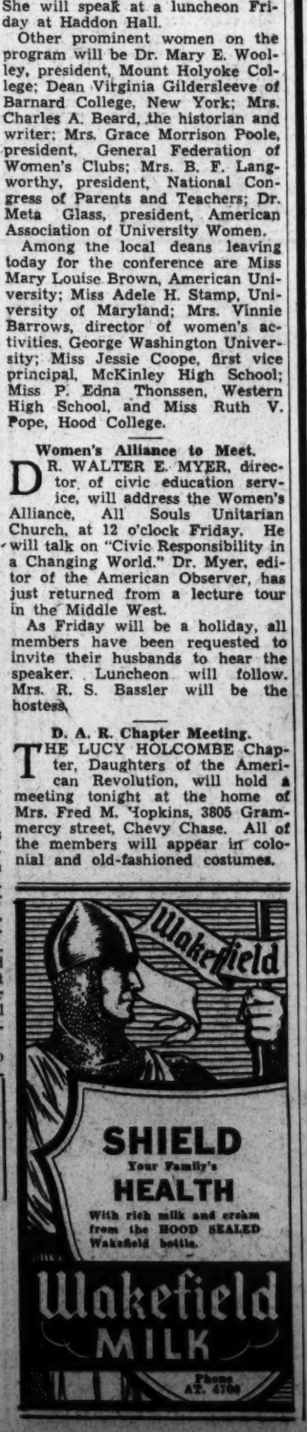
PREPARE for a surprise when you see this exquisite costume of imported sheer wool! Its long coat is full-gathered into a bi-swing back below a fluffy blonde collar of Iceland wolf. The dress is trimmed with matching crocheted yarn! In the new Brocolli green. $189.50.



Kennamer Lays Killing to Love Of Wilcox Girl

Takes Stand to Tell Story of Quarrel That Led to Tragedy.

Pawnee, Okla., Feb. 18 (AP).—With his gaze fixed on blonde Virginia Wilcox, Phil Kennamer, 19-year-old accused slayer of John F. Gorrell, jr. 23, told a criminal court jury today the killing climaxed a quarrel into which he was led by love of the blue-eyed heiress.

Following Kennamer's testimony the defense rested its case.

A crowd, which tore down a courtroom door to gain admittance, heard Kennamer's recital of the events that led to the shooting of Gorrell in fashionable Forest Hills, Tulsa, last Thanksgiving night.

Miss Wilcox, 19, has testified she spurned Kennamer's attentions. Today she returned his gaze without emotion as he told of his fight to save her from an alleged kidnap plot.

Killed in Scuffle, He Says.

Kennamer said Gorrell was killed in a scuffle over the victim's pistol. He said they quarreled violently when he sought to thwart a $20,000 extortion plot against Homer F. Wilcox, millionaire Tulsa oilman and father of Virginia. She was to have been threatened with kidnaping.

He said they were driving in Gorrell's car when the quarrel started.

"We just had passed the Forest Hills boundary and Gorrell turned to me and asked if I had mailed the (extortion) letter and I said I never had any intention of mailing it and I told him that if he tried to go ahead, I'd turn it over to the authorities."

"'By God, you'll never do anything with that letter,' were the last words I heard Gorrell say. He reached for the gun and brought it up in my face. He snapped it. There was a brief struggle. I was pushing him in the face and attempting to turn the gun on him. There was an explosion. I don't know who pulled the trigger."

"Did you have to do that to save your life?"

"That's correct."

Kennamer's face was flushed. His voice dropped but he never faltered.

Slain Youth's Mother Weeps.

Mrs. John F. Gorrell, sr., who was in the front row of spectators, The victim's father is a well-to-do lowered her eyes and wept. Tulsa physician.

To Kennamer's attorneys, who earlier had drawn from a noted alienist a declaration that the defendant was insane, his appearance was the last trump card. The defense plea is temporary insanity and self defense.

Young Kennamer, who often since his arrest has protested his love for Miss Wilcox, seemed to make of his stay on the stand a tryst. Oblivious of the jury, the judge and the packed and stifling courtroom, the romantic-natured son of United States District Judge Franklin E. Kennamer seemed to pour out all of his pent-up affection to the girl as he told his tale of intrigue and extortion which he said led to Gorrell's death.

Kennamer learned months ago of a kidnapping plot against Miss Wilcox from Preston Cochrane, a friend, who also knew Gorrell, he said. He related how he had "muscled in" on the scheme and succeeded in changing the plan to a simple extortion threat and how Gorrell wrote the extortion note in a Kansas City Hotel. Gorrell was a Kansas City Dental College student.

The boy stared dully at the floor earlier in the day as Dr. Karl A. Menninger, Topeka, Kans., alienist, testified he believed Kennamer was "mentally ill" the night of the fatal shooting. He has vigorously opposed the insanity plea.

Cincinnati Station Loses Power Fight

Stay Against Reduction Abolished by Court.

The United States Court of Appeals yesterday ordered the dissolution of a stay order obtained by Radio Station WLW of Cincinnati, to prevent the Federal Communications Commission from enforcing a decree that the station reduce its power.

The Federal Commission had ordered a decrease in the power of WLW from 500,000 watts to 50,000 watts to prevent interference with station CFRB of the Canadian Radio Commission in Toronto, Canada.

Pending a final hearing before the communications commission, the Cincinnati station had obtained an order requiring that it be permitted to retain its old power until the case was eventually decided. The Appellate Court's action yesterday cleared the way for the commission to put its order into effect now.

Girl Who Shot Self Recovers.

Lynchburg, Feb. 18 (AP).—Miss Joy Koy, Randolph-Macon Woman's College sophomore, of Texarkana, Tex., who shot herself in a fit of despondency last week, is believed to be recovering at Lynchburg Hospital. Hospital authorities said she spent a good week-end.

Ship Movements

At New York.
Sails Today.
Pasambion, for Beirut.
Sail Tomorrow.
Patria, for Tunis.
President Roosevelt, for Hamburg.
Sail Thursday.
Ascania, for Havre.
Saturnia, for Trieste.
Fyrfiord, for Trondhjem.
Reported by Radio.
American Trader, from London: due at pier 56, North River, today.
Ancania, from Liverpool: due at pier 56, North River, today.
Ascania, from Southampton: due at pier 56, North River, today.
Gripsholm, from Gothenburg: due at pier 97, North River, today.
Europa, from Bremen: due at pier 86, North River, today.
Britannic, from Liverpool: due at pier 84, North River, tomorrow.
Columbia, from Cuba: due at pier 57, North River, tomorrow.
Manhattan, from Hamburg: due at pier 86, North River, tomorrow.
Samaria, from Liverpool: due at pier 54, North River, tomorrow.
Poland, from Gdynia: due at Thirtieth street, Brooklyn, tomorrow.
Westerwald, from Liverpool: due at pier 9, lower bay, Thursday.
Europa, from Bremen: due at pier 86, North River, Thursday.

Estelle Taylor Upheld In Appeal of Suit

Los Angeles, Feb. 18 (AP).—The district court of appeals today affirmed a $20,000 judgment awarded Estelle Taylor, screen actress and former wife of Jack Dempsey, for injuries suffered in an automobile accident last Christmas Eve.

The judgment was obtained against Frank Joyce, a motion-picture business representative, and his chauffeur, Noel L. Scott.

Clerk Keeps Job In White House

First Lady Says Mrs. Eben, Linked to Contract-Getting, Will Stay.

Although her name was used in connection with obtaining contracts for Navy patrol boats, Mrs. Mary Eben, a member of the White House clerical staff, will not lose her position, Mrs. Roosevelt asserted at her press conference yesterday.

The First Lady made it clear that Mrs. Eben is not her secretary, but simply one of three clerks designated to assort her mail after Mrs. Roosevelt's secretary, Mrs. Malvina Scheider, has gone over it. She has known Mrs. Eben a number of years, Mrs. Roosevelt added, and never has known her to use that friendship to obtain influence for any measure of any kind.

The effect of "broken homes" on the delinquency of youth of the land was pointed out by Mrs. Roosevelt as she described her visit Sunday to the Elmira, N. Y., Reformatory, where most of the boys are about 19 years old.

Fifty-five per cent of the boys come from "broken homes," she said, especially those in which the mothers had to work and the boys never, or seldom, saw their fathers.

Macon's Crash Laid at Inquiry To Hidden Flow

Plunge Into Sea Believed Caused by Weakness in Ship's Structure.

San Francisco, Feb. 18 (AP).—Testimony that a structural failure or hidden weakness in the girders might have sent the dirigible Macon into the ocean came today as it was learned high Navy officers believe weaknesses in the giant airship's framework probably caused the crash.

"In my opinion the structural failure might have caused the crash," Lieut. A. L. Danis testified as a naval board of inquiry continued its investigation of the airship's plunge last Tuesday.

"It is possible the structure could gradually lose its strength due to fatigue," said Lieut. Calvin M. Bolster, repairs officer of the Macon. "In this case fatigue would mean a weaker structure than the original design, with perhaps no external evidence of it."

Structural Flaws Blamed.

From other official sources, which declined to be quoted, it was learned experts had formed opinions blaming structural weaknesses for the accident off Point Sur, 110 miles south of here, with the loss of two lives.

Lieut. Bolster previously told the court two girders on the airship had been sheared off in a previous flight to Florida and that their replacement had not been completed before the fatal flight. The damaged girders had been repaired in Florida.

He also disclosed that three other girders had started to go and that only the quickest of emergency repairs had averted a disaster.

Believed Trapped by Gas.

Belief that Florentino Edquiba, Filipino mess attendant on the craft, who was lost, had been trapped by escaping helium gas was given the inquiry court aboard the Battleship Tennessee by W. A. McDonald, the Macon's coxswain.

Lieut. Comdr. Scott E. Peck, navigator, testified the diaster was preceded by a "trembling effect in the control car" and that he had ordered Radio Operator Ernest Dailey to send the message: "We are going to land on the water."

Dailey was the other man lost when he jumped 175 feet into the ocean as the Macon lurched downward to crash and sink.

La Varre Lectures On Austria Tonight

Motion Pictures, Slides to Illustrate Talk.

Motion pictures and colored slides will be used to illustrate The Washington Post travel lecture, "Austria, Old and New," which will be delivered this evening at the Masonic Auditorium by Andre La Varre, world-famous lecturer and traveler, and director of many travel cruises to that interesting and colorful country.

Since Austria figures so prominently in world news at this time, this lecture is of particular interest to the student of world history. Mr. La Varre traces the recent history of this country, the culture of which extends back to the Roman days.

Tickets for this lecture may be obtained from The Post, or may be purchased at the box office. Thirteenth street and New York avenue, this evening. Doors will be opened at 7 p. m. and the lecture will begin at 8.15 p. m.

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On the Air Today

By Katherine Smith.

Columbia announces with pride that the entire Cabinet has accepted appearances on the big March 4 broadcast. Headed by the Secretary of State, they will all be heard on the two-hour broadcast. Special wires will be run to the secretarial offices, announcers will be stationed at each office to introduce and interview the Cabinet members.

In addition to the Cabinet, the Vice President, the Speaker of the House and United States Commissioner of Education John W. Studebaker have accepted Columbia's invitation.

It ought to be a big day.

Snooping on the part of N. B. C. produced the winners of Washington's one-act play tournament. They were the Mantilla Players, presenting an original play by Theodore Tiller 2d, that talented puppeteer, writer, actor and director. So it's scheduled to go on the air Saturday night at 7:30. It's called "Thirty Minutes to Go," and concerns a young lady, a marriage and a lot of money, all charmingly combined.

Sound-on-film.

When you stop to think of it, you wonder why radio hasn't done it before, using the "talkie" technique for radio transcriptions. A transcription salesman in New York is trying to raise money for this idea, several concerns have their ears cocked in its direction, and within a reasonable time, radio stations should be getting their transcriptions on film strips instead of records.

If this idea works out, it's probable that motion picture companies will enter the radio transcription field. Wax is cumbersome and expensive. Sound-on-film can be produced at less cost and shipped in less space. An entire series of programs—13 or 26—can be recorded on a small roll of film. These are some of the advantages.

Reproductive equipment would, of course, have to be installed in the individual stations, should the idea go through. However, the plan includes the installation of the equipment on a rental basis, although some minds are in favor of supplying it without cost, on the theory that once the gadgets were in, the stations would use the film transcriptions.

Its another branch of a rapidly growing industry. Wonder what the next step will be?

Speeches:

Lieut. Col. Frank E. Lowe is on the National Defense Week program, WMAL, 6 p. m.

"Congress Speaks," presents Representatives Lloyd and Colden. Subject, "Ramifications of Power Legislation before Congress," WRC, 5:15 p. m.

"You and Your Government" presents Seabury C. Mastick on "Simplification of Local Government," WRC, 7:45 p. m.

"Current Questions Before Congress" presents Senator Barkley. He will discuss current legislation from the Democratic viewpoint, WJSV, 11:15 a. m.

Representative Hamilton Fish is heard on WJSV, 11:15 p. m., discussing Communistic activities in this country.

Best bets:

Grace Moore, WMAL, 9 p. m. . . . Nellie Revell interviewing Ruth Etting, WMAL, 3:45 p. m. . . . Gilbert & Sullivan's "The Mikado," WMAL, 2:15 p. m. . . .

American School of the Air presenting "Pilgrim's Progress," WJSV, 2:30 p. m. . . . Frank Luther is with Isham Jones, WJSV, 9:30 p. m. . . . Bing Crosby plugging his hits from new movie, "Mississippi" (all over again), WJSV, 9 p. m. . . . "Fare Thee Well, Annabelle," goes on the air on O'Keefe's program, WJSV, 10 p. m. . . .

"Understanding Music," features Strauss' tone poem, "Till Eulenspiegel," WJSV, 6:30 p. m.

Lawrence Tibbett revives the role that made him famous, as he sings Ford's "Monologue," from "Falstaff." That evening in 1925 when the scheduled Metropolitan Opera singer fell ill, and an unknown Californian took his place, placed the name of Tibbett among the first of the singing stars.

The Post Radio Time-Table

Tuesday, February 19 Washington Eastern Standard Time.

	WRC 316M—950KC		WMAL 476M—630KC		WOL 229M—1,310KC		WJSV 206M—1,460KC	
6:30							Elder Michaux	6:30
6:45							" "	6:45
7:00	Up and At 'Em		B'yard Philosopher		Musical Clock		Sun Dial	7:00
7:15	" "	"	Getter-Upper		" "	"	" "	7:15
7:30	Grenadiers		Air-o-Nuts		" "	"	" "	7:30
7:45	Govt. Standard		" "	"	" "	"	" "	7:45
8:00	Phil Cook		Morning Devotions		" "	"	" "	8:00
8:15	Don Hall Trio		William Meader		" "	"	" "	8:15
8:30	Cheerio		" "	"	" "	"	" "	8:30
8:45	"		Landt Trio		" "	"	" "	8:45
9:00	Mail Bag		News		Jimmie Rich		" "	9:00
9:15	Betty Lane		Breakfast Club		" "	"	Happy Days	9:15
9:30	Eva Taylor		" "	"	Police Flashes		" "	9:30
9:45	Caroline Baker		" "	"	'The Dentist Says'		" "	9:45
10:00	Press News		Smackout		Women's Interest		Press News	10:00
10:15	Clara, Lu 'n' Em		Edward MacHugh		Morton Bellini		Bill and Ginger	10:15
10:30	Jean Abbey		Today's Children		Variety and Value		Air Clinic	10:30
10:45	Morning Parade		Press News		Two-Piano Team		POST Program	10:45
11:00	" "		Honeymooners		Variety and Value		Milky Way	11:00
11:15	"Your Child"		The Doctor Says		Jan, Jade, Jerry		C'gress Qu'tions	11:15
11:30	Shades of Blue		Marine Band		A. B. C. Ensemble		Navy Band	11:30
11:45	Keenan, Phillips		" "	"	Lonesome Pine		" "	11:45
AFTERNOON PROGRAMS								
12:00	Mary Marlin		Marine Band		Lost and Found		Voice of Exper.	12:00
12:15	Honeyboy, S'fras		" "	"	Eddie Prior's Or...		The Gumps	12:15
12:30	Merry-Go-Round		Farm, Home Hour		Gotham Orchestra		Rhythms	12:30
12:45	Merry Madcaps		" "	"	Church of the Air		Romany Trail	12:45
1:00	George Duffy's		" "	"	Ray O'Hara's		G. Hall's Orch.	1:00
1:15	Orchestra		" "	"	Orchestra		Lewis & Roberts	1:15
1:30	N. B. C. Music		Words and Music		Manhattan Band		Esther Velas...	1:30
1:45	Guild		" "	"	" "	"	Be Announced	1:45
2:00	"	"	Crosscuts		Tune Tinkers		Marie	2:00
2:15	"	"	"The Mikado"		" "	"	Helen Trent	2:15
2:30	Golden Melody		" "	"	Empire String		American	2:30
2:45	"	"	" "	"	Quartet		School of Air	2:45
3:00	Vic and Sade		" "	"	" "	"	Variety Hour	3:00
3:15	Ma Perkins		Matinee Musical		Workshop		" "	3:15
3:30	Song Garden		Harvest of Song		Brooklyn Trio		" "	3:30
3:45	Bryant's Orch.		Nellie Revell		" "	"	" "	3:45
4:00	Woman's Radio		Betty and Bob		Today's Winners		Little House	4:00
4:15	Review		Knights of Pythias		" "	"	Poetic Strings	4:15
4:30	Jesters		Tea Time		" "	"	Science Service	4:30
4:45	Jules Lande's Or.		Temple of Song		" "	"	The Government	4:45
5:00	Sundown Revue		News		Slaughter's		Rhythms	5:00
5:15	"Congress		Hi-Hilarities		Orchestra		Skippy	5:15
5:30	Speaks"		Singing Lady		Radio Voices		Jack Armstrong	5:30
5:45	Uncle Jerry		Orphan Annie		Music		Dick Tracy	5:45
NIGHT PROGRAMS								
6:00	Sports Review		National Defense		Vincent Rizzo's		Buck Rogers	6:00
6:15	Radio Joe		Program		Orchestra		Arch McDonald	6:15
6:30	" "		Sports Parade		Government Family		Understanding	6:30
6:45	Billy Batchelor		Lowell Thomas		Stamp Club		Music	6:45
7:00	Musical		Amos 'n' Andy		G. Hall's Orch.		Myrt and Marge	7:00
7:15	Jack Smith		Morton Downey		News Spotlight		Just Plain Bill	7:15
7:30	Easy Aces		Musical Memories		O'Hara's Orch.		Old-Timer	7:30
7:45	Your Government		" "	"	Contest News		Boake Carter	7:45
8:00	Leo Reisman's		Crime Clues		E. Denny's Orch.		Old Lace	8:00
8:15	Orchestra		" "	"	Jan, June & Jerry		" "	8:15
8:30	Wayne King's		Lawrence Tibbett		Navy Band		Melodiana	8:30
8:45	Orchestra		" "	"	" "	"	" "	8:45
9:00	Ben Bernie's		Grace Moore		" "	"	Bing Crosby	9:00
9:15	Orchestra		" "	"	" "	"	" "	9:15
9:30	Ed Wynn		Musical Cocktail		The Phantom		Isham Jones'	9:30
9:45	" "		Board of Trade		" "	"	Orchestra	9:45
10:00	Beauty Box		POSTILION		Freeman's Orch.		Walter O'Keefe	10:00
10:15	" "	"	Foster Melodies		NicLol's Orch		" "	10:15
10:30	" "	"	El Chico		The Nut Club		Musical	10:30
10:45	" "	"	" "	"	" "	"	Crusaders	10:45
11:00	News		Kay Kyser's Orch.		Slaughter's Orch.		Dailey's Orch.	11:00
11:15	Voice of Romance		La Paree		Frasetto's Orch.		Rep. H. Fish, jr.	11:15
11:30	Tom Gerun's		Orchestra		Cuban Boys		Johnny Green's	11:30
11:45	Orchestra		Carl Hoff's Orch.		Magee's Orch		Orchestra	11:45
12:00	Chernavsky's		Club Habana		Sign off		Orville Knapp's	12:00
12:15	Orchestra		Orchestra				Orchestra	12:15
12:30	Lotus Orchestra		G. Hamilton's				Leon Navara's	12:30
12:45	" "		Orchestra				Orchestra	12:45
1:00	Sign off		Sign off				Sign off	1:00

Virgil Fox Offers Program Tonight

Organist to Give Recital at Congregational Church.

Virgil Fox, distinguished young American organist, will give a recital tonight at 8:30 in the First Congregational Church, under auspices of the Washington Chapter of the American Guild of Organists. This is the second of a series of three recitals presented this season by the local guild, of which Mary Minge Wilkins is dean, Robert Ruckman, sub-dean, and Christopher Tenley, chairman of programs.

Fox first came into prominence at the age of 17 in 1929, when he won the organ prize in the biennal contest of the National Federation of Music Clubs. He subsequently studied with Marcel Dupre in Paris, and gave a successful recital in London before returning to the United States. His program tonight is announced as follows:

Fond d'Orgue (Marchand), Noel (Daquin), Choral Prelude, "Wacht Auf" (Bach), "Dreams" (Wagner-Middelschulte), Fantasia and Fugue in G minor (Bach), Andante from "Grand Piece Symphonique" (Franck), "The Spinner" from "Suite Bretonne" (Dupre), Fantasia and Fugue on Bach (Liszt), "Perpetuum Mobile" (Middelschulte), "Dreams" (McAmis), "Pageant" (Sowerby).

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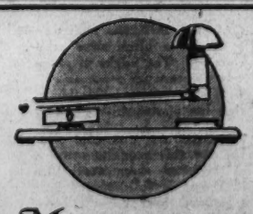

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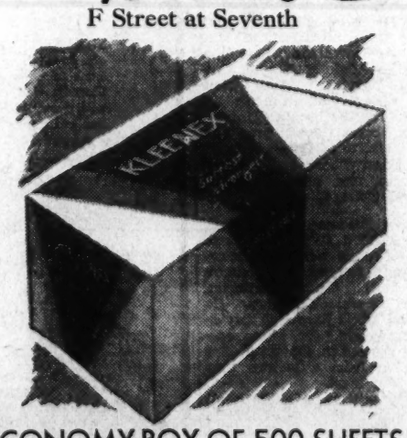

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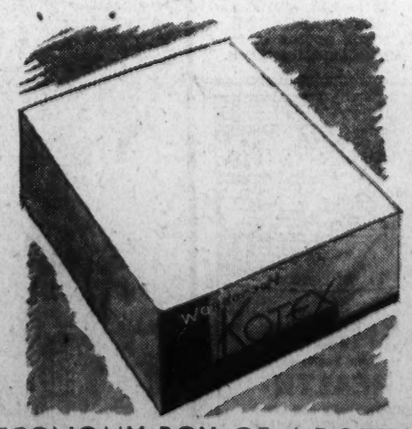

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Whiffs of rayon and cotton that will fit you like a glove and insure your frocks a wrinkleless silhouette! The built-up vest has tuck-stitched hip and bust sections. The pantie is made with a special waist band and lastex finish on the legs. Both in petal pink and small, medium and large sizes.
Main Floor—The Hecht Co.
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Main Floor—The Hecht Co.

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Classified Ads
Comics

** WASHINGTON: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1935 19

NiceOutlines Plan to Seek Ten Millions

Will Service Bonds by Increase in Collateral Inheritance Tax.

$2,300,000 Will Take Care of September 30 Deficit.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 18 (AP).—A State bond issue of approximately $10,000,000—to meet the expected treasury deficit, provide working capital and restore the State roads commission funds transferred in the budget to service road bonds—was agreed upon tonight by Gov. Harry W. Nice, State fiscal and legal officers and legislative leaders.

The bond issue will be serviced by an increase in the collateral inheritance tax from 5 to 7½ per cent and a 1 per cent direct inheritance tax.

In order that the present market for State bonds will be sustained, and to assure the maximum price, the bond enabling act will provide for a real estate tax sufficient to pay the interest and principal on the bonds as they fall due.

Condition of Plan.

each year interest and principal

If, however, before January1 of payments have been made and if the inheritance taxes create a reserve of $500,000, the real estate tax for the succeeding year shall not be collected.

The $10,000,000 issue will be apportioned as follows:

To meet the Treasury deficit as of September 30, $2,300,000.
For working capital, $1,500,000.
For repairs of institutions for mentally deficient and other construction projects, $700,000
For emergency continent funds, 1936 and 1937, $1,000,000.
For restoration of salary reductions, omission in personnel and operating expenses, $500,000.
For returning transfersed budget funds to roads commission, $3,000,000.
To annuity bond account, $1,000,000.

The relief problem in the State is again becoming pressing. The Federal Government allowed Maryland $1,700,000 for February but made no promises for March. The Governor and legislative leaders conferred in Washington with Harry Hopkins, Federal relief administrator, regarding the amount of funds the State must raise, and are awaiting notification.

With the decision of the Governor apparently depending upon the passage of the $4,880,000,000 public works measure, and this still in the Senate, some State authorities are of the opinion that the Federal Government will not be in position to outline its policy as regards Maryland much before the Legislature adjourns.

Emergency Programs.

With this in view, there has been some talk that it will be necessary for the State to lay down its own emergency program—including social service legislation, without waiting for Washington.

While these financial problems are waiting settlement the Legislature was ready to receive a number of administration measures, designed to create a three-man conservation commission; authorize payment of State taxes in installments and putting the State police under the Governor instead of the commissioner of motor vehicles. Several large hearings are scheduled, one on women's jury service bill and the other on a measure bringing nurses and schools for nursing under State supervision.

Virginia College To Mark Founding

Farmville Teachers Unit Celebrate in March.

Farmville, Va., Feb. 18 (AP).—The fifty-first anniversary of Farmville State Teachers College will be observed with Founders Day programs here March 8 and 9. The programs will include music, dancing, speaking and alumna exercises. On March 8 there will be a musical program. On March 9 the program will include alumna exercises, student programs, the annual dinner and the Founder's Day dance.

Dr. George W. Jeffers, of the faculty, will be general chairman.

Business Increases Through Post Ads

Milton Schiller, president, Milsams Co., 436 Ninth street northwest, has been a daily user of Post Classified Ads for the past 11 months. Mr. Schiller reports an increase of 75 per cent in his musical instrument business and a general increase of 50 per cent in his business which he attributes to the pulling power of Post Classified Ads.

Here is conclusive proof of the time-worn axiom "that continuous use of Post Classified Ads will wear down sales resistance and bring satisfactory results to advertisers." Your message daily in The Post Classified Columns is read by a responsive reader audience who are seeking what you have to offer.

You can secure results efficiently and economically by telephoning your Classified Advertisement to National 4200. A representative will gladly call on you and explain how you can obtain maximum sales at minimum cost.

$53,400 in Bonds Stolen in 1933 Given Prosecutor

Morgantown, W. Va., Feb. 18 (Spl.).—A man walked into the office of Prosecutor John Sanders and tossed a packet upon his desk. When opened, it was found to contain $53,400 in Liberty bonds.

The bonds had been missing since a burglary at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Bell in June, 1933, but the bonds, being registered, were worthless except to the owners.

Mr. Sanders withheld the name of the man who brought in the package.

R. B. Jackson, Of Va. Family, Is Dead in West

Judge in California, With Kin in Albemarle, Was War Hero.

Charlottesville, Va., Feb. 18 (Spl.). Robert Bruce Jackson, 43, member of a prominent Albemarle family and recently appointed a Federal district judge in California, died yesterday at Pasadena.

Son of the late H. Wirt Jackson, of Keswick, he was educated at the College of William and Mary and the University of Virginia. Soon after graduating in law he went to El Paso, Tex., where he practiced until the start of the World War. He was cited for bravery in the Meuse-Argonne engagement in October, 1918.

He took an active part in Los Angeles politics. He also served two years as president of the Los Angeles Horse Show Association.

Surviving are his wife, who was Miss Lindsay Satterfield, of Richmond; a daughter; his mother, Mrs. Corinne Jackson, Keswick; four brothers and three sisters. One brother is A. W. Jackson, of Washington.

James G. Healy.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 18 (AP).—James Garland Healy, a native of Virginia and prominent in civic affairs here, died of heart disaese today in his forty-seventh year.

Healy was born in Middlesex County, Va., and graduated from Gloucester Academy. He came to Annapolis in 1907. He served on many civic committees.

Judge Peter Dillard.

Rocky Mount, Va., Feb. 18 (AP).—Judge Peter Hairston Dillard, 86, who died yesterday at his home here, was buried today.

Surviving are six children—H. N., H. D., and P. H. Dillard, jr., all lawyers of the Franklin and Roanoke bars; J. L. Dillard, of Columbus, Ohio, a civil engineer; Mrs. J. Kent Shepherd, of Winston-Salem, N. C., and Mrs. J. Haige Dangerfield, of Virginia Beach.

Trevor T. Hill.

Fredericksburg, Va., Feb. 18 (Spl.).—Funeral services were conducted here this afternoon for Trevor T. Hill, well known Fredericksburger, who died in Florence, S. C., Friday night after an illness of two days.

Mr. Hill, who was twice married, is survived by these children: Edward B. Hill, Washington; Carl T. Hill, Richard Hill and T. T. Hill, jr., this city; Mrs. J. E. Young, Washington, and Mrs. R. E. Sayle, Mrs. W. E. Reynolds and Miss Frances A. Hill, this city. He also is survived by a sister, Mrs. A. C. Williamson, of Norfolk, and two brothers, A. K. Hill and Richard B. Hill, of Norfolk.

James R. Dawson.

Frederick, Md., Feb. 18 (Spl.).—Funeral rites will be conducted tomorrow for James Robert Dawson, 70, retired passenger engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, who died at the City Hospital yesterday after a long illness of complications. He entered the employ of the railroad 48 years ago, and for 43 years was an engineer. Prior to his retirement, about 5 years ago, he operated the National Limited, one of the fastest trains on the road.

He was a native of Keyser, W. Va. He was a Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias. Besides his wife, Mrs. Rachael F. Dawson, he is survived by two daughters, Mrs. L. R. Warner, Elizabeth, N. J., and Mrs. Fred G. Meisling, this city, and two brothers, William and Alec Dawson, both of Luke, Md.

Burial will be in Martinsburg, W. Va.

Daniel W. Price.

Damascus, Md., Feb. 18 (Spl.).—Funeral services for Daniel Webster Price, 72, retired farmer who died yesterday after an illness of four years of paralysis, will be held tomorrow afternoon at Montgomery Chapel, Methodist Protestant Church, Claggettsville.

He is survived by four daughters—Mrs. Cleveland Ludlow, Virginia; Mrs. Wilbert Brown, Clarksburg, Mrs. Leslie Windsor, Hyattstown, and Mrs. Charles Brown, Gaithersburg, and one son, Linwood Price, Damascus.

Mrs. Robert H. Bird.

Woodstock, Va., Feb. 18 (Spl.). Mrs. Anne Bird, 37, wife of Robert H. Bird, died at Johnson's Nurses Home, Front Royal, last night. She will be buried at Mount Jackson tomorrow after funeral services at the Woodstock home at 2:30 p. m. Death das due to a cerebral hemorrhage.

Mrs. Bird was a graduate of Warren County High School and the State Teachers College at Harrisonburg and did special work at the University of Virginia. For several years she taught in Mount Jackson High School before coming to Woodstock.

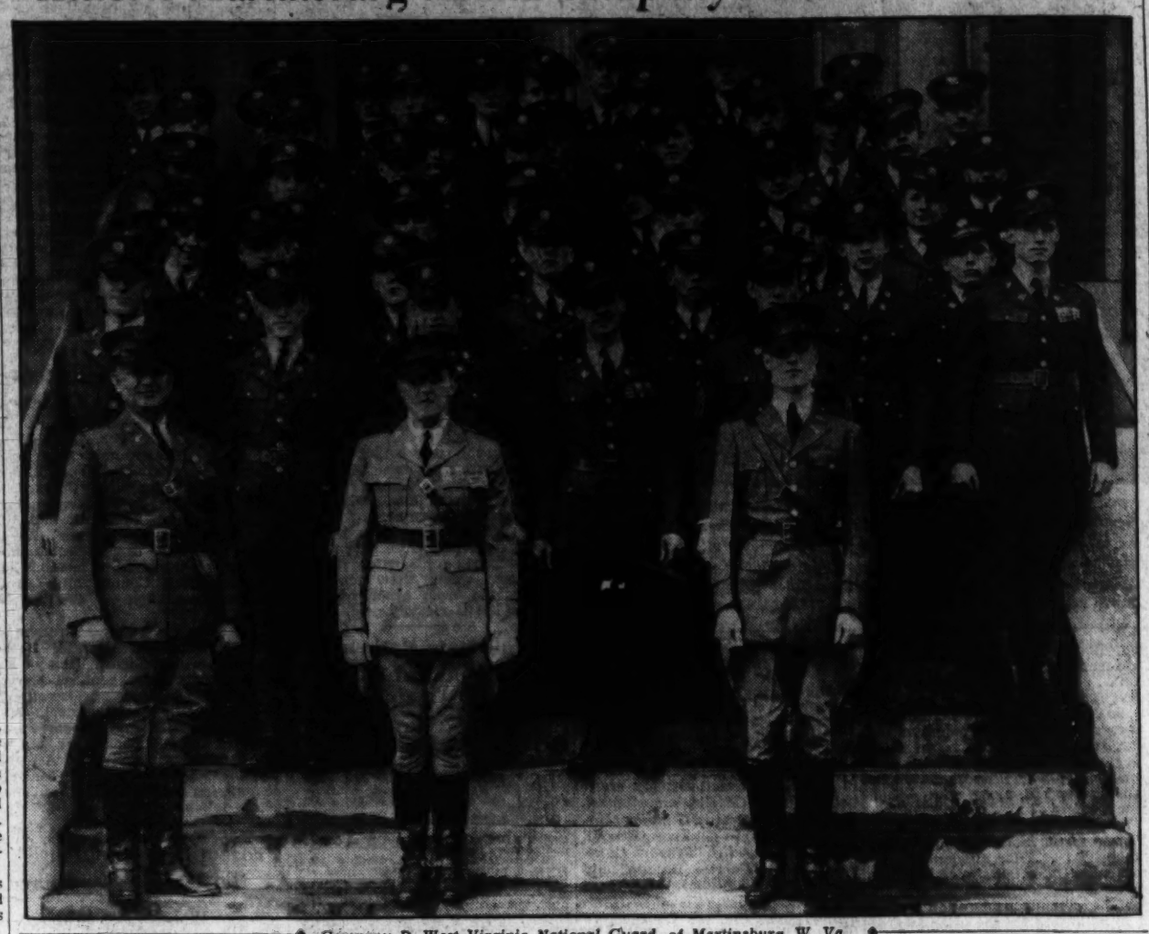
Surviving, besides her husband, are a young daughter, her mother, Mrs. Nellie Wharton, a brother and several sisters.

Mrs. Charlotte Underwood.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 18 (Spl.). Mrs. Charlotte G. Underwood, widow of Commodore Edward B. Underwood, United States Navy, died today in Annapolis Emergency Hospital. Her health has been failing for some time. She had been in the hospital eight days.

Funeral services will be held at the Naval Academy Chapel tomorrow at 3 p. m. Burial will be in the Naval Cemetery.

Historic Martinsburg Militia Company Dons New Uniforms



Company D, West Virginia National Guard, of Martinsburg, W. Va., officially accredited with being the second oldest, if not the oldest, military unit in the United States, paused for the above photograph after members had donned new uniforms and started to attend church Sunday. The church attendance was part of a two-day observance of the 200th anniversary of the organization of the company. The observance was concluded last night with an informal smoker-feed, Army style, as the guests of the company's commanding officer, Capt. Arlie C. Phillips (left, front row). The company was organized in 1735 when Martinsburg was a part of the vast Orange County, Va.

Virginia Bonds May Be Subject To Gold Ruling

State Has $8,000,000 With Payment Clause Like That of U. S.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 18 (AP).—Virginia State bonds with a face value of more than $8,000,000 contain a gold clause similar to that which was the subject of the United States Supreme Court's decision today.

What effect, if any, the decision would have on the value of these obligations or upon the State's general financial condition, neither Gov. Peery nor State Treasurer A. B. Gathright was prepared to say, however, since neither had had opportunity during the day to read the decision in any detail.

The bond offerings which Virginia issued with a promise to pay in gold of a specified weight and fineness include the following issues:

Highway bonds, $3,500,000.

School and college certificates, $2,300,000.

Riddleburger refunding bonds, $2,400,000.

No such clause was contained in the so-called "century" bonds or other obligations of the State.

Advices from Washington indicated obligations of States were classed with those of private corporations in the ruling that a gold payment clause inserted without the consent of Congress could not be allowed to interfere with the national legislative body's right to control the currency and hence, that such clauses were void in the light of the New Deal monetary legislation.

John T. Wilson, president of the Richmond Bank of Commerce and Trusts, called the decision "wise" and several members of the brokerage fraternity pointed out its buoyant effect on the market. Financial leaders generally, however, had not examined the decision sufficiently to be willing to comment on it.

Group Told Decision Will Woo Prosperity

Culpeper, Va., Feb. 18 (AP).—Jay Winston Johns, president of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, told the local chamber here this afternoon that the United State Supreme Court's gold decision "removes the most restraining influence of the day in the national recovery."

He added the decision would go far toward bringing confidence to business and would be a most helpful factor in the return of business prosperity, which he said is "on our doorsteps."

Potomac Subsiding.

Hagerstown, Md., Feb. 18 (AP).—The flood danger from thawing snow and ice in the mountains was believed to have passed, temporarily at least, in this section when the Potomac River started falling. It reached a stage nine feet above normal before the recession started.

Five Pneumonia Deaths Bring Official Warning in Virginia

State Health Commissioner Cautions on Proper Care of Colds After Series of Fatalities Last Week at Harrisonburg Are Reported.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 18 (AP).—With five pneumonia deaths in four days reported from Harrisonburg, Dr. I. C. Riggin, the State health commissioner, today warned Virginians against taking chances with colds.

In February and March there is always a seasonal jump in the number of pneumonia cases, said Dr. Riggin. It is caused by changeable weather, he said.

"When you get a cold, go to bed and stay there until it clears up," warned the health commissioner. "This pneumonia is most often the result of exposing yourself to changes in the weather when you have a cold."

In Harrisonburg, a double funeral was held yesterday at Pine Grove Church of the Brethren for Mr. and Mrs. Jacob R. Lyman, who died of pneumonia Thursday and Friday, respectively. Funeral services were held Saturday for George J. Fawley, a prominent Rocks Gap farmer. Mrs. Fawley died Wednesday of the same cause, and Mrs. A. L. Heatwhole was a pneumonia victim Tuesday.

Dr. Riggin said there is no undue prevalence of the malady, but the health department regards the increase in the number of cases as a seasonal incline.

Callan Takes Over Third Corps Area

Baltimore, Feb. 18 (AP).—Maj. Gen. Robert E. Callan took command of the Third Corps Area today and laid plans to pay his official respects to Mayor Howard W. Jackson with military pomp and formality.

After his call tomorrow, the general will return to his headquarters in the Federal Building to receive the return call and compliments of the city from the mayor.

Gen. Callan is a native Baltimorean. He fought in the Spanish-American and World Wars. He was ordered here from the general staff in Washington to relieve Maj. Gen. Paul B. Malone, now en route to the West Coast to assume command of the Ninth Corps Area and the Fourth United States Army. The Third Corps Area comprises Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia.

Social and Club Notes Of Towns and Cities in Nearby States

Warrenton, Va.—The Dramatic Club of the Warrenton Country School will present "Old Lady 31" at the parish house, the afternoon and evening of March 2. The play will be given through the courtesy of Mlle. Lea M. Bouligny and Mrs. Lindsay Fitch, of the Warrenton Country School, which features dramatics and which has one of the handsomest open-air theaters in the South. The play will be presented for the benefit of the Public Health Nursing Service, Fauquier Chapter of the Red Cross.

Lynchburg, Va.—Mr. and Mrs. William Carey Barker, of Lynchburg, have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Margaret Apperson Barker, to Paul Hill Coleman, which is to take place at First Baptist Church the evening of March 2.

Cambridge, Md.—Miss Sara Louise Hudson, of Dagsboro, Del., and Thomas Coursey Medford, jr., of Avondale, Pa., were married Friday in St. Paul's M. P. Church, with the Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Mulligan officiating.

Miss Rebacca Medford, of Hurlock, was the maid of honor, and O'Neill Jenkins, of Cambridge, best man. The wedding marches were played by Mrs. William H. Leonard, jr., organist of the church.

Hancock, Md., Feb. 18 (AP).—The Hancock Garden Club will sponsor an elaborate pageant at the high school building Friday. Half of the proceeds will go to the fire company.

Fredericksburg, Va.—Ladies of the Northern Neck Chapter of the Wakefield National Memorial Association have arranged to hold a reception at Wakefield in Westmoreland County, Washington's birthday.

All of the members of the association will appear in colonial costume. There will be no specific nor formal services, but the ladies will entertain all those who come to the famous spot at this time. Gov. Peery has been invited.

Warrenton, Va.—Miss Catharine Carrington Pearson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Pearson, of Hume, Fauquier County, and Darius Valliant Finley, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Finley, of Delaplane, were married Saturday by the Rev. Marshall C. Fraser, of the Mehodist Church.

Cambridge, Md.—Miss Rosabel Dunlop Gould and Edward Stanly Walker were married Saturday in Christ P. E. Church, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. William D. Gould, rector of the church, who is the father of the bride. She was given in marriage by her brother, William D. Gould 3d, and attended by her sister, Mrs. Lee Morgan Robinson, of Washington, as matron of honor.

The best man was Robert W. Walker, of Wilkes-Barre, brother of the groom, and the ushers were Lee M. Robinson, of Washington, and W. Enos Valiant, of this city.

The wedding music was played by Mrs. George Navy Jones. A reception followed at the rectory.

Security Bids Are Rejected In Court Plea

Auctioneer Says Private Offers Higher Than Those of Public.

Frederick, Md., Feb. 18 (AP).—Judges Hammond Urner and Arthur D. Willard decided today securities of the Blue Ridge Securities Corporation were sold at public auction February 2 by William B. French, trustee, under a misconception and ordered rejection of all bids received.

After the sale, held subject to ratification of the court, French petitioned for rejection of the bids in eight of the nine sales. He set forth he was authorized auctioneer to sell the securities on the assumption that the court subsequently would ratify sale of the stocks to persons who had offered private bids which were higher than the public sale bids.

French submitted figures that private bids he had received would have brought a total of $20,000. The total from the public sale was $6,-610.10.

Rejection of the bids was ordered unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before March 2.

Most of the securities were stoocks in local corporations.

Man Is Indicted In Murder Case

CCC Foreman Is Named in Action by Rockingham County Jury.

Harrisonburg, Va., Feb. 18 (Spl.). Alex Morris, 30, Blue Ridge Mountain resident and CCC camp foreman, was indicted for murder by a special Rockingham County Circuit Court grand jury today. Morris is accused of causing the death of Henry Raines, 52, who was found dead after having been in company with Morris. Raines is said to have died from a blow on the head.

Ten other indictments were returned by the grand jury. These included a housebreaking charge against Victor May, Grottoes youth, who loosened his shackles, slid down a rope of sheets and escaped from the hospital here. May was taken to the hospital from the jail after drinking a dose of poison.

Joe De Marco was indicted for cutting a fellow prisoner in jail by hitting him on the face with a milk bottle.

Frenchmen Inspect The Flying Clipper

Visualize Regular Service Over Ocean in Craft.

Baltimore, Feb. 18 (AP). — Four members of the French air ministry visualized a fast transatlantic air service today after inspecting the flying clipper No. 7 and the factory in which it was built.

Accompanied by Glenn L. Martin, manufacturer who is building three of the flying clippers, largest aircraft built to date in America, the French officials spent the full day studying the craft and the method of building them.

The planes are being constructed for Pan American Airways ostensibly for transpacific service. The airline is known to have plans for a transatlantic service also, probably an arrangement with Imperial Airways, Great Britain's national airway system, and other European airlines.

"Oldest Patient" Cured by Surgery In Cataract Case

Cumberland, Md., Feb. 18 (Spl.). Patrick Flannery, 91, who recently returned to his home in Grafton, W. Va., after an operation at Memorial Hospital to remove a cataract on his right eye, is believed to be the oldest person in the United States to undergo, successfully, such an operation.

Medical records reveal none in this country so old. The oldest person abroad to undergo a successful operation is a Frenchman, who was 88.

Mr. Flannery is recovering rapidly and vision has been restored to the affected eye. He is the father of Mrs. Hice R. Laughlin, wife of the superintendent of the Cumberland division, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Six Virginians Ask Gov. Peery For Court Job

Race Begins for Supreme Bench Vacancy; Six 'Not Interested.'

Richmond, Va., Feb. 18 (AP).—Announcing his intention of filling the vacancy on the bench of the State Supreme Court of Appeals, caused by the death last week of Justice Louis Epes, before the court's next term opens on March 5, Gov. Peery tonight had six names officially before him for consideration.

Half a dozen others who had been mentioned as possible appointees let the executive know during the day, directly or indirectly, that they did not care to be considered.

Candidates from the more western districts of the State were among those eliminated, leaving a sextet including two attorneys and a judge from Richmond, in the Third Congressional District; a judge each from the First and Second Congressional Districts and a State Senator from the second.

Four Delegations Call.

Four delegations of influential citizens called on the executive during the day to present the claims of the favorites and two other groups have engagements for tomorrow, while individual indorsements came in telegrams which were piled high on the Governor's desk.

Those whose claims were presented by delegations today were:

LEON BAZILLE, Richmond attorney and former assistant attorney general, indorsed by a Hanover County group including State Senator Henry T. Wickham and W. P. Cardwell.

JUDGE C. VERNON SPRATLEY, of Hampton, Va., indorsed by a delegation including C. O'Conor Goolrick, president of the State Bar Association; State Senator Saxon W. Holt, Alvin Massenburg, member of the House of Delegates; Harry R. Houstop, former commissioner of fisheries, and Harry Holt, sr., of Hampton.

JUDGE J. L. McLEMORE, of Suffolk, indorsed by a delegation including State Senator E. E. Holland.

STATE SENATOR JOHN W. EGGLESTON, of Norfolk, indorsed by a delegation including John Sebrell, imperial potentate of the Shrine.

Riely, Sutton In Contest.

Tomorrow morning the Governor has reserved time for a delegation including Murray McGuire, president of the Richmond Bar Association, to advance the claims of Henry C. Riely, Richmond attorney, and another including 12 of the 14 members of the Assembly delegation from Richmond and Henrico and Chesterfield counties, to indorse Judge Frank T. Sutton, of Richmond Law and Equity Court, Part II.

Today the Governor was informed that Judge Allen R. Hanckel, of Norfolk; Maj. S. Heth Tyler, chairman of the Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control Board; John Martin, Halifax attorney; Judge A. C. Buchanan, of Tazewell, and Judge Robert F. Hutcheson, of Charlotte, had eliminated themselves from consideration. Word also was received from Chatham that a delegation which had expected to see the Governor tomorrow in the interest of Judge J. Turner Clement, of Pittsylvania, would not appear.

Assessment Sought On Stock Owners

Cumberland, Md., Feb. 18 (Spl.).—Efforts of Joseph A. Broderick, superintendent of banking of New York State, to collect assessments on stock held by a score of Cumberland and county residents in the defunct Bank of United States have been revived in the Circuit Court here.

Attorneys for the plaintiff argued the right to make the assessment under the New York banking laws and claimed that from the time notice of intention to liquidate the bank's assets and the time notice of assessments was given was within the statute of limitations in Maryland three years.

Chief Judge D. Lindley Sloan had previously held that the Maryland statute and not the New York statutes of limitations six years, governed the questions of limitations here.

Reverse Jail Break.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 18 (AP).—A man who refused to give his name was arrested today trying to break into the Maryland Penitentiary. He was taken to the police station and locked up.

Report Shows City Finances In Fine Shape

Fredericksburg, Va., Tax Rate Cut; Boost in Population.

Manager States Bonded Debt Condition Is Excellent.

Fredericksburg, Va., Feb. 18 (Spl.).—The annual financial report on the City of Fredericksburg, submitted by City Manager L. J. Houston, jr., to Mayor Robert J. Payne, shows the city is in excellent condition, that the tax rate for 1935 has been lowered and that the population has increased greatly during the last year.

The tax rate for 1935 has been fixed at $1.35 per $100, 15 cents less than in 1934, and 90 cents less than the war-time peak.

Total assessed value of property subject to taxation, the report shows, is $7,068,531. Including bank stock, the total is $7,592,738.

During the last 16 years the city has liquidated its bonded debt at an average annual rate of more than 4 per cent. In the past year $12,000 worth of water, gas and sewer extension bonds were issued. These were 3 per cent bonds, sold at par.

Debt Figures.

The total debt, bonded and otherwise, is reported at 4.42 per cent of the total assessments. The net bonded debt other than for the utilities owned and operated by the city is 2.63 per cent of the total assessment.

During 1934 the city paid off the last of its literary fund loan and water improvement notes and completed payment on the Battery F Field Artillery building. There was a cash balance of $10,309.96, the report shows.

On December 31, 1934, the city had $349,700 of bonds outstanding including city bonds held in the sinking fund, plus loans of $12,500, making the total debt $362,200. As an offset, the city owns visible assets listed at $1,562,471.60, almost three times the entire indebtedness of the city. Among these assets is revenue producing property valued at $812,652.52.

The estimated loss from fires during the year was $158,623, the highest figure in years. The fire at the silk factory accounted for $150,000 of this.

The health department reported there were no typhoid cases in the city. According to Houston, the city has not had a single case of typhoid in ten years.

No Contagions.

There were no deaths in 1934 from contagious diseases and no serious contagions with the exception of measles.

The thirteenth annual census, recently completed by Sanitary Inspector R. E. Beckham, shows the Fredericksburg population reached 8,019 during 1934. The census of 1932 was 6,098. In 1933 the population was given as 7,610.

The city has been under the managership of Houston for 17 years, the city manager plan having been adopted in 1917.

The city is governed by a city council and city manager. The councilmen are Benjamin T. Pitts, George L. Hunter, jr., E. G. Heflin, John F. Gouldman, jr., Cecil L. Reid, George Heflin, E. A. Gibson, W. A. McGhee, Simon Hirsch, J. T. Horton, W. S. Chesley and T. T. Parcell.

Other officers are Kuszner Bauman, city treasurer; D. W. Scott, city collector; S. Taylor Scott, commissioner of revenue; C. O'Conor Goolrick, city attorney; Dr. Lee Cooke, city health officer; R. E. Beckham, sanitary officer; Miss Mary Andrews, public health nurse; Guy H. Brown, schools superintendent; F. W. Coleman, judge, Corporation Court; J. W. Adams, clerk, Corporation Court; W. B. F. Cole, Commonwealth's attorney; J. C. Chichester, city sergeant; Henry Dannehl, police justice, and Silas B. Perry, chief of police.

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Good morning! Our charge account lists include men of finest position in the Capital. These lists are never closed, but are always open to receive the names of Washington men. 30-day charge service, budget service, or lay-away service.

Meyers
MENS SHOP
1331 F STREET

Play Scored a Hit in Chicago In Recent Run

"Petticoat Fever" Is Title; Civic Theater Is Needed; About the Showshops.

(Reprinted from Yesterday's Last Edition.)

By Nelson B. Bell.

The closing of "Merrily We Roll Along" last Saturday night and the consequent cancellation of that Sam H. Harris production, starring Kenneth MacKenna, as a booking at the National Theater a fortnight hence, will not, after all, result in the National's being dark the week of March 4.

Word was received last night by Panjandrum Stephen E. Cochran of the E street temple of the drama that Dennis King will appear there the week of March 4 in "Petticoat Fever," a new comedy that has not as yet been presented in New York, but has scored a substantial success in Chicago.

One is given to understand that while Mr. King is given opportuiity to display his splendid voice in an interpolated song or two, "Petticoat Fever" is not in any sense a musical comedy or operetta. It was booked for two weeks in Chicago and proved so popular that it remained six.

Received Start Here.

Dennis King, who received his start in the theater in this country as a member of a remote but remembered organization that once tenanted the old Shubert-Garrick Theater, on F street near the corner of Seventh, where the new addition to the Hecht Co.'s establishment now stands, has not been seen locally since his appearance here a season or two ago in "Richard of Bordeaux," an historical drama that suffered slightly from its close resemblance to "Mary of Scotland," which had preceded it to the National stage the same season. It will be recalled that in that Gordon Daviot play he sang a song or two, as it is promised he will do in his newer and lighter vehicle.

At time of writing—which would be Sabbath evening at the hour of 8:30, by the clock—detailed information concerning "Petticoat Fever" and its supporting cast has reached neither Panjandrum Cochran nor this desk. So more of this later.

In case you have been under the impression that providing a continental breakfast, in addition to an elaborate screen entertainment, at the unheard-of hour of 7 a. m. entails no considerable preparation, you should be interested in the statistics coming out of last week's matutinal experiment at Loew's Fox Theater, when 2,300 guests were both fed and cinematographically diverted by Clark Gable, Constance Bennett, et al., in "After Office Hours"—which, for the purposes of this occasion, was a gross misnomer, if ever there was one. Don't get me wrong; they were only diverted, not fed, by Mr. Gable and Miss Bennett. Imagine them waiting on table!

But that some "waiting on table" was necessary may be deduced from the fact that 2,300 break-of-dawn picture fans consumed 90 gallons of coffee, 2 large cartoons of 2-pound boxes of lump sugar, 2,500 pieces of cinnamon toast, 1,440 doughnuts and 13 gallons of cream.

Obviously the sunrise matinee was a good idea. The public literally "ate it up."

Capital Needs Civic Theater.

Sitting in judgment of the finals of the annual one-act play tournament, sponsored by the District Community Center Department, in Roosevelt Auditorium last Saturday night, emphasized in more than one critical mind the necessity of a civic theater for the National Capital, in which the authorial, directorial, acting and technical abilities of Washington's amateur Thespians may be put to some definitely worthwhile account.

There was too much talent evidenced to be wasted in the isolated and sporadic enterprises to which it is now devoted. Leaving out of consideration, for the time being, the acting groups that did not succeed in making the finals, as well as those several organizations that did not even enter the tournament, there was enough genuine competence displayed Saturday night to form the nucleus of a meritorious and permanent community playhouse.

I do not mean to say that every cast appearing in the four one-act plays entered in the finals was perfect. Some of them decidedly were not, but from among them could have been recruited an acting ensemble of almost professional proficiency.

Plays Offered Diversity.

The four plays presented offered a considerable diversity. Two of them were devoid of action and preponderantly elocutionary; one embodied almost a maximum of stage "business," if not actual action, in combination with a comparative minimum of dialogue, and the winner, "Thirty Minutes to Go," written by Theodore Tiller 2d and enacted by him and his Man-Tilla Players, combined lively action and pungent dialogue in almost ideal proportions for an hilarious interval of laughter.

Something of the closeness of the judges' decisions may be gathered from the fact that while only one ballot was taken, only one point separated the winner and second choice, with a similarly slender difference separating second and third. That, my friends, may be denominated as pretty keen competition.

It is a lamentable commentary upon the decade of tournaments that have been held that they have eventuated in nothing of more tangible value than one evening of excitement each for the participants.

Tonight at Warners' Metropolitan Theater, where Laurence Stallings' "The First World War" is the chief screen feature, will be dedicated to the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Department Commander Nathan Golden and his staff, together with national officers of the V. F. W., will be guests of honor at the unreeling of the picture which was compiled from the films in the archives of the combatant nations. The V. F. W. band of 84 pieces, under the direction of Capt. Alvin I. Lorig, will leave headquarters in the Tower Building, Fourteenth and K streets, at 7 o'clock, march down Fourteenth to Pennsylvania average, east to Tenth street and north to the theater where a concert will be given prior to the screening. So now you know what all the um-pahing will be about.

That Boners' Club.

Since no two people see the same picture through the same eyes, infinite opportunity for argument is thrown open by the organization of such a thing as Mr. Sidney Skolsky's "Movie Boners' Club," celebrated from time to time in his adjacent column on this page.

Last Friday, for example, Mr. Skolsky printed the complaint of one John Courtney that, even in so fine a picture as "David Copperfield" there was a conspicuous flaw. Mr. Courtney's charge was that after Maureen O'Sullivan's small dog had chewed up the account book containing the household budget, that book subsequently was opened and revealed as totally uninjured by the canine mauling.

Under date of February 15, on the letterhead of the New Colonial Hotel, Fifteenth and M streets, Mrs. C. E. H. incloses a clipping of Mr. Skolsky's column and addresses this department as follows:

I wish to correct the statement in regard to the "flaw" in the picture, "David Copperfield." The book torn up by the dog was the cook book and not the account book.

Now then, who is correct in what the screen revealed—Mr. Courtney or my correspondent? What did you see? For my own part—and I watched the film probably as closely as any one—after ten days, I haven't the slightest idea. Probably neither has Mr. Skolsky, to whom the letter is being forwarded.

On the letterhead of the Shubert-Belasco Theater, under date of February 16, comes another note, from Mr. L. Stoddard Taylor, veteran manager of the playhouse on Lafayette Square, cordially inviting this column, on behalf of Mr. Matty Radin, to luncheon at the Carlton on Wednesday of this week.

"This," says Mr. Taylor, "is to be just a little social gathering for the purpose of acquainting you with the plans of Mr. Radin's firm, who are to operate the Belasco Theater as a foreign film house. It is the desire of Mr. Radin, through this means, to get acquainted with you and the other gentlemen of your craft while he is in Washington."

It will be a pleasure, also to become acquainted with Mr. Radin and his company plans. The foreign film situation in the Capital will do with a little clarifying, what with all the rumors that have been flying around these past few weeks.

Dots and Dashes.

Charlie Davis, whose archestra is presenting a distinct novelty on the the state of Loew's Fox this week, played his first stage "act" in more than two years when he opened here last Friday . . . For that period, he was busy playing two seasons at the Hollywood Restaurant, in New York, and opening the new Congress Restaurant . . . Sally Gay, songstress with the band, formerly was featured with Lehigh's little brother, Rudy Vallee . . . Lita Grey Chaplin, on the same bill, came to the Fox from a month's engagement at Mike Fritzell's New Stork Club on New York's Fifty-third street . . . Had her first screen test when "Chuck" Reisner took her to Charlie Chaplin at the age of 12 . . . Was in "The Kid" and "The Gold Rush," with Charlot and then ups and marries the guy . . . The Community Center Department will present Richard Brinsley Sheridan's classic comedy, "The Rivals," in Roosevelt Auditorium, March 20, with a cast of outstanding local players . . . Under the general direction of Mrs. Marie Moore Forrest . . . John Mann will direct the play, with Mrs. Maud Howell Smith as casting director . . . Proceeds will go toward purchase of equipment for medical therapy for crippled children of the Capital . . . Katharine Cornell has contributed $57 to the Actors' Fund of America this month . . . Sum was derived from sale of he autographed photographs . . . Incidentally, Miss Cornell is spending 12 hours a day in the theater these days . . . Rehearsing "Barretts of Wimpole Street" daytimes and playing "Romeo and Juliet" nights and two matinees . . . The stage is a soft life . . . Oh, yeah? . . . No! . . . The next issue of "The March of Time" is booked for week of March 8 at Loew's Fox . . . Our comment on the first release is reproduced in Time Magazine of February 18 . . . But you wouldn't be interested . . . So it is on page 60, along with a good many others . . .

Evidently the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences can't "take it" . . . Has announced that regardless of original nominations, all acting performances voted upon will be given consideration in the final ballotting for the prize awards of the year . . . This puts Bette Davis and numerous others in the running . . . And we shall see what we shall see . . . Claude Colbert, Norma Shearer and Grance Moore may encounter some stiff opposition yet . . . Ditto, Clark Gable, Frank Morgan and William Powell . . . These were the original nominations in the two well-known genders . . . The D'Oyly Carte Opera Company arrived in town by special train yesterday . . . National practically sold out for the week for their limited Washington engagement of nine performances . . . Tonight, tomorrow and Wednesday nights are sold out . . . First and second balconies are practically sold out for the week . . . Management forecasts there will not be an empty seat at any performance . . . Nice going, Savoyards . . . Curtains at 8:15, nights; 2:15, matinees . . . Hope nobody is seated after those hours until intermission . . . Yeah, tough guy! . . . Tomorrow and Wednesday nights at Wardman Park, Constance Connor Brown's Studio of Theater Arts students will do Somerset Maugham's "The Circle" . . . DuWorld Pictures have acquired American rights to French film hit, "The Lady of the Camelias," with Yvonne Printemps and Pierre Fresnay starred . . . They will make pictures for Reliance in this country . . . That would be following New York run of "Noah," current on Broadway with Fresnay in cast . . . So watch your blood pressure!

Too-Much-Is-Enough Note.

It seems to me there was another item that was to have gone here, Heaven forbid!

Record, Mail-Order Seat Sale Continues

With the repertoire week of nine performances by the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, in a selected list of Gilbert and Sullivan Savoy operas, scheduled to begin tonight in the National Theater, Treasurer Russell "Mustachios" Thomas, known to his intimates as the "man of the great outdoors," is still busily engaged filling mail orders for seat locations. The mail-order sale for this engagement has shattered every record in the long and honorable history of the National, grossing a total slightly in excess of $20,000. The former record was Walter Hampden's $12,000.

Postlude

(Reprinted from Yesterday's Last Edition.)

By Ray C. B. Brown.

Violin recital by Yehudi Menuhin in Constitution Hall Sunday afternoon; Marcel Gazelle, accompanist. Program: Concerto in G major (Mozart), Concerto in G minor (Bruch), "La Folia" (Corelli), "Prayer" (Handel-Flesch), "Caprice Basque" and "Habanera" (Sarasate), "Flight of the Bumble Bee" (Korsakov-Hartmann), "La Fille aux Cheveux de Lin" (Debussy-Hartmann), "La Ronde des Lutins" (Bazzini).

Aware that this was the last opportunity for two years to hear the youthful master violinist, auditors filled the hall to its capacity and bade him an au revoir with commingled feelings of admiration for his artistry and regret at his departure to the antipodes. So great was the enthusiasm that one would call the occasion gala, were it not for the tinge of sadness inevitable at parting. Yet, brightening that vague melancholy was the consoling knowledge that when he returns, he will be the greater in artistic stature.

Those who, like the writer, have been fortunate enough to watch Menuhin's development from the day of his first public appearance at the age of seven as soloist with the San Francisco Symphony, realize how consistent has been the transition from a prodigious childhood to the poised assurance of early manhood. His has been no progress by sudden leaps, but a natural and steady growth of those intangible qualites of mind and spirit that constitute greatness in art.

There was a time when the sheer wonder of his playing—the amazing aspects of his technique and the equally astounding precocity of his interpretations—made him seem an unconscious instrument through which the spirit of music spoke. But it is now evident that this was only an illusion caused by the discrepancy between his physical immaturity and his serene musical confidence. Innate musicianship, such as his, is ever conscious of itself, and through that, consciousness grows by taking thought.

If ever the quality of genius was manifest in violin playing, it was in Menuhin's reading of the Mozart concerto yesterday. It was a performance transcending the mere perfections of phrase and tone, surpassing the flawless expositions of Mozart's incomparable style, and expressing the very essence of the music. Here, virtually became the servant of a personality reverent toward beauty and humble before its supreme revelations. The poignant loveliness of the muted adagio movement touched one so deeply that comment would seem a profanation.

Menuhin's command of style, the adjustment of technique to the contours and conient of compositions, was shown in the change from Mozart to the romantic fervor of the Bruch concerto. This was a reading splendid in its vitality, impulsive in its poesy, and irresistible in its brio. And the stylistic surety continued to give distinction to each of the minor piece's that followed.

In saying farewell for a time, Menuhin left us memories to cherish until his return. Playing such as his remains indelible in recollection, for the inscription has been made by the touch of a spiritual flame. The audience, reluctant to let him go, recalled him for four extra numbers and applauded hopefully for more.

Gayety

"BASHFUL FLAPPERS." Independent Burlesque Association production in two acts and 29 scenes; with Max Coleman, Harry Bentley, Marty Bohn, Don Trent, Dorothy Ahearn, Darlin Lucky, Billie Hughes, Nancy Bohn, Wanda DeVon, Alexianne, and the Dancing Bryanettes. Book by Gus Flaig. Dances routined by Frank Bryant. Staged by James J. Lake. Reviewed Sunday matinee by W. A. Whitney.

Comedy fast and furious, with girls numerous and beauteous—even though neither bashful nor flappers—is the sufficient be-all and end-all of "Bashful Flappers," the colorful Independent Burlesque Association production at the Gayety this week.

Not only are the principals of "Bashful Flappers" extremely satisfactory, but Impresario James J. Lake has held over from last week's "Sunkist Peaches" the accomplished danseuse, Alexianne, and the stellar specialty artiste, Wanda DeVon, further to regale the patrons with more selections from their extensive repertoires.

The acclaim accorded these artistes last week was by no means misplaced, for their work in the current show further demonstrates that they are performers of the first rank—Alexianne, a dancer of rare grace and charm, and La Wanda, a performer who knows all the tricks of the trade and how to display her tantalizing artistry in the most effective manner.

This Week's Newcomers.

Of the feminine stars new with the current show, blonde Dorothy Ahearn is the top, receiving admirable support from titian Billie Hughes and platinum Darlin Lucky, all of whom leave practically nothing to be desired in revelatory routines.

Specialty dances have a more prominent place in the present bill than in any of those in many months.

There are men on this bill, too—good comedians, straight men, and singers. In the comedy one especial feature stands out in bold relief—speed. It is to this characteristic that much of the effect of the sketches is due.

Max Coleman, Harry Bentley and Marty Bohn are the farceurs, with Jack Coyle and Don Trent abetting in the straight parts. Mention should be made of H. B. Rudolph's cadaverous stooging with Max Coleman in a stage box during the mind-reading skit.

The Dancing Bryanettes perform their routines with pleasing unity in ballet and Tilleresque numbers.

Noted Actress Offers Benefit Play at J. C. C.

Celia Adler Presents Her Made-to-Order Comedy to Pleased Crowd.

(Reprinted from Yesterday's Last Edition.)

"ALMOST A TRAGEDY." The Jewish Community Center and Poale Zion present Celia Adler and company in a comedy, in three acts, by David Pinsky. The Capitol Auditorium, Jewish Community Center. Reviewed Sunday evening by W. A. Whitney.

THE CAST.

Abe Whitman.....Jacob Cohen
Sima, his wife.....Celia Adler
Mrs. Rosin, a neighbor.....Bronia Bernstein
Becky, Abe's sister.....Anna Lillien

In a delightful comedy of mistaken purposes, Celia Adler, last seen in Washington some years ago in "The Dybbuk," returned last night to present a benefit performance of David Pinsky's "Almost a Tragedy" for the Jewish National Workers' Alliance for Palestine.

Miss Adler, daughter of the famed Jacob Adler, sister of Stella Adler, and cousin of Francine Larrimore, was enthusiastically welcomed back in this play, especially written for her.

Briefly, the story is that of Sima, who, in order, to raise $25 for a Palestine benefit dinner, takes a job in a restaurant when her husband refuses to give her the money. Becky, fearing that something is wrong, starts doubts arising in Abe's mind regarding his wife's fidelity. However, when the money is earned, the even tenor of their marital life is reestablished.

Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore, Feb. 18 (AP).—Cattle—Receipts, 700; trading moderately active. Cows and low grade steers 25 cents higher; heifers and bulls steady; bulk of steers, 8.00@9.00; cows, 3.00@5.50. Slaughter steers—Good, 8.25@10.25; medium, 6.75@8.75; common, 5.00@6.50. Heifers—Good, 6.75@7.75; medium, 5.75@6.50; common, 5.00@5.75; low cutter and cutter, 4.00@4.75. Cows—Choice, 5.00@5.50; good, 4.25@5.00; common and medium, 3.50@4.25; low cutter and cutter, 2.50@3.50. Bulls—Good, best, 4.75@5.50; common and medium, 3.75@4.50; cutter, 3.25@3.75.

CALVES—Receipts, 300; market active, 50 cents higher. Vealers—Good and choice, 8.00@9.00; medium, 6.00@7.50; cull and common, 4.50@6.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,600; trading slow; prices 5 cents higher; butcher hogs and packing sows unchanged; truck hogs 25 cents under quotations. (Quotations for good and choice unless otherwise specified): 140-160 pounds, 8.70@9.00; 160-180 pounds, 8.95@9.25; 180-200 lbs., 9.10@9.40; 200-220 pounds, 9.15@9.40; 220-250 pounds, 8.25@9.30; 250-290 pounds, 8.70@9.10; 290-350 pounds, 8.50@8.75; packing sows, 275-425 pounds, good, 7.75@7.85; 425-550 pounds, medium, 6.15@7.15; pigs, 100-130 pounds, good and choice, 7.20@8.45.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 450; steady. Lambs, 90 pounds down, good and choice, 9.00@9.50; common and medium, 5.00@8.00; cull, 3.00@4.00; ewes, 90-120 pounds, good and choice, 3.50@4.50; 120-150 pounds, good and choice, 3.50@4.00; all weights, common and medium, 1.50@2.50.

APPLES—Bushel baskets, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, York, U. S. firsts, 2½-inch minimum, 1.00@1.25; Romes, 2½-inch minimum, 1.15@1.25; Delicious, U. S. firsts, 2½-inch minimum, 1.50@1.65; Winesaps, U. S. firsts, 2½-inch minimum, 1.25@1.35; various fall varieties, unclassified, 2¼-inch minimum, 75@1.00; 2¼-inch minimum, 50@65.

CRANBERRIES—Massachusetts, quarter-barrel boxes, late varieties, 4.50@5.50.

GRAPEFRUIT—Florida, boxes, U. S. firsts, 2.00@2.25; U. S. seconds, 1.25@1.75, as to size; bushel baskets, ungraded, 65@90.

ORANGES—Florida, boxes, U. S. firsts, 2.25@3.00, as to size; U. S. seconds, 50@1.00 less; 4-5 bu. bags, 50@90; bushel baskets, 1.00@1.35.

STRAWBERRIES—Florida, 9@12 pint.

TANGERINES—Florida, 4-5 bu. boxes, U. S. firsts, 1.25@1.75, as to size; 4-5 bu. bags, U. S. seconds, 85@1.00.

BEANS—Florida, bushel hampers, Green round, stringless, 1.25@2.25; bountiful, 1.25@1.75.

BEETS—Texas, ½ crates, bunched, 2.00@2.25.

CABBAGE—New York, 100-lb. sacks, Danish type, 1.75@2.00; 50-lb. sacks, 85@1.00; South Carolina, 1½-bu. hampers, flat type, 1.35@1.40; Texas, crates, round type, 1.50@1.75.

CARROTS—New York, bu. baskets, washed, 75@85; California lettuce, crates, 3.25@3.50.

CAULIFLOWER—Western, pony crates, 1.40@1.50.

CELERY—California, ½ crates, washed, 2.75@3.50; Florida, 10-in. crates, washed, 3.00@3.50.

EGGPLANTS—Cuba, 1½ bu. crates, fancy, 3.00@4.00.

KALE—Bushel baskets, Scotch, Virginia, 40@50-55.

LETTUCE—Western crates, Iceberg, 2.50@3.25; Florida, ½-bu. hampers, Big Boston, 1.50@2.00.

ONIONS—New York, 50-lb. sacks, medium to large size, 1.40@1.50; small to medium size, 1.25@1.35.

PEAS—California, bu. hampers, telephones, 2.50@2.75; Florida, bu. hampers, 1.50@1.75.

PEPPERS—Florida, 1½-bu. crates, U. S. firsts, 6.00@7.00.

POTATOES—Maryland and Pennsylvania, 100-lb. sacks, Round Whites, U. S. firsts, 75@85; ungraded, 65@80; Long Reds, U. S. firsts, 70@75; ungraded, 60@65; Maine, 100-lb. sacks, Mountains, 90@95; New York, 100-lb. sacks, Round Whites, U. S. firsts, 70@80.

SWEET POTATOES—North Carolina, bu. baskets, Jersey type, U. S. firsts, 1.00@1.10; ungraded, 75@90; U. S. Maryland, Jersey type, U. S. firsts, 1.15@1.25; ungraded, 75@1.00; E. S. Virginia, bu. hampers, Jersey type, U. S. firsts, 75@90; ungraded, 50@65; nearby, ½-bu. hampers, 50@65.

SPINACH—Texas, bu. baskets, 1.40@1.50.

BUTTER—Standard, 90 score, pound, 35@36; first, 88 score, pound, 33@34; extra, 92 score, pound, 36@37; storage-packed country butter, 23@24.

EGGS—Market unsettled. Street sales, nearby current receipts, 35@37; hennery whites, large size, 36@37; medium size, 35@37. Exchange, no offerings.

CHICKENS—Young, Rocks, as to size, 18@20; mixed colors, as to size, 17@19; broilers, 18@20 lb.; capons, as to size, 25@27. Old chickens, colored, 5 lbs. and over, 16@17; 4 to 4½ lbs, 16@17; under 4 lbs., 14@15; Leghorns, 13@15; roosters, 10@12.

DUCKS—Young, Pekings 16@18; Muscovy, 16@18; Pierdue, 14@15.

GEESE—Nearby fat, 15@17; Kent Island, fat, 17@20.

TURKEYS—Young hens, 10 pounds and over, 26@28; young toms, 15 pounds and over, 20@22; smaller, 18@20.

FISH—Sea bass, large 100-lb. box, 10.00@12.00; small to medium, 6.00@8.00. Bluefish, large, per pound, 15@18; small to medium, per pound, 10@12. Butters, large, per pound 8@10. Crocus, large, per box, 5.00 to 5.50; small to medium, per box, 3.50@4.50. Carp, large, per pound, 6@8; medium, per pound, 6@8. Gray trout, large, per pound, 8@10; large, per box, 8.00@10.00; small to medium, per box 6.00@7.00. Rock boilins, per pound, 12@15; shinners, per pound, 12@15; bank and pan, 12@15; extra large or jumbo, 12@15. Perch, white, large, per pound, 8@10; white, medium per pound, 3@4; yellow, large, per pound, 12@15; yellow, medium, per pound, 4@5.

Salmon trout, large, per pound, 12@13; per 100-pound box, 12.00@13.00; small to medium, per 100-pound box, 8.00@8.00. Shrimp, jumbo, per pound, 18@20; small to medium, 15@17. Spots, large, per pound, 10@12; small to medium, 4@6. Flounders, large, per pound, 7@8; small to medium, 5@5. Catfish white, per pound, 5@6; black per pound, 5@6. Eels, large, per pound, 8@10; small to medium, per pound, 3@4. Pike, native, per pound, 20@25. Bay mackerel, as to size, per pound, 15@20; mackerel, Florida, per pound, 10@15. Snappers, per pound, 8@10. Clams, large, per 100, 80@90; small to medium, per 100, 40@60. Oysters, raw bar, per barrel, 6.00@7.00; selects, per barrel, 4.00@5.00; culls, 2.00@3.00.

LUNCH or DINNER AT MACINA'S
Italian Restaurant
1009 E St., Second Floor
Wines and Mixed Drinks

AMUSEMENTS.
GAYETY BURLESK
NOW PLAYING
BASHFUL FLAPPERS
You will agree with me that this is the best attraction of the season.
JIMMY LAKE.

Baltimore Grain Prices.

Baltimore, Feb. 18 (Spl.).—WHEAT—Shipments from elevators, 12,250 bushels; stock in elevators, 925,617 bushels. Opening prices, No. 2 red winter, earlicky, spot, domestic, 98¾; February delivery, domestic, 98¾.

CORN—Receipts, 7,636 bushels, including 6,307 bushels afloat and 1,429 bushels by car; shipments from elevators, 621 bushels; stock in elevators, 81,334 bushels. No. 2 yellow corn arriving by car quoted at 93@94 per bushel with transit billing.

OATS—Shipments from elevators, 6,804 bushels; stock in elevators, 412,694. No. 2 white oats, 63@66 per bushels, as to weight and location. Note—On all sales of oats to the local trade, excepting those on track, there is an additional charge of 1½ cents per bushel for storage and elevator, which is paid by the buyer.

RYE—Receipts, 1,600 bushels by car; shipments from elevators, 2,400 bushels; stock in elevators, 850,107 bushels.

HAY—General market steady; supply ample. On good timothy and clover mixed prices range from 13.00@17.00 per ton; the poorer grades of hay are hard to sell at any price; market irregular on everything below No. 3 timothy.

STRAW—Receipts, 23 tons by shipment; market quiet. Wheat straw, No. 1, per ton, 8.00; oat straw, 8.00.

MILL FEED—Receipts, 71 tons, including 30 tons by shipment; market quiet on spot; bran and middlings, Spring bran, per ton, 100-pound sacks, 35.00; standard middling, per ton, 100-pound sacks, 36.00.

BARLEY—Shipments from elevators, 170 bushels; stock in elevators, 12,123 bushels.

Baltimore Girls May Use Hat Pins On Secret Kisser

Baltimore, Feb. 18 (AP).—Old-fashioned hat pins may come back for girls of the Arlington suburban section, but they will be used as weapons against a young man with a peculiar idea of fun.

The culprit has been lurking in shadows in that section for the past three months and tackling unaccompanied women in football fashion. He makes no attempt to rob them, although he has been known to steal a kiss. Then he makes his escape as rapidly as possible.

Police have questioned so many young men in the section that life has become miserable for them, too, and the girls never know if a figure they see hiding along their streets is a policeman trying to trap their assailant or "Jack the Kisser" himself. So they run and scream regardless.

The police have a good description and expect to get their man as soon as he makes another appearance.

County Milk Producers Elect Their Officers

Frederick, Md., Feb. 18 (Spl.).—Albert M. Mercer, near Frederick; Charles W. Hoffman, Mount Pleasant; R. R. Roderick, Ceresville; Charles T. Meyer, Knoxville; Roy C. W. Schaffer, Braddock and W. H. Magaha and Gilmore Garst, near this city, were elected directors at the annual meeting of the Frederick County Milk Producers Association at the courthouse.

The directors organized by electing Mr. Mercer, president; Mr. Hoffman, vice president; Henry R. Shoemaker, county agent, secretary; Miss Edith Winpigler, treasurer, and Benjamin B. Rosenstock, attorney. Activities for the year were reported by Mr. Shoemaker and a bill pending in the General Assembly providing for a milk control commission was discussed but no action taken.

Project Plans Sent To Dorchester Board

Cambridge, Md., Feb. 18 (Spl.).—A municipal lighting plant, an airport, enlargement of schools and improvement of roads figure prominently in petitions made to the Board of Public Works by the School Board and Commissioners of Dorchester County and the city councils of Cambridge, Hurlock and Vienna.

The county commissioners, request a community center, which would house the welfare board, the county health department and the county agent's office, costing $35,000; an airport, $40,000, and a warehouse and grain elevator, $40,000. The sum of $5,000 would be used to prevent washing away of the grounds of the Cambridge-Maryland Hospital, on the Choptank River. An additional $5,500 is needed for a heating plant and sidewalks for the institution.

Car Wheels, Axles Shipped.

Baltimore, Feb. 18 (AP).—Said to be the first cargo of its kind loaded here since the war, a consignment of car wheels and axles was put aboard the British freighter Blairesk for Odessa, Russia, to be used on Russian railroads.

AMUSEMENTS.
BELASCO
Opening Thurs. Eve., 8:45 p. m.
Reserved Seats on Sale Now at 55c
Amkino Presents
CHAPAYEV
"The Red Commander"
The Greatest of all Soviet Films with Complete English Dialogue Titles.

NATIONAL
Nights (8:15), 55c-$2.75
Mats., Wed., Fri. and Sat. (2:15) 55c-$2.20
Tonight at 8:15
D'OYLY CARTE
Opera Company of London
In authentic Gilbert & Sullivan operas:
TONIGHT, "TRIAL BY JURY" and "THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE;" Wednesday, Matinee and Night, "THE MIKADO"; Thursday evening, "THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; Friday (Special Holiday), Matinee and Evening, "IOLANTHE"; Saturday, Matinee and Evening "THE GONDOLIERS."

One of the Greatest One Woman Shows
DOROTHY SANDS
SUN. ONLY—FEB. 24—8:30
Tickets—$1.10, $1.65, $2.20.

Munshower Heads Frederick Jurors

Former Mayor New Foreman of Grand Inquest.

Frederick, Md., Feb. 18 (AP).—Lieut. Col. Elmer F. Munshower, former Mayor of Frederick, today was named foreman of the grand jury by Judge Arthur D. Willard, at the convening of the February term.

In his charge Judge Willard made the usual observations with respect to secrecy, fairness and impartiality and called attention to laws required to be mentioned to the jurors.

The grand jury was accompanied to its room by State's Attorney Sherman P. Bowers, serving at his first term of criminal court in that capacity.

Bill Would Aid Fish Oil Trade

Measure Offered to Guard Menhaden Industry by Tax Changes.

Legislation designed to protect the Menhaden fish industry of Chesapeake Bay from unrestricted foreign competition was introduced in both branches of Congress yesterday by Virginians, according to the Associated Press.

The bill, which would close all loopholes in the taxation law affecting foreign oils, was offered in the House by Representative Bland, of Newport News, and in the Senate by Senator Byrd.

Besides tightening the oil tax laws passed last session, Bland explained, the measure also would place oil substitutes and fatty acids, now untaxed, within the scope of taxation. The oil substitutes and fatty acids come into direct competition with Menhaden fish oil in the manufacture of soaps.

The Bland-Byrd measure proposes a 3 cents per pound tax on coconut, sesame, palm, palm kernel, sunflower and other oils, or any fatty aid derived from these oils, or any combination or mixture of them, and an additional tax of 2 cents per pound on coconut oil except that originating in the Philippine Islands.

18 at Hagerstown, Md., Face Liquor Charges

Hagerstown, Md., Feb. 18 (Spl.).—Authorities today had rounded up 18 persons for illegal sale of whisky and 4 for manufacturing. All were indicted by the grand jury.

Those arrested for sale are Samuel Shrader, Oliver W. Crampton, J. H. Robinson, R. B. Brown, John H. Pryor, Howard Knode, Vernon Lantz, Si Perkins, Joseph Eckart, Harvey Kline, Carrie Davis, Doyle Moore, Samuel W. House, Carl Kline, Worthington W. McCauley, William Freshour, Edward Cook and Charles E. Rockwell. Those accused of manufacture or possession for sale are Grace, Chester and Russell Carbaugh and Oliver Crampton.

Ship Service Allowed.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 18 (AP).—Permission has been granted the Southern Pacific Co. to establish regular steamship service between Hampton Roads ports and Houston and Galveston, Tex., by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the State Corporation Commission was notified today.

Virginia Runs A Cotton Mill In Penitentiary

Unit to Have 55 Looms in Operation After Inmates Learn Its Use.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 18 (Spl.).—A fully equipped cotton mill having 55 looms has been added to the work shops in operation at the State Penitentiary, to provide additional employment for prison inmates, Superintendent Rice M. Youell announced today.

Only about a third of the looms are running at present, but the entire unit will be put in operation as soon as prisoners can be trained to do the work, Maj. Youell said.

Eighty-four convicts are now employed in the cotton mill. Four or five of these had worked in textile plants before they entered the prison, but the others were "greenhands" who had to be taught to operate the looms. The output of the mill will be increased as other prisoners learn to operate the machinery.

The workers are producing sheeting and cotton yarn to be used in the prison knitting mill. Shirting, toweling and cloth for prison uniforms will be woven later, when the mill is in full operation, the prison superintendent said.

All goods produced in the cotton mill, as well as in the woolen mill and other work shops, are sold only to State institutions.

Final $500,000 Sent Maryland for Relief

Baltimore, Feb. 18 (AP).—Harry Greenstein, State relief administrator, said today the final installment of $500,000 has been received from Washington for relief work in the State for this month.

This was the first time the relief funds were divided into installments. It caused rumors in some sections that work would stop, but Greenstein denied it.

AMUSEMENTS.
Tonight, 8:30 P. M., Shoreham.
LIFE in SOVIET RUSSIA
Lecture by
TATIANA TOHERNAVIN
Tickets—75c, $1.25, $2.00

A CYCLONE?
No . . . It's merely Washington laughing its collective head off at the delirious joy offered by "After Office Hours," which it votes BETTER than "It Happened One Night"
Clark GABLE
Constance BENNETT
in "AFTER OFFICE HOURS"
STAGE . . . LITA GREY CHAPLIN
CHARLIE DAVIS & HIS ORCHESTRA
and other diverting acts
Loew's FOX

AMUSEMENTS.
NOW EARLE
JACK BENNY
Star of Jell-O Program
with MARY LIVINGSTON
"CARNIVAL"
with LEE TRACY • SALLY EILERS
Coming Friday
2 Bands! 9 Stars! 6 Songs! 100 Girls!
RUDY VALLEE
AND HIS CONNECTICUT YANKEES
"Sweet Music"
on Stage
CARMELA PONSELLE

Warner Bros. METROPOLITAN
LAST 3 DAYS
LAWRENCE STALLINGS' FIRST WORLD WAR
from secret films of great nations!
Coming Friday
RED HOT TIRES
First Nat'l Hit with LYLE TALBOT MARY ASTOR
Also Select Shorts
25c to 5 P.M. Eve. 25c & 40c

Loew's PALACE
Second Week
CHARLES DICKENS' DAVID COPPERFIELD
Now Showing
Ronald COLMAN • Loretta YOUNG in "CLIVE of INDIA"
COLUMBIA
NOW "LIVES OF A BENGAL LANCER"
with GARY COOPER

RKO KEITH'S
A WASHINGTON INSTITUTION
OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY ON 15TH ST.
NOW Showing
MARGARET SULLAVAN
HERBERT MARSHALL
in Molnar's delightful comedy
"The GOOD FAIRY"
Frank Morgan • Reginald Owen
Starting THURSDAY NIGHT at 11:26 P. M.
"One of the greatest pictures ever produced"
LESLIE HOWARD and MERLE OBERON
In the Alexander Korda Production
The Scarlet Pimpernel

THERE NEVER HAS BEEN A PICTURE LIKE THIS!
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER presents
SEQUOIA
"The two years of patient, painstaking work is justified up to the very last minute. Every film goer in the world will applaud long and loudly for this one."
—PICTORIAL REVIEW
Starts Friday
LOEW'S FOX
PLUS A GRAND STAGE SHOW

Twenty Grand Wins Coast Race as Equipoise Is Disqualified

Whitney Ace Bears Over In Stretch

Coucci Claims Foul as Mount Is Shut Off; Workman Cleared.

Cavalcade Is Definitely Out of $100,000 Event Saturday.

SANTA ANITA PARK, Los Angeles, Feb. 18 (AP).—For the third time in his illustrious career, Equipoise was disqualified today and Twenty Grand, veteran turf campaigner, was awarded a victory in the Oakmont Handicap, mile and one-sixteenth prepping event for the Santa Anita Handicap of Saturday.

Equipoise led by a length at the finish after Twenty Grand had set the pace from the starting gate into the stretch in an amazing performance. Sarada was second and Gusto third after the disqualification. The time was 1:43 2-5.

The trouble started coming off the final turn, when Equipoise bumped Twenty Grand and then went ahead to take the lead. As they raced down the stretch Equipoise came over in front of the Greentree Stable star. It was apparent at the time that Twenty Grand was a beaten horse.

Equipoise Is Blamed.

A foul was claimed immediately and after a brief huddle the stewards unanimously decided that the 7-year-old chestnut son of Pennant, second among the leading money winners of history, and favorite to win the $100,000 event here Saturday, had been guilty.

Once as a 2-year-old at Aqueduct, Equipoise lost on a foul, when the then unbeaten Vanderpool was moved into first place. Last year in the Metropolitan mile at Belmont Park, Mr. Khayyam was given the purse when Equipoise was declared guilty of fouling.

The stewards placed no responsibility on the shoulder of Jockey Raymond (Sonny) Workman, contending that Equipoise was up to his old tricks. It was a severe blow to most of the bettors, however, who had established the turf king as a 2-to-5 favorite.

Twenty Grand limped slightly after his glorious comeback, but walked out of it as he had done on previous occasions. The showing was nothing short of remarkable by the 7-year-old son of St. Germans.

Was Deemed Unsound.

Trainer Bill Brennan less than a month ago deemed the horse unsound and strongly considered scratching him. Instead, however, he trained him faithfully on the hope that he might still make the grade. Today's race was the result.

It was the second time the two great thoroughbreds had met. As 2-year-olds, Equipoise gained a decision after a blanket finish with Twenty Grand and Mate.

Jockey Silvio Coucci rated Mrs. Payne Whitney's thoroughbred in goodly fashion, sending him out in front from the gate.

This position he held by a length until they came off the turn, with Sweeping Light and Equipoise third.

Sweeping Light, victor over Equipoise here almost a week ago, was unable to stand the pace and faded at the finish, with Sarada and Gusto coming fast.

Remains Favorite.

The performance of Equipoise today was enough, despite the disqualification, to enable him to retain his position as the favorite for Saturday's classic. Twenty Grand undoubtedly will go after his noble effort today and the work of Gusto was not exactly disappointing. It was his first race since arriving recently from South Carolina and he was never hard urged. Equipoise was three lengths ahead of Sarada today, and four and a half lengths to the good over Gusto.

Twenty Grand paid $10, $5.60 and $3.80 on $2 pari-mutuel tickets, Sarada was worth $12.20 and $4.40 to place, while Gusto paid $8.60 to show.

Cavalcade Scratched From Big Race

Los Angeles, Feb. 18 (AP).—Cavalcade, future book favorite for the $100,000 Santa Anita Handicap next Saturday, was withdrawn today from the big race because his trainer, R. A. (Bob) Smith, said the 1934 champion "would be taking too great a risk."

"Cavalcade has shown remarkable recovery from the injury to the frog of his hoof," Smith said, "but it has always been the policy of the Brookmeade Stables to send to the post only horses that are in the best of condition. We feel it is only fair to the public to make this announcement well in advance."

Smith expressed confidence that Cavalcade soon would be in condition to go on with his successful racing career.

Withdrawal of the big thoroughbred was a keen disappointment to his owner, Mrs. Isobel Dodge Sloane, who had him sent from winter quarters in Columbia, S. C., for the express purpose of competing in the handicap. Mrs. Sloane will be represented in the race by Good Goods.

Cavalcade probably will be shipped East to be conditioned for the summer racing stakes, the trainer said.

Stadium Transfer Waits.

Chicago, Feb. 18 (AP).—Decision on the proposed transfer of the Chicago Stadium, now in receivership, to James Norris, sr., and his associates, was postponed today for the fourth time by Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson. The motion for approval was put over to February 25.

Time Supply, Once 'Thrown In' In Deal, to Vie in $100,000 Race

Associated Press Photo.

Time Supply breaking the 6-furlong record at Havre de Grace. Winner by four lengths, the colt ran the distance in 1:10 3-5 to lower by 2-5 seconds the mark set by Sarazen which stood for nine years.

Medwick Tells Cards to Give Him $10,000 Salary—or Else

By Jimmy Powers.
(Pinch-Hitting for Paul Gallico.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (Spl.).—Babe Ruth, arriving home Wednesday, will open a Yankee contract calling for $1-a-year stipend . . . Anthony De Phillips, of Fordham, voted best basket ball shot hereabouts . . . Len Maidman runner-up . . . Ducky Medwick of the Cardinals writes from Carteret, N. J., his price is 10 G's—or else! . . . In one season Casey Stengel the foxy clown, stopped "Barney Googling" on the Brooklyn paths. That's worth a hefty hike in pay sugar . . . Carnera is only 3-1 to put the slumber on our little Gypsy sweetheart (Impelletierre) . . . Secretary Ed Brannick of Giants saving peach pits and tinfoil and may yet get to Miami with Terry . . . West heated up over Purdue-Ohio State basket ball thriller set for Saturday. Purdue won first game 42-41 . . . Promoter Jimmy Johnston uses Australian slang when he calls his daily pot of tea his "Nancy Lee."

Jack Dempsey last week turned down syndicate stock corraling bid to buy into Garden. "They're tossing too many wild punches over there to suit me," said Jack, rubbing his parafined schnozz . . . Massachusetts doctors, after spraying Wrestler Dan O'Mahoney for potato bugs in first commission exam, told him he needed more iron in his blood. Dan's manager put him on a diet of rusty tire chains . . .

Max Carey's baseball school opened at Miami today with Jim Foxx, Paul Waner, Hank Greenberg, Jo-Jo White, Ray Schalk and Hank Gowdy in faculty. Two sons of Honus Wagner enrolled . . . Ralph Metcalfe, at Marquette, has organized Creole orchestra and swings mean baton at Saazer hops . . . Eric Ny ran his heart out in 57-second quarter in Baxter mile Saturday night as publicity stunt and then didn't get much of any . . . Sid Brews, of South Africa, second to Henry Cotton in British Open, will be newest foreign golf menace here this spring . . .

Herb Kopf, of Columbia, was offered $10,000 by playboy Dan Topping to coach the Brooklyn pro gridders . . . Dick Hanley is bidding for the job and Dick has first call on all East-West college stars . . . Connie Mack says Jimmy Foxx will be his regular catcher all season, even if Alex Hooks fails at first base . . . Van Lingle Mungo has claim to big boost in pay because if it were not for his pitching Stengel would not have looked so good, etc. . . . Len Koenecke will sign shortly for $10,000 . . .

Wiffy Cox, big hit of movie colony, entertained by Helen Twelvetrees, Charles Ruggles and other big shots. Brooklyn boy goes wrong . . . Johnny Farrell's new amateur partner is Tommy Goodwin . . . Jack Doyle, Irish heavy, says he expects to make $2,500,000. What? And no cents? . . . Barney Ross' suspension will be lifted so he can fight McLarnin here in May . . . Diz Dean met Hornsby on the street shortly after signing Cardinal contract and the ebullient Diz shouted "Hello, you big semi-pro!"

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Jadick Is Given Decision Over Fritzi Zivic

Bevans Defeats Ferrone; Ingram Get Verdict Over Gunn.

JOHNNY JADICK took a unanimous 10-round decision from Fritzi Zivic, Pittsburgh junior welterweight, in a slow bout which bored 800 persons at the Auditorium last night. The entire 30 minutes was almost completely devoted to mauling and hauling at close quarters.

Zivic could not fight at long range and Jadick would not let him work in close. Jadick could not fight in close and Zivic would not let him perform at long range, and so it went for 10-rounds.

Bevans Ruled Victor.

Pete Bevans was awarded a unanimous decision over Joe Ferrone in a gory six-round semifinal. Ferrone fought too cautiously throughout, as Bevans carried the battle to him incessantly. Ferrone countered expertly enough, however, to win the bout on The Post score sheet, but the judges ruled otherwise.

Day (Kid) Ingram was awarded a unanimous and well-deserved five-round decision over Lawrence Gunn, of Baltimore, in a good lightweight bout that appeared excellent in comparison to the other very mediocre preliminaries. The Orlando, Fla., puncher worked continually on Gunn's midsection, interspersing his body attack with frequent long rights to the head. The loser landed just enough sizzling rights to the head to maintain interest.

Easter Gets Verdict.

Mike Easter, a venerable Miami welterweight, took a unanimous decision from Mike O'Brien, of Rockingham, N. C., in a comedy relief, four-rounder. Easter was too old to fight, and O'Brien too young, but the result was interesting because of its very unorthodoxy.

Sam Bracala, of Baltimore, and Baby Charles, Washington, stumbled through four rounds to what the officials decided was a draw, in a welterweight preliminary. The majority thought Charles had won.

In an opener scheduled for four rounds, Stanford Carrier, Washington welterweight, won on a final round technical knockout from Billy Wells, also of Washington.

Penn Avenue Routed By Thomas High Five

Thomas, W. Va., Feb. 18 (Spl.).—Thomas High School defeated Pennsylvania Avenue High team of Cumberland, Md., 51 to 30, here.

Thomas, boasting its best team in several years, expected to stop the fast Maryland outfit, having battled Penn Avenue to a 38-to-32 score at Cumberland earlier in the season, but did not look to win by 22 points.

The defeat was the third loss for Penn Avenue in 19 starts this year.

Was Sold With Surplice for $1,200; Seeks Santa Anita Cash.

By Walter Haight.

THE sing-song chanting of an auctioneer could be heard above the mumbling talk of the crowd. "Twelve hundred dollars is bid. Twelve hundred dollars is bid," he chanted as he searched the crowd in vain for a higher figure. His hammer pounded the table and the sound echoed off the adjacent pine woods.

"Twelve hundred dollars is bid," he shouted. "Twelve hundred, once; twelve hundred, twice; twelve hundred—sold to Mr. Kilmer for twelve hundred dollars."

And so a stableman led away a broad-backed mare with a foal by her side built on the general lines of a carrot with four broomsticks for legs.

The scene was the Belmont Plantations, E. B. McLean's farm, just outside of nearby Leesburg, Va. The time was two years ago last summer. The occasion was the sale of the breeding horses owned by the wealthy Washingtonian. Horse enthusiasts of all types and those who follow the animal sales for the social angles were present. Many of the Nation's most bulging pocketbooks were represented, some looking for bargains but many ready to release a flood of greenbacks for this or that horse as the stable which led America in money won a few years before was being dismantled.

Little Attention.

But to return to the sale of the mare and foal referred to, Surplice, for that was her name, attracted very little attention in the sales ring and her foal was even less conspicuous. True, a society deb here and there remarked, "Isn't he a cute thing," but little colt found a spot behind her mother's flank where he rubbed his nose along her coat and fidgeted.

It was the fertility of the mare which interested the bidders, the foal being thrown in for sort of good measure.

For the next scene we'll have to gaze in the crystal ball. The place is the Santa Anita (Calif.) race track. The time is 4:30 o'clock and the occasion is the running of the $100,000 Santa Anita Handicap.

The barrier tape flies up, the field is off! And out of the stall gates bounds the once little foal that was tied to his mama's apron strings at sunny Leesburg that day. It is Time Supply—a name now on the tongue of every horseman and every horse player and holder of four track records.

Rather than spoil the mutuel price on Time Supply, let's set aside the crystal ball and let time tell the story of the race.

Plans Celebration.

If Time Supply does win that glowing sky to the Southwest will be the burning of bon fires in Loudoun County, Va., for the population of the section where he was bred is anticipating a celebration. And the man who will be dancing around his desk in a local real estate office will be David Rust, jr., Washington business man. Mr. Rust, whose Rockridge Farm adjoins Belmont, purchased Time

Continued on Page 22, Column 4.

Va. U. Five Gains 'Big Four' Crown

Cavaliers Trounce V. P. I. Tossers, 54 to 31.

Charlottesville, Va., Feb. 18 (Spl.). Capturing tonight's game, 54 to 31, Virginia's quintet made it two straight over V. P. I. and clinched the championship among the Big Four of the State.

Tonight's contest was the last with a State team, the record standing ten victories and four defeats. One more conference game remains on the schedule, that with Maryland Wednesday night.

Tonight's game was a free-scoring contest and 23 personal fouls were called. The Cavaliers went on a scoring spree in the first half, rolling up a total of 30 points.

Virginia	G	FG	P	V. P. I.	G	FG	P
Rogers, f.	7	1	15	Snead, f.	2	3	7
Sturm, f.	3	1	7	McAlpin, f.	0	1	1
Male, f.	4	0	8	Day, f.	2	2	14
Booker, f.	2	0	4	Evans, c.	1	0	0
Cox, f.	1	0	2	Slearist, c.	1	1	3
Zeisberz, c.	1	2	4	Marmola, g.	0	4	4
Abbitt, c.	3	0	6	Stump, g.	1	0	2
Marrett, g.	1	0	2				
Gist, g.	2	0	4	Totals	10	11	31
Gordon, g.	1	0	2				
Totals	25	4	54				

Referee—Winters (Florida).

Texas A. & M. Ousts 2 Coaches; Budget Cut

College Station, Feb. 18 (AP).—Homer Norton, director of athletics at Texas A. and M. College, confirmed today reports of the dismissal effective June 1, of Roswell Higginbotham, baseball coach; John Reid, head basket ball coach, and Carl Sprague, trainer.

Norton said "reorganization plans" forced by a limited budget made the releases necessary. He made no announcement as to successors.

Herman in Fold.

Chicago, Feb. 18 (AP).—Billy Herman, youthful star second baseman for the Chicago Cubs, deserted the holdout ranks suddenly today by signing his 1935 contract.

Grid Rulers Act to Aid Runner

Vote Rule to Let Player Continue Play Until Whistle Blows.

2 Other Minor Changes Made at Session of Committee.

By Alan Gould
(Associated Press Sports Editor).

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The rules governing football as played by schools and colleges throughout the country, subject only to three minor alterations, will remain basically unchanged for the 1935 season.

The most interesting and important change, revealed today by William S. Langford, secretary of the national football rules committee, after a three-day session at Absecon, N. J., qualifies the so-called "dead ball" rule by "making it permissible for a runner who is on his feet, even though held by an opponent, to run, pass, or kick until the whistle is blown."

"This," the committee's statement added, "will give a runner who has been tackled, but not thrown, a somewhat greater opportunity to break away or make a pass, which will further encourage the open game."

Less Whistling.

While it did not say so formally, the rules committee hopes this modification also will discourage too-hasty tooting of the whistle. Officials previously have leaned backward in interpreting the forward-progress rule.

The committee is sharply opposed to having football develop into a modified form of basket ball. They turned thumbs down on suggestions to minimize existing penalties on attempted lateral passes, which accidentally are thrown forward, or to permit forward passing from any point behind the line of scrimmage.

The remaining two changes are designed to cover technicalities. One clarifies the rule governing the interchanging of linemen and backs by defining the positions of the center, guards and tackles as "those occupied by these players when they originally entered the game, with a further provision that the field captain must designate, upon request of officials, which players actually are the linemen."

Seven Men on Line.

This will serve to avoid any confusion caused by innovations such as the so-called "five-man" backfield used at Indiana last season by A. N. (Bo) McMillin. The old rule requiring seven men on the line of scrimmage when the ball is snapped remains unaltered.

The general rule under which fouls committed by both teams offset each other was changed to include the following exception: "Should a punted ball be illegally touched (downed) and then there be a personal foul by opponents, the captain of the kicking team may refuse the offsetting penalty. In such case the ball would belong to the receiving team at the spot where it was allegedly touched."

A new footnote to the definition of the referee's duties will make it mandatory for that official to notify the captain and coach when their team has officially been charged with three "time-outs," the limit for each half.

Hazards Decrease.

The rules committee, Langford said, found generally "complete satisfaction" with the 1934 regulations, and for the first time in its 30-year existence adopted no changes of major character. Reports on injuries and fatalities last year indicated a further decrease in the game's hazards.

In attendance at the committee's annual session, besides Chairman Walter Okeson and Langford, were the eight district National Collegiate A. A. representatives: William J. Bingham, Wilmer G. Crowell, H. J. Stegeman, Fielding H. Yost, Dana X. Bible, Ray Morrison, L. H. Mahoney and Willis O. Hunter; A. A. Stagg, life member; A. W. Palmer, Herb Dana and A. R. Hutchens, officials; Lou Little, Noble Kizer and D. O. McLaughry, coaches.

W. & L. Wrestlers Defeat Michigan

Rally, Win Last 2 Bouts for 19-13 Victory.

Lexington, Va., Feb. 18 (AP).—Washington and Lee's powerful wrestlers tore into the University of Michigan here tonight in a fast and thrilling set of bouts and handed the Northerners a 19-13 defeat.

Capt. Hugo Bonino, of Hawthorne, N. J., heavyweight champion of the Southern Conference, and Marty Kaplan, of Louisville, Ky., were the heroes of the hour, winning the last two bouts after Michigan had staggered into a 2-point lead.

The victory tonight was the fifty-ninth for the Generals out of 61 dual meets in the past five years. Navy beat Washington and Lee in 1933, and produced a tie the following year.

118—Michigan forfeited when Slocum failed to make weight.
126—Won by Crew (Washington and Lee), time advantage over Kalipsan.
135—Won by Heaverlch (Michigan), fall over Lowry.
145—Won by Shively (Washington and Lee), time advantage over Rubin.
155—Won by Bissell (Michigan), fall over Arenz.
165—Won by Able Leyths (Michigan), time advantage over H. Levein.
175—Won by Kaplan (Washington and Lee), time advantage over Lowell.
Heavyweight—Won by Bonino (Washington and Lee), fall over Hildebrand.
Referee—Mitchell (Washington and Lee).

Bethesda Bears Triumph.

The Bethesda Bears defeated Boy Scout Troop 210, 16 to 14, yesterday at Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School. Ginters 8 points paced the winners to victory.

NRA Fetes Lanahan, Seeking Job as Nat

Post Staff Photo.

Dick Lanahan, star left-handed pitcher of the NRA team, who will be given a tryout by the Nats at Biloxi, is presented with a traveling bag by Bradish J. Carroll, chief clerk and president of the NRA Athletic Association, at a luncheon held in Lanahan's honor yesterday.

Navy 1936 Host To Virginia's Ringmen

Teams Clash in Annapolis Again Because of Tars' Home Rule.

By Bill McCormick.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA authorities have agreed that the Cavalier boxing team will journey to Annapolis next year to meet the Navy on its home grounds, it was learned by The Post yesterday. When the Navy first insisted that Virginia's dual meet with the Midshipmen be held at the Naval Academy, sentiment was strongly against the contest being taken from Charlottesville, but those in control of athletics at Charlottesville readily agreed after the Navy viewpoint was explained.

"Virginia having journeyed to Annapolis for the meet this year, it naturally was felt in some quarters that the Navy should meet us here next year," explained James A. Driver, former athletic director at Virginia, who still is in control of athletic arrangements at the Charlottesville institution.

Must Appear at Home.

"The Navy explained, however, that under their regulations, no teams but football teams are allowed to appear away from home in more than one contest a year. Under those conditions, Virginia should not be justified in demanding the Navy to come to Charlottesville for more than one meet out of six."

Driver also explained that the Navy had booked two basket ball games away from home this year for the first time in many seasons, but that the extra away game had been sanctioned because there were so many games in the Navy's basket ball schedule.

Both institutions quickly vetoed a suggestion that the meet be taken to a neutral field, preferably the Madison Square Garden in New York or some large arena in Philadelphia.

Caution Is Stressed.

"We must be very careful about boxing in colleges," Driver said. "While the meet might draw a record crowd in some large arena away from the schools, the collegiate influence and atmosphere can not be removed from the sport. That's the way Navy feels about the matter and we feel the same way."

This year's meet, in which Virginia scored its third victory over the Navy, drew a capacity crowd of 5,500 at McDonough Hall in Annapolis. The subscription lists for the meet were oversubscribed 3,000 when distribution of the tickets began. Many high ranking naval officers and numerous students from the University of Virginia were unable to procure tickets and ticket speculators were obtaining as much as $20 a seat from well-to-do alumni before the bouts started.

Smith Replaces Diehl At Top in Scoring Race

Cumberland, Md., Feb. 18 (Spl.). Glenn "Tink" Smith, Westvaco A. A. rangy guard, replaced Eddie Diehl, Cloaker star, as leader of the individual scorers in the second-half race of the Interstate League last week by increasing his total to 82. Diehl now ranks second with 78.

League Parley Called.

Chicago, Feb. 18 (AP).—A special meeting of the American Association at Chicago, February 27, has been called by President Thomas J. Hickey to complete plans for the 1935 baseball campaign.

Basket Ball Scores

George Washington, 50; Baltimore, 37.
Virginia, 54; V. P. I., 31.
Purdue, 44; Indiana, 38.
Illinois, 43; Ohio State, 36.
Columbia, 40; Cornell, 30.
Yale, 37; Dartmouth, 33.
Randolph-Macon, 45; American U., 27.
Wisconsin, 28; Minnesota, 27.
Northwestern, 36; Michigan, 16.

Capital Pitcher Is Paid Tribute by Officials and Teammates.

THE loss of their pitcher paradoxically brought joy to fellow employes of the NRA who bade Dick Lanahan, a rousing farewell yesterday at NRA headquarters preparatory to his departure South with the Washington Club and a bid for fame in the big leagues.

High officials of the NRA and members of the NRA Athletic Association assembled at a luncheon in Lanahan's honor, paid tribute to his feats for the NRA team last year, presented him with a handsome traveling bag and voiced their faith in his ability to make his mark in professional baseball.

Starred on Mound.

The tall, ruddy Lanahan, whose left-handed speed-ball pitching was the dominant factor in the NRA team's record of 50 consecutive victories, which won the club the title of unofficial sandlot champions of

Continued on Page 22, Column 1.

Gehrig Is Due To Sign for $30,000

Accord With Owner of Yanks Forecast at Parley Today.

Ruth, Tendered Offer of $1 a Year, Will Arrive Tomorrow.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP).—Col. Jacob Ruppert, Yankee owner, and Lou Gehrig, his hard-hitting first sacker, each with an olive branch pinned to his coat lapel, will go into a salary huddle tomorrow, and the betting is that Gehrig will be aboard the Yankee bandwagon by sundown.

Baseball circles believe the two will reach a speedy compromise, that Gehrig will sign for a flat $30,000—$5,000 less than he is said to be demanding and about $3,000 more than the reported Yankee offer.

Led in Home Runs.

Last season Gehrig received $23,000 for leading both big leagues in home runs, with 49, and for topping the American loop in hitting with a mark of .363. When he came home last week from a tour of the world he said the Yankees would have to raise that ante considerably if they expected him to continue his belting ways in 1935.

The Yankees are anxious to have the little matter of Gehrig's salary satisfactorily settled before the arrival here Wednesday of George Herman Ruth.

The globe-trotting Bambino, who has sworn he will never sign another player's contract, has been tendered one calling for $1 a year until he can show Manager Joe McCarthy he is in shape to play ball.

Dickey Is Signed.

The Yankees announced with a great deal of satisfaction that Bill Dickey, first-string catcher, has signed a "cripple" contract, indicating he believes he has entirely recovered from the hand injury received in St. Louis last season.

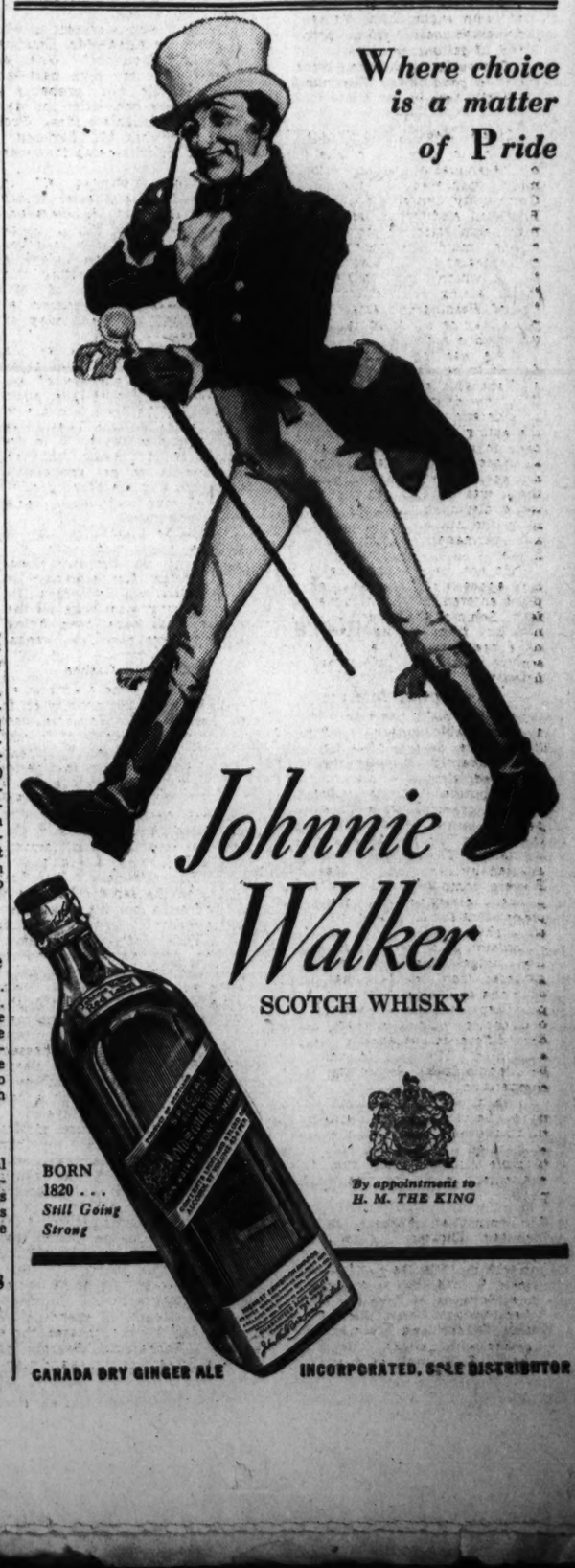
Outfielder Earle Combs and a half dozen other cripples also were sent $1-a-season contracts until the club is satisfied they will be their old selves against this year.

Others to sign today were John Broaca and Walter Brown, pitchers; Jesse Hill, outfielder and former University of Southern California broad-jump star and football player, and Catcher Norman Kies.

The Brooklyn Dodgers signed Bob Reis, recruit infielder.

McManus in St. Paul.

St. Paul, Feb. 18 (AP).—Martin J. (Marty) McManus, one time pilot of the Boston Red Sox, arrived today and signed his contract to manage the St. Paul American Association Baseball Club.


Where choice is a matter of Pride
Johnnie Walker
SCOTCH WHISKY
BORN 1820 . . . Still Going Strong
By appointment to H. M. THE KING
CANADA DRY GINGER ALE
INCORPORATED, SOLE DISTRIBUTOR

Show Boy, 6-1 Shot, Wins Hialeah Feature Over Heavy Track

Upsets Mark Program in Florida

Flat Rock, Good Cheer, Bounding Count Are Surprise Victors.

HIALEAH PARK, Fla., Feb. 18 (AP).—For the first time at the meeting, the local racing strip was other than fast as a featureless card was offered here today. The track was so heavy that horses were running miles in worse than 1:44 and 6 furlongs around 1:17. Favorites found the going especially rough in a majority of the races, and with the sudden cold turn in the weather many players were providing a flourishing business for the hot soup and coffee spots under the stands.

The fifth race offered the most interesting field and it marked the fourth straight event in which the public choice finished out of the money. Twoaday was the offender in this contest, after forcing most of the pace. The winner turned up in H. E. Simpson's Show Boy, which took his second straight purse to pay $14.10. The Carlaris gelding beat Lulu Lite, another good-priced horse, by a half-length, while Blessed Again and Chewawa, which was almost left in the bad start, followed in the blanket finish. Show Boy ran the mile in 1:44 4-5.

Lulu Lite Ahead.

Lulu Lite showed no distaste for the mud and led the way into the stretch. Twoaday stopped chasing the pacemaker and Show Boy, which had been slow to start but saved ground, forged to the front when straightened out for home. Lulu Lite held on gamely but the winner also closed with fine courage. Blessed Again, never far back, just lasted to beat Chewawa. The latter probably would have won with an even break.

Johnny Gilbert, who specializes in winning 2-year-old races, performed his favorite trick again today. The solemn Syrian guided the favorite, Black Mistress, home by 1½ lengths in the dash for maiden fillies. Taking an early lead, the daughter of Westy Hogan reveled in the slow going and held Torita safe to return $6.30. Naughty, close up all the way, just failed to get up for the place, losing by a nose. The time for the three furlongs was 0:35 2-5.

Airatrix, making his first start of the winter, proved a genuine good thing in the 7 furlongs of the second. Backed down to slightly more than 3 to 1, the filly followed El Bandido's pace into the stretch, where she assumed command under Georgie Watson's whip and drew off to beat her rival by four lengths in the very slow time of 1:30 2-5, showing the heavy condition of the track. Velantrie was a distanced third. Lucky Turn was a beaten off choice.

Long shots divided the purse money in the third event at 1 mile. The veteran Joe Renick chalked up a surprise score astride Good Cheer, which beat the pacemaking Happy Find by nearly two lengths to pay $17.70. Free Trade was a good third. Happy Find tossed away a long lead when challenged in the home lane but forced Good Cheer to a drive. The 8 furlongs were run in 1:44 1-5. Languorous failed to justify a strong play.

Mickeys Man Falls.

Mickeys Man gave form players some more roughing by finishing far out of the picture in the fourth. Bounding Count, a son of Reigh Count, proved the best mudder, overtaking Fake at the last furlong to drive to a one-length success under Apprentice Jimmy Lynch. The combination returned $10.20. Fake easily held on to the secondary award, four lengths clear of Master Lad.

Star Bud, a known mudder, gave the talent a chance to recuperate when, at 2 to 1, he just did win from Luculent in the sixth event. Apprentice Lynch earned a double on the winner. Flaxen was third, three lengths behind. Star Bud was well ridden. Lynch rated the gelding close up, went to the front before the home turn, and outrode J. Bryson, on Luculent, in the final drive.

Lanahan Honored By NRA Rooters

Continued From Page 21.

the District, took his honors modestly.

"I'm not going South to fail," he said. Lanahan resigned his job at the NRA yesterday to make ready for the training trip.

Lanahan's pitching first attracted the attention of Washington scouts when he was the mainstay of the Eastern High School team a few years ago. Several times during the past summer he was summoned to Griffith Stadium for tryouts. He was given a Washington contract last fall.

Among Lanahan's achievements last year was a no-hit game against the Heurich team, National City League champions, in which he outpitched Archie Scrivener, George Washington University star, who will be one of Lanahan's rivals for a pitching berth at the Nats' training camp.

With Lanahan at Biloxi will be a teammate of his Eastern High School days—Third Baseman Joe Mills, the star of the Pig 'n' Whistle team whom The Post selected for a tryout with the Nats this year.

Women Golfers Meet.

A meeting of the tournament committee of the District Women's Golf Association will take place this afternoon at Kenwood Golf and Country Club. Mrs. Roy C. Miller, chairman, will preside. A schedule for the season will be adopted.

Washington Tobacco Seeks Foe.

The Washington Tobacco basket ball team is seeking a game with teams having gymnasiums. Call Ware, Atlantic [illegible] p. m.

At the Post . . .

with **Bill Bennings.**

Dear Al: Hialeah Race Track, Feb. 18.

Joseph E. Widener, president of the Miami Jockey Club which controls this racing plant, has adopted the flamingos (the much discussed red birds which make their homes in the infield lake) as his lucky charms. Some 40 of the birds flew back to Cuba just before the meeting began and Widener put in a hurried call for some more. About 20 new birds were sent and the racing session opened in good style. Two weeks ago, Widener imported 40 more flamingos and the betting promptly hopped up some $50,000 a day. With the entire flock acclimated, the wagering of last week set a record, averaging $322,443. The totalisator turnover is $655,609 ahead of the corresponding 27-day period of last year. Widener is thinking about importing a group of flamingos each week in order to keep the wagering on the rise. It is not likely that Clocker Mike or Trainer Joe will get into trouble tonight. They went broke today trying to root home the Bennings fast-track selections on a heavy course. BILL.

First race—**Empty Bottle** has shown excellent form since being sent to the races and meets another field that he should master. Packs a lot of weight but he should carry it well. **Prosy** and **Transit Lady** appear to have edges over the others.

Second race—Perhaps this is the spot that has been awaited by the handlers of **Slave**. This one tailed off after showing a brilliant effort not far back. Gets in with light weight and Georgie Watson for riding purposes. **Miss Elegance** is a possible second. **Gammon** would be helped by an off track.

Third race—**Porter Call** has a win to his credit at this course and seems to fit well in this field. Gets only a steadying impost and I see no reason for mistakes. **Broadsword** has a high speed figure and is the one to beat. **Erebus** for the show.

Fourth race—**Marmion** has indicated that he is in top form. This is his distance and a good ride from Jockey Corbett will bring us a winner, I do believe. **Fairly Wild** may go well under Meade's handling. **Shot and Shell** is consistent now and dangerous here.

Fifth race—**Chief Mourner**, a tip from the time he landed at this track, has been improving and it is possible that he will lead this field to the wire. **Epaulet's** last was a beaut. **Scarp** has a chance of scoring among these.

Sixth race—**Sleepy Joe** will have Arcaro in the saddle and I prefer him over **Flying Dere** and **Sound Money**.. They are all sound horses and I look for a close fit in the stretch run.

Seventh race—**My Counsellor**, especially if the track is slow, should score in the finale. **Relativity** may be the sleeper of the group. **Big Red** to take care of the others.

Hampden-Sydney Routs American

Lagging behind in the final half after waging a game battle throughout the first, American University dropped a 43-27 decision to Hampden-Sidney last night on the Eagles' court.

With Bob Gillette showing the way, American U. fought the Yellow Jackets point for point until the last few minutes of the first period, when the Virginians pulled ahead into a 19-12 lead, and the Eagles never did recover their bearings.

The Methodists were seriously handicapped by the loss of four men on personal fouls in the second half. Gillette, Porter, Cassell and Thompson fouled out and the visitors had little difficulty overcoming their substitutes.

Rand.-Macon.	G	FG	F	P	American U.	G	FG	P
Ridout, f.	1	2	4		Gillette, f.	4	2	10
Taylor, f.	2	0	0		Harris, f.	1	0	2
Hickman, f.	0	2	2		Britton, f.	0	0	0
Bair, f.	2	1	5		Cassell, f.	2	2	6
Oliver, c.	2	2	16		Hill, c.	1	0	2
Miller, c.	0	0	0		Leith, c.	0	0	0
Savedge, g.	2	2	7		Porter, g.	0	0	0
Ray, g.	1	3	5		Fuchs, g.	0	0	0
Bowman, g.	0	0	0		Thompson, g.	0	0	0
Terry, g.	0	0	0		Sixbey, g.	1	1	3
Totals	15	13	43		Totals	11	5	27

Chart of Hialeah Park Races

Monday, February 18, 1935. (Associated Press.)

WEATHER, CLOUDY. TRACK, HEAVY.

FIRST RACE—Three furlongs; Nursery course (straightaway). Purse, $800. For maiden 2-year-old fillies. Start good. Won driving; place, same. Went to post at 2:22½. Off at 2:28. Winner, H. T. Archibald's blk. f. (2), by Westy Hogan—Candy Queen. Trained by G. L. Arvin. Value to winner, $600; second, $125; third, $50; fourth, $25. Time, 0:35 2-5.

Horses.	Wgt.	Post	Start	Stretch	Finish	Jockeys.	Straight.
BLACK MISTRESS	115	11	4	1²	1¹¼	Gilbert	$2.15
TORITA	115	1	3	2h	2ns	Porter	6.40
NAUGHTY	115	4	2	4½	3¼	Pollard	20.05
SANDY BEACH	115	13	8	3½	4h	Stelten	* 9.10
GALLA	115	10	6	8	5h	McCrossen	15.45
BETH BON	115	6	8	7²	6h	Bryson	109.65
GOLDEN LYRE	115	9	7	7½	7½	R.Watson	10.70
GALOPING	115	14	12	9h	8¼	Bohn	*
MASKED GAL	115	8	14	11	9h	Hunter	4.50
GAY MINETTA	115	5	9	10½	10¹	Litzenberger	67.65
SEVEN PINES	115	2	10	12	11¹	Wright	9.50
WHITEKARITA	115	12	11	13½	12½	W.Smith	† 61.90
STARBOROUGH	115	3	13	13½	13½	Merritt	†
PELORIA	115	7	13	14	14	Horn	16.45

*Field.
†Howe Stable-M. Lowenstein entry.

Two-dollar mutuels paid—BLACK MISTRESS, $6.30, $3.70, $3.00; TORITA, $6.20, $4.70; NAUGHTY, $12.20.

BLACK MISTRESS broke fast, worked her way over to the inside, showed good speed, but was doing her best to win. TORITA, on the inside all the way, was second in final stride. NAUGHTY was a stout factor from the start. SANDY BEACH ran good race. GALLA showed a flash for the slow going.

SECOND RACE—Seven furlongs (out of chute). Purse, $1,000. Claiming prices, $2,000 to $1,500. For maiden 3-year-olds and upward. Start good. Won easily; place, same. Went to post at 3:01. Off at 3:01½. Winner, W. H. Laboyteaux's br. or blk. f. (3), by Flying Ebony—Lady In Gold. Trained by O. H. Strate. Value to winner, $700; second, $150; third, $100; fourth, $50. Time, 1:30 2-5.

Horses.	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Straight.
AIRATRIX	110	6	1	1½	2h	2¹	1¹½	1¹	G.Watson	$3.00
EL BANDIDO	106	8	4	1½	1½	1h	2h	2ns	Corbett	2.75
VELANTRIE	99	5	5	4¹½	4²	3½	3¹½	3h	Lindberg	26.35
DELANO	112	10	8	7h	7h	6¼	5¼	4h	McDermott	30.50
CHICLE SHIP	107	7	7	3h	5²	5¹	4h	5¼	Hanford	18.85
FOOTWORK	106	11	11	10²	10²	9¹½	6¼	6¹	Winters	38.65
LUCKY TURN	99½	3	2	2h	3h	8½	7¹	7¹	Litzenberger	2.25
PLAYOFF	100	4	6	6h	8¹	7½	8²	8¹	Rosen	32.45
SHORT GUN	104½	1*	3	5h	3½	4²	9¹	9¹	Lynch	21.95
BIRKAS MAN	103	2	10	11	11	11	10¹	10¹	Merritt	17.10
NIGHT RAY	102	9	4	9¹	9¹²	10²	10²	11	J.Renick	83.60

Two-dollar mutuels paid—AIRATRIX, $8.10, $4.80, $3.70; EL BANDIDO, $3.90, $3.20; VELANTRIE, $7.40.

AIRATRIX was best. She ran into lead in stretch and won going away. EL BANDIDO showed plenty of speed, but quit badly at end of six furlongs. VELANTRIE was well up all the way. DELANO closed a big gap. LUCKY TURN failed to show any speed in the heavy going.

THIRD RACE—One mile (out of chute). Purse, $1,000. Claiming prices, $1,500 to $1,200. For 3-year-olds. Start good. Won driving; place, same. Went to post at 3:32. Off at 3:36½. Winner, J. V. Stewart's ch. f. (3), by Strolling Player—Noise. Trained by owner. Value to winner, $700; second, $150; third, $100; fourth, $50. Time, 1:44 1-5.

Horses.	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Straight.
GOOD CHEER	103	6	3	4²½	4¹	2¹	1½	1ns	J.Renick	$7.80
HAPPY FIND	99	11	1	1¹	1¹	1¹	2¹	2¹¼	Lindberg	5.75
FREE TRADE	100	7	2	2¹	2¹	3½	3¹	3¹	Hanford	8.60
CONCETTA	100	4	5	3¹½	6¹	5¹	4¹	4h	G.Watson	4.85
GAY CREST	104	9	4	3¹	3¹	4¹	4½	5¹	Merritt	11.25
LANGUOROUS	106	5	7	5h	5¹½	6²	7¹	6h	Seabo	3.90
LITTLE AROG	105	1	8	7¹	7½	7²	6¹	7¹	Porter	10.35
SHALOT	103	3	6	6¹	8¹	8½	8¹	8¹	Hahn	14.45
KUVITO	104	12	12	10²	8½	10¹	9½	Bryson	*	40.30
PENRILL	106	10	11	12	11²	11¹	12	10³	Bohn	81.45
AIR LINE	105	2	10	9½	10²	9¹	10½	11¹	Dupre	13.50
MASKED QUEEN	110	8	9	11¹	12	12	10²	12	Litzenberger	25.00

Two-dollar mutuels paid—GOOD CHEER, $17.70, $10.40, $6.80; HAPPY FIND, $6.10; FREE TRADE, $10.70.

GOOD CHEER was kept well up in early running, finally raced HAPPY FIND down in stretch, took lead, and won drawing away. HAPPY FIND opened wide gap, but tired at end of six furlongs. FREE TRADE, well up from the start, had no mishap. CONCETTA did not like the going. LANGUOROUS could not untrack herself. SHALOT did not like the heavy footing.

FOURTH RACE—One mile (out of chute). Purse, $1,000. Claiming prices, $1,500 to $1,200. For 3-year-olds. Start good. Won driving; place, easily. Went to post at 4:08½. Off at 4:15. Winner, P. B. Codd's ch. c. (3), by Reigh Count—In Bounds. Trained by owner. Value to winner, $700; second, $150; third, $100; fourth, $50. Time, 1:42 1-5.

Horses.	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Straight.
BOUNDING COUNT	110	10	5²	4½	2²	1½	1¹	Lynch	$4.10
FAKE	105	2	1	1¹	1¹	1½	2²	Haines	13.55
MASTER LAD	115	1	3	3¹	3¹	4¹	3ns	Schaefer	3.35
FAIR COQUETTE	97	8	6	5¹	5¹	5¹	5¹	Hanford	10.80
SCOTCH QUEEN	98	3	2	2¹	2¹	2h	4½	G.Watson	4.50
MADDENING	105	7	9	6½	6¹	6¹	6¹	Dupre	14.00
MICKEYS MAN	110	6	8	8¹	7¹	7¹	7¹	Rainey	1.60
CANIMAR	105	9	10	10	10	10	8¹	Merritt	66.75
ARAKAT	112	5	7	9¹	9¹²	8¹	9¹	Maschek	38.40
BILL BLEIWEISS	106	4	4	7½	8½	9¹	10	Lindberg	67.00

Two-dollar mutuels paid—BOUNDING COUNT, $10.20, $6.80, $3.70; FAKE, $13.30, $6.00; MASTER LAD, $3.70.

BOUNDING COUNT came through on the inside, showed a decided liking for the going, and outgamed FAKE. The latter opened a wide lead and held on well. MASTER LAD, well up, had no excuse. FAIR COQUETTE made a game effort. MICKEYS MAN ran a miserable race. His jacked speed and never closed any ground.

FIFTH RACE—One mile (out of chute). Purse, $1,000. Claiming prices, $1,500 to $1,500. For 3-year-olds. Start bad. Won driving; place, same. Went to post at 4:43. Off at 4:44½. Winner, H. E. Simpson's ch. g. (3), by Carlaris—Fancy Star. Trained by F. B. Codd. Value to winner, $700; second, $150; third, $100; fourth, $50. Time, 1:44 4-5.

Horses.	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Straight.
SHOW BOY	115	7	6	6¼	4h	2¹	1½	1¼	Crichfield	$6.05
LULU LITE	100	2	5	1¹½	1¹	1¹	2²	2¼	Litzenberger	14.10
BLESSED AGAIN	104	3	1	4½	3h	4¹½	3¹½	3¼	Meade	3.95
CHEWAWA	105	1	7	6¹½	6²	6¹	5½	4¹	Haines	4.15
TWOADAY	95	6	2	3½	2h	3¹½	4²	5¹	G.Watson	2.05
COL. GREENE	110	4	4	2h	5h	5¹½	6¹	6¹	Bryson	5.05
MISS ELEGANCE	103	5	3	7	7	7	7	7	Rosen	32.35

Two-dollar mutuels paid—SHOW BOY, $14.10, $8.10, $4.10; LULU LITE, $11.50, $5.50; BLESSED AGAIN, $3.70.

SHOW BOY broke slow, but worked his way up on inside all the way and stood long drive gamely. LULU LITE ran into early lead soon after the start, showed a liking for the going. BLESSED AGAIN was hustled along from the start and ran good race. CHEWAWA, on the outside and in the best going, ran good race. TWOADAY had plenty of speed, but weakened badly. COL. GREENE was never a factor.

SIXTH RACE—One and one-eighth miles. Purse, $800. Claiming prices, $1,500 to $1,200. For 3-year-olds and upward. Start fair. Won driving; place, easily. Went to post at 5:18. Off at 5:18. Winner, Mrs. R. T. Runnels' ch. g. (4), by Brilliant—Winter Blossom. Trained by R. T. Runnels. Value to winner, $600; second, $125; third, $50; fourth, $25. Time, 1:55 3-5.

Horses.	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Straight.
STAR BUD	106	6	5	2¹½	2¹	1¹½	2¹	1ns	Lynch	$2.00
LUCULENT	104	4	2	1¹	1¹	2¹	1¹	2¹	Bryson	4.05
FLAXEN	105	1	1	3¹	3¹	3¹	3¹	3¹	Meade	36.70
LADY MACAW	98	9	8	8¹½	8¹	8¹	8¹	4h	G.Watson	12.00
FLOWERY	106	3	3	7½	6¹	5½	4¹	5²	Meade	3.85
MUSING	105	7	6	6¹	5¹	6¹	6¹	6¹	Stout	66.25
MARCASITE	105	8	9	9	9	9	9	7¹	Merritt	13.35
JUST BUCK	105	5	1	1h	1¹	7¹	5½	8¹	Hanford	12.40
PROTAGONIST	106	2	9	2¹½	2½	4¹	7¼	9	G.W.Smith	7.10

Two-dollar mutuels paid—STAR BUD, $6.00, $4.50, $4.50; LUCULENT, $4.90, $4.00; FLAXEN, $10.60.

STAR BUD, running in greatly improved form, moved up fast around turn and just won. LUCULENT was pounds the best, but was weakly ridden in closing strides. FLAXEN came with a rush on the inside. LADY MACAW was best of the others. PROTAGONIST broke last, but was sent up and ran well for six furlongs. JUST BUCK had speed for half a mile.

SEVENTH RACE—One and one-eighth miles. Purse, $800. Claiming prices, $1,200 to $1,000. For 4-year-olds and upward. Start good. Won driving; place, same. Went to post at 5:48. Off at 5:49. Winner, Mrs. M. J. White's b. g. (5), by Chilhowee—Golden Autumn. Trained by J. Gorga. Value to winner, $600; second, $125; third, $50; fourth, $25. Time, 1:57 1-5.

Horses.	Wgt.	Post	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Straight.
FLAT ROCK	107	6	5	4²	4²	3²	2¹½	1h	Lynch	$4.20
MAREVE	105	1	1	1¹	1¹	2¹	1¹	2h	Litzenberger	3.10
VESTED POWER	110	3	4	2¹½	3h	1¹½	3¹½	3¹	Porter	1.50
POTION	113	2	2	5¹	5¹	4h	4½	4h	Wright	2.50
TUFFY G	107	4	3	6	6	6	5¹½	5¹²	Bryson	6.35
SUN TEATIME	106	5	3	3¹	3½	5¹	6	6	G.W.Smith	2.90

Two-dollar mutuels paid—FLAT ROCK, $18.60, $9.10, $5.10; MAREVE, $3.80, $3.30; VESTED POWER, $3.20.

FLAT ROCK was hustled along in early part, came around field in stretch and [illegible] fast, won in last stride. MAREVE, rated along, held on well. VESTED POWER [illegible] good speed and had no mishap. POTION had no excuse. SUN TEATIME [illegible] the start, showed speed, but was eased up when beaten.

Obscure Foal Now Seeks Rich Purse

Time Supply, Thrown In for Good Measure at Sale, Becomes Star.

Continued From Page 21.

Maker, sire of Time Supply, the same day the foal went to Mr. Kilmer.

Yesterday Mr. Rust received the following telegram from F. A. Carreaud, owner of Time Supply:

"Horse in fine condition. Will have no excuses for the big race with fair racing luck. Look for him to win. Come if you can.

(Signed) F. A. CARREAUD,
Pasadena, Calif."

Although Mr. Rust admits that, despite the fact that he was born and raised in the Virginia horse country and has dealt with horses all his life, he has never made a bet; he was happy as a child with a new toy yesterday as he displayed the wire.

Eventful Life.

Time Supply's life has been an eventful one since he was "sold down the river." Although he grew into a healthy 2-year-old with the bay color of his dad and a white blaze on the nose. Time Supply suffered a severe cut on his flank while being shipped to the training track and his future was in doubt. The injury left an ugly scar but did not interfere with his workouts. However, before he had been in a race, Kilmer sold him to Carreaud. The terms were $5,000 cash with another $1,000 to be paid out of possible earnings.

And so the colt, that just happened to stand with his dam now carried the burden of helping to pay for himself. Time Supply evened his score with Kilmer before he had run four races. In fact, he won at the first asking under Don Meade at Havre de Grace in April, 1933.

Time Supply gained momentum through the rest of the year. He was definitely stake class now and entered in the next year's Kentucky Derby and the Preakness. Owner Carreaud shipped him to Florida where he was a sensation. The 3-year-old romped away with the Hialeah Stakes and the Bahamas Handicap and became the favorite for the Florida Derby.

Was Taken Ill.

But the career which might have taken Time Supply to the greatest heights was due a setback. He developed intestinal influenza and several veterinarians shook their heads as the colt lay in his stall refusing food. Both the Florida and Kentucky derbies were now out of the picture. Only long rest and a gradual returning to form could save the horse.

After he had recovered sufficiently to travel, Time Supply was shipped North. It was attempted to make him fit for the Preakness and he did run in that historic event. However, he was not in his best form and was badly beaten. Still ailing, he was sent to Saratoga where the spring water and constant care brought him around.

He was not allowed to race. He stretched his legs and toward the fall began to tug in the fashion that told his handlers he wanted to run.

With the care that a watchmaker builds his product, Time Supply was brought back to the races.

Won at Narragansett.

His next big stake chance came in the rich Narragansett Special at the new Rhode Island track. He was the Time Supply of old that day and again the best that the track could muster fell before his brand of speed.

Time Supply had now stamped himself as ready for the West Coast and the pot of gold dangling at Santa Anita. He was shipped to Bay Meadows, where he won the Bay Meadows Handicap last December.

Since then, Time Supply has been prepared for the $100,000 race. He has not been racing, but has been going through the program of training which his handlers believe will give him the greatest chance of victory.

"Twelve hundred dollars, once; twelve hundred dollars, twice; twelve hundred—sold to Mr. Kilmer for twelve hundred dollars," cried the auctioneer, as he pointed to the mare Surplice—and a little foal trotted away after her.

(Copyright, 1935, by The Washington Post.)

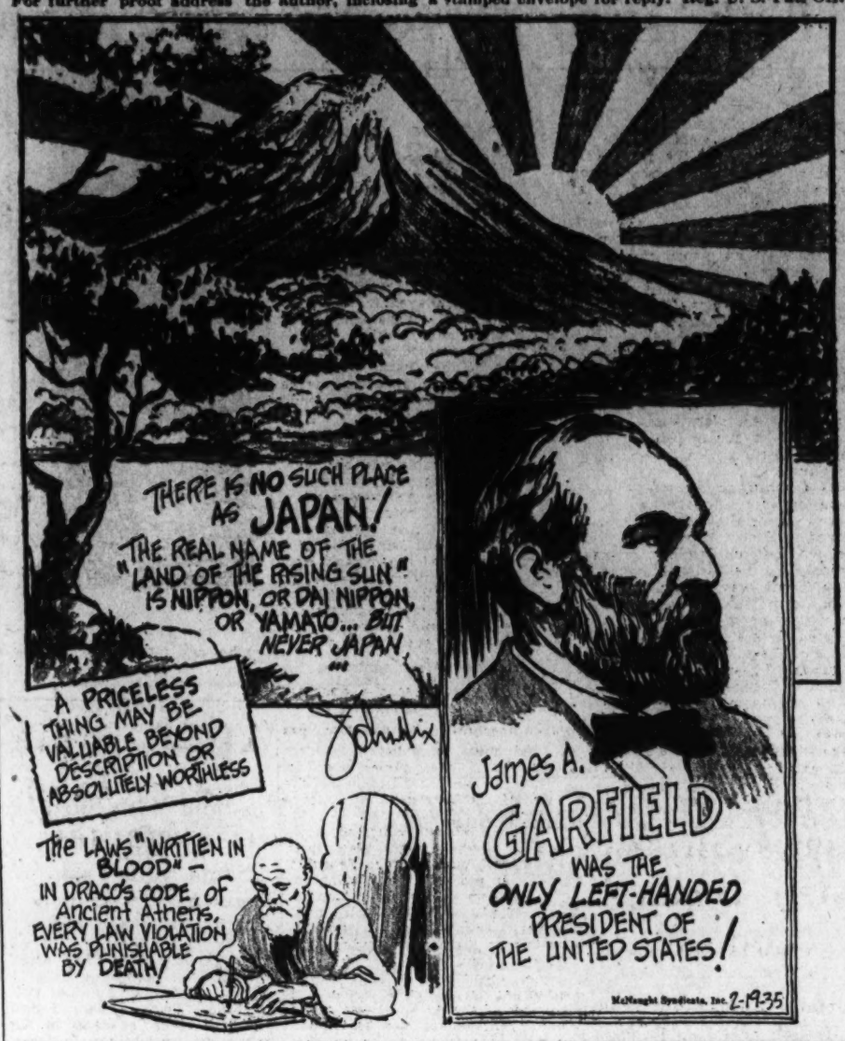
Bethesda, Rockville Fives Battle Tonight

The big basket ball attraction of the year for Bethesda and Rockville fans is slated for tonight at Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School when Bethesda A. C. and Rockville A. C. clash for the mythical championship of Montgomery County.

Former high school and college players dot the line-ups of both teams. Taking the floor for Bethesda will be Warren Swift and Ace Melton, popular veterans of the game; Ford Young, former George Washington University star; Dr. Woodman Birthright, former American University player, and Bill Jobes, former Chevy Chase High regular. The game starts at 9 o'clock.

Strange as It Seems —*By John Hix*

For further proof address the author, inclosing a stamped envelope for reply. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



Hialeah Park Entries

(Associated Press.)

FIRST RACE—Nursery course; purse, $800; claiming; 2-year-olds.

No.	P.	P.	Horse and Jockey.	Wgt.	Odds
5	1		Buahmaster (Manifold)	113	12-1
6	2		Transit Lady (L'berger)	110	3-1
7	3		Black H'brow (Arcaro)	113	10-1
1	4		Empty Bottle (Watson)	121	2-1
2	5		Over Main (Hunter)	106	10-1
3	6		Prosy (Porter)	114	3-1
4	7		Aunt Carol (Winters)	103	10-1

SECOND RACE—One mile; purse, $800; claiming; 3-year-olds and upward; maiden.

3	1		Miss El'ance (Lindberg)	95	4-1
4	2		Gammon (Meade)	101	15-1
5	3		Dark Vive (Merritt)	105	10-1
8	4		Justa Glow (L'berger)	98	8-1
7	5		Joemac (Winters)	106	20-1
6	6		Fanocha (Glous)	101	10-1
9	7		Slave (G.Watson)	96	8-5
10	8		*Una O. (Dupre)	91	15-1
1	9		Sweepstone (S.Renick)	109	15-1
2	10		Cauna (W.Garner)	109	15-1

THIRD RACE—Six furlongs; purse, $1,000; claiming; 3-year-olds and upward.

14	1		*Mario (Lindberg)	98	10-1
15	2		Jeanne S. (Meade)	101	20-1
16	3		Porter Call (L'berger)	106	4-1
17	4		*Erebus (C.W.Smith)	113	8-1
18	5		*Fair Mole (Rainey)	112	20-1
1	6		*Squeeze Out (H'ford)	106	10-1
2	7		Broken Arm (S.Renick)	101	20-1
3	8		Doris B. (Arcaro)	112	15-1
4	9		Broadsword (Gilbert)	118	3-1
5	10		Master B. (Mitchell)	118	6-1
6	11		Mollie a Mitou (L'berger)	101	20-1
7	12		Grand C'pion (Wright)	117	20-1
8	13		Gay Blade (Maschek)	103	20-1
9	14		Moana Keala (Lynch)	107	6-1
10	15		*Minisana (G.Watson)	107	10-1
11	16		Stickhandle (Bagur)	106	8-1
12	17		Madbeth (Porter)	113	10-1
13	18		*Wilrob (Hanford)	110	8-1

*Jersey Stable entry.
‡Mrs. L. C. White and Miss M. White entry.

FOURTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles; purse, $1,000; claiming; 4-year-olds and upward. (On the turf.)

5	1		Marmion (Corbett)	113	5-2
6	2		Fairly Wild (Meade)	113	6-1
3	3		Stallman (Arcaro)	117	6-1
4	4		*Obsidecord (Hanford)	106	6-1
2	5		*Kindacord (Lynch)	108	6-1
1	6		Old Judge (Bryson)	112	8-1
7	7		Shot and Shell (Watson)	110	4-1

FIFTH RACE—Seven furlongs; the Bacarmen Bar; purse, $1,000; allowances; 3-year-olds.

8	1		Beaver Dam (Wright)	112	8-1
2	2		Chief M'ner (O'Malley)	109	6-1
3	3		Paradisical (Rainey)	109	5-1
5	4		Nice Talk (Pollard)	109	3-1
4	5		Epaulet (Arcaro)	115	5-1
6	6		Chance Ray (Winters)	106	12-1
7	7		Scarp (G.Watson)	106	4-1
1	8		Red Ensign (Corbett)	106	12-1

SIXTH RACE—One and one-eighth miles; purse, $800; claiming; 4-year-olds and upward.

7	1		Annarita (F.Watson)	104	15-1
8	2		Matar (Steffen)	114	15-1
9	3		*Repeal (Lynch)	106	15-1
3	4		*Flying Deere (Watson)	104	2-1
4	5		*Sound Money (Bryson)	104	8-2
6	6		Sleepy Joe (Arcaro)	104	3-1
1	7		Booms Pal (Corbett)	109	8-1
2	8		Transbird (Wright)	109	15-1
5	9		Tight Lad (C.Smith)	106	20-1

SEVENTH RACE—One and one-eighth miles; purse, $800; claiming; 4-year-olds and upward.

7	1		Relativity (Madeley)	106	10-1
8	2		*Tow Lady (Lindberg)	101	8-1
9	3		Big Red (R.Watson)	107	3-1
4	4		Below Cost (Malear)	109	12-1
2	5		Mad Career (Seabo)	109	6-1
3	6		Flagwave (Manifold)	104	10-1
1	7		My Counsellor (Arcaro)	112	3-1
5	8		*Capt. Ed (Rainey)	104	15-1
6	9		True Sentiment (Dupre)	104	15-1

*Apprentice allowance claimed.
Weather cloudy, track good.

Capital Five Beaten By Frederick Y.M.C.A.

Frederick, Md., Feb. 18 (Spl.).—The Cardinals, representing the Northeast Boys Club, Washington, were defeated by Frederick Y. M. C. A. in one of the hardest fought games of the season, 38 to 35. An extra period was required to decide the contest.

The teams fought point for point, with the Washington lads leading by four points at the end of the first period. Frederick led by one point at half time and the Cardinals finished the third round two points ahead.

Cardinals.	G	FG	P	Frederick Y.	G	FG	P
Holmes, f.	1	1	3	Soarks, f.	0	0	0
Rinn, f.	1	0	2	Rhoderick, f.	0	0	0
Stasuili, f.	6	0	12	Etsler, f.	4	0	8
Simmons, f.	0	0	0	Michael, c.	3	0	6
Sheehan, c.	4	0	8	Fauvel, g.	1	0	2
Cooksey, g.	3	0	6	Abrecht, g.	4	0	8
Burke, g.	1	0	2	Seidline, g.	3	1	5

Goldfadden, Howell Star as G. W. Humbles Baltimore, 50-37

Catholic U.'s Conquerors Humbled

Make Second Half Bid But Colonials Spurt to Clinch Game.

By Lewis F. Atchison.

GEORGE WASHINGTON took a couple of healthy swipes at a tough little Baltimore University quintet last night and knocked the visitors sprawling, figuratively and literally, in a fast, but not unduly exciting game. The final figures were 50-37.

The same lads who upset Catholic University a couple of weeks ago in a bristling thriller couldn't get going in the face of G. W.'s solid defense after the earlier minutes of play, and it was all George Washington coming down the stretch.

Ben Goldfadden and Capt. Howell presented the home team with a 7-0 lead in the first five minutes, but Baltimore rallied and knotted the count at 9-all as Friedman and Matz began filling the bucket with leather. G. W. spurted into another lead and Probst tried to keep Baltimore in stride, but to no avail, and the Colonials pulled up at the half with a 21-14 advantage.

Roll Up Count to 38.

Goldfadden and Howell continued to dominate the scoring in the second half and succeeded in prodding the score to 38 for G. W. before Baltimore made its first and only bid. Pruchka and Probst, who led the visitors' attack, raised the ante to 28 before G. W. could get off 38, but the downtown schoolmen launched a counter attack that safely established their lead and clinched the decision.

Goldfadden, with 15 points, and Howell, with 9, were high for the winners, while Friedman and Probst topped Baltimore.

G. W. U.	G	FG	P	Baltimore.	G	FG	P
Howell, f.	5	1	9	Friedman, f.	5	0	10
Goldfaden, f.	6	3	15	Probst, f.	5	3	13
Schonfeld, f.	2	1	5	Prucha, c.	0	4	4
Kiesel, c.	3	0	6	Mackenzie, g.	1	0	2
Noonan, c.	2	0	4	Matz, g.	2	2	6
Leemans, g.	2	1	5	Levinson, g.	2	1	5
Freilicher, g.	2	0	4	Alperstein, g.	0	1	1
Bakum, g.	1	0	2				
Berg, g.	0	0	0	Totals	13	11	37
Totals	22	6	50				

Referee—Mitchell.

500 Pinwomen To Vie Here Saturday

Will Seek Billie Butler's Crown in Stakes at Convention Hall.

AN array of the country's ranking feminine duckpin bowlers will compete in the second annual Lorraine Gulli Sweepstakes Saturday at the Convention Hall alleys.

The field, which is expected to exceed the 500 mark, will include entries from Maryland, Virginia, Connecticut and the District.

Heading the group from Norfolk are Ida Simmons, second ranking duckpinist of the ocuntry and chief claimant of the throne now occupied by Miss Gulli, namesake of the event; Dorothy O'Brien, ranked among the first ten in the United States; Kathleen Stevens, Margaret Staples, Mary Stapleton and Catherine Vick.

Florence La Barr, United States ladies' individual champion, will lead the Connecticut contingent, accompanied by Anna Cassa and Alice Du Luzo. Anna Lucas and Lotta Janowitz, the country's third and fourth ranking bowlers; Naomi Zimmerman and Mildred Turkey, will lead a group of at least 15 women from Baltimore. Lois Clopton and Elva McCurdy will head a representation of at least five from Richmon.

To Enter in a Body.

Bronson Quaites, president of the Washington Ladies League, has made it possible for the entire league to enter. The Ladies District League also will enter in a body.

Billie Butler, another of Miss Gulli's challengers for the No. 1 ranking position, will be the defending champion, having won the opening of the event with a world record ten-game set of 1,239. This mark was tied two days later by Miss Gulli in the Southern mixed doubles event, held at Atlanta.

Miss Gulli, despite much persuasion, will remain out of the event again this season.

The event will be staged in one day. Five games will be rolled in the afternoon and five at night.

Meyers Assumes Lead In League Scoring Race

Cumberland, Md., Feb. 18 (Spl.).—Central High's star guard, John Meyers, replaced William "Red" Miller, Allegany High forward, as the leader of the W. M. I. League boys' scoring race last week when the Blue and White tosser did not play, while Meyers took part in two games. Meyers' total is 102.

Joe Kelley, LaSalle Institute forward, moves from third to second with 89, while Miller fell to third with 87. Regina Conway, Beall High, continues to pace the girls' loop with 101, while "Red" Miller held his place as leader in the city battle with 174 points.

Investigation Wins.

Md. A. C.	G	FG	P	Investig'n.	G	FG	P
Forney, f.	2	0	4	Collier, f.	2	0	4
Fuchs, f.	2	0	4	Morris, f.	0	0	0
Berry, f.	1	2	4	J. Tompson, f.	1	2	4
Rialey, f.	0	0	0	Rice, c.	2	1	5
Collins, c.	3	2	8	R. Tompson, g.	5	2	12
Selmacy, g.	1	1	3	Lynch, g.	3	1	7
Hay, g.	0	0	0				
Benner, g.	2	3	7	Totals	13	8	32
Totals	11	8	30				

Referee—Cohen.

De Monte Dies; With Nats Years Ago

BASEBALL'S thinning ranks of heroes who were stars in the cradle days of the game were further depleted yesterday when death came to Gene De Monte at Memphis, Tenn.

De Monte, a prime favorite with Washington fans as a shortstop in the years after the turn of the century, expired following a heart attack in his Memphis office, a sister in Washington, Mrs. W. W. Keck, of 1352 Monroe street northwest, was informed. He was 61.

Minnesota-born, but Washington reared, De Monte played with Chicago, Boston, Baltimore and Brooklyn before returning to his native city after the formation of the American League in 1901 to gain a regular position with the Washington Club.

As a substitute, he was a teammate of John McGraw on Baltimore's immortal Orioles and in 1900 moved to Brooklyn with Ned Hanlon, who left the Orioles to manage Brooklyn in the National League.

De Monte was a regular on the Washington Club for six consecutive years, leaving the Nats to join the ill-fated Federal League at the end of the 1913 season.

Outside of baseball, De Monte was known as Eugene De Monte Montreville. His name was shortened by baseball writers to suit the box scores and headlines, but it was as Gene De Monte that Washington fans learned to marvel at his sensational play at shortstop here for seven consecutive years.

Terps Shifted For Boxing Tourney

Gormley Replaces Farrell; McCaw and Lombardo Are Moved Up.

COACH JACK HARMONY, mentor of the Maryland socking squadron, which held Virginia to a 4-4 draw last Saturday, will send another readjusted lineup into the Southern Conference championship tournament in Charlottesville Friday and Saturday. A readjustment of his forces for the Virginia meet, generally was believed responsible for his team's attaining a stalemate with the Cavaliers.

Harmony will drop Al Farrell, Terp heavyweight, who lost a close decision to Freddy Cramer, of Virginia. The heavyweight position for the Old Liners will be occupied by John Gormley, recently discovered punching sensation, who decisioned John Noll in the lightweight division.

Predicts Success.

"Farrell did not do a thing right against Cramer," Harmony explained. "If Gormley encounters no tougher opposition than the Virginia lad in the conference, he will win the heavyweight title. I think he can stop Cramer and, for that reason will jump him up to the heavyweight division."

Stewart McCaw, who compaigned successfully in the 165-pound division against Virginia, will be advanced a notch to protect the light-heavyweight berth vacated by Gormley. Mike Lombardo will accept the middleweight position vacated by McCaw.

Lyman McAboy, who scored a technical knockout over inexperienced Bill Banks, of Virginia, will remain in the 155-pound class for the conference.

Staunton Five Downs Virginia Frosh, 34-22

Charlottesville, Va., Feb. 18 (Spl.).—Staunton Military Academy's quintet won from the Virginia freshmen here this afternoon, 34 to 22, to register its ninth victory of the season.

The contest was the last of the season for the freshmen, who hung up five victories against six defeats.

Outclassed today in the first half, which ended 23 to 3 in favor of the Cadets, the freshmen rallied in the second half to score 19 points.

S. M. A.	G	FG	P	Va. Frosh.	G	FG	P
Matthews, f.	3	0	6	Edmunds, f.	3	2	8
McWain, f.	3	2	8	Jones, f.	0	1	1
Rainey, f.	1	1	3	Watson, f.	1	0	2
Wedelrook, c.	3	2	8	Campbell, c.	1	2	4
Bliss, g.	4	1	9	Milan, c.	1	1	3
Watson, g.	0	0	0	Davenport, g.	2	0	4
				Lederer, g.	0	0	0
Totals	14	6	34	Totals	8	6	22

A. A. U. Stages Intercity Playoff

District and Baltimore Court Champions to Clash Here.

A SOUTH ATLANTIC basket ball championship betwene the unlimited and 145-pound titleholders of Washington and Baltimore will be played following the District A. A. U tournament at Tech High School next month.

This was decided last night at a meeting of the District A. A. U., which smoothed out several basket ball problems that cropped up during the past few weeks.

The Baltimore-Washington games will be staged the latter part of March and probably will be played at the Tech High gymnasium. In last year's South Atlantic games at Roosevelt High, George Washington University's freshman team defeated the Stonewall Democratic Club for the unlimited crown, and Heurich Flashes captured the 145-pound title. Chairman Winfree Johnson indicated that it might be possible to include 130-pound teams in the South Atlantic event.

Local Dates Conflict.

An invitation to send a Washington team to the National A. A. U. championships in Denver, Colo., was turned down, in view of the fact that the national games open on March 18 and conflict with the dates of the District A. A. U. tournament.

A. A. U. officials indicated, however, that they might start their basket ball tournament in February next year and send the winning unlimited team to the big championship. Sholl's, 1932-33 A. A. U. titleholders, went at its own expense last year to Kansas City and reached the third round.

The special cross-country run scheduled for March 17 under the auspices of the A. A. U. was called off in order that the association might concentrate on the national marathon, which the Star will sponson again this season.

The National A. A. U. junior water polo championship will be held in Washington this summer, possibly in June, J. Earl Weeks, of the swimming committee, announced. It may take place at the Maryland Club Gardens. It is open to any water polo team which has never won a senior championship, Weeks explained.

Of interest to local handball players was the announcement that the District A. A. U. handball championship would be held at the Y. M. C. A., starting March 18. The winners will represent this section in the national event at the "Y" April 1.

Fair Grounds' Riding Honors to Joe Jacobs

New Orleans, Feb. 18 (AP).—The riding of Joe Jacobs featured an otherwise drab program today at the Fair Grounds, where platers of the cheaper grade filled the card.

Jacobs brought home two well-backed horses, both of which paid $7.60 to win. He won the second with the 3-year-old maiden, Goron, and the fourth with Hereward. The long shot players rejoiced after the running of the fifth, which went to Rex Regent at the long odds of $43.40 for a $2 win ticket.

Heurich Will Oppose Fredericksburg Five

Fredericksbur, Va., Feb. 18 (Spl.). The Heurich Brewers basket ball team of Washington will come here Friday night to play an All-Star basket ball team picked from the City League.

The game, arranged by Johnny Fenlon, coach at Fredericksburg High School, will be played for the benefit of the Fredericksburg High athletic fund. Buck O'Toole, well-known local athlete, has been named to coach the local squad.

Frederick Guardsmen Take Shooting Honors

Frederick, Md., Feb. 18 (Spl.).—A team of Company A, this city, won first honors in a musketry competition among nine units of the First Regiment, Maryland National Guard, five from the Western and three from the Eastern Shore of this State, it was announced last night by Col. D. John Markey, this city, commander of the regiment.

The winning team, in charge of Corpl. Allan R. Tinsey, squad leader, compiled a score of 95. Company L, Crisfield, Eastern Shore, was second with 91 points.

Poll of League Pilots Rates Indians First, Tigers Second

DETROIT'S pennant-winning Tigers of 1934 have fallen from favor among managers of American League clubs and Cleveland is their favorite to win the 1935 flag race, according to a poll conducted amomg the league's managers by the New York World-Telegram, which announced the results yesterday.

By the narrow margin of 1 point, the Indians are rated as the best club in the league, according to the preseason forecasts of the managers who place Detroit second, with New York and Boston completing the first division quartet.

In the National League, the Cardinals, incumbent champions, are conceded to be the class of the circuit with the Giants rated in second place, the Cubs third and the Pirates fourth.

The managers' poll differed with current odds quoted by baseball bookmakers not only with respect to placing the Cleveland Club ahead of Detroit, but in rating Washington sixth. Odds quoted by bookies have been unanimous in placing the Nats at the top of the second division.

The Tigers' loss of favor among the managers is traced to their belief that Manager Mickey Cochrane was extremely fortunate in encountering no injuries among his regulars in 1934, and that the club can not expect to enjoy the same sort of good luck over two consecutive seasons.

The results of the poll (scoring 1 point for a first-place vote, 2 for second, 3 for third, etc.):

Cleveland	13	St. Louis	9
Detroit	14	New York	18
New York	21	Chicago	23
Boston	35	Pittsburgh	32
Philadelphia	42	Brooklyn	44
Washington	44	Boston	45
St. Louis	57	Philadelphia	55
Chicago	62	Cincinnati	64

The Camera Faces the Firing Squad at Central High

Post Staff Photo.

No mere beautiful background does the Central High School girls team form for the varsity rifles. Last year they won the national interscholastic rifle championship, lock, stock and barrel, and they are now preparing to defend their crown. Left to right, Betty Earle, Claire Perry, Elizabeth Schultze, Carolyn Hall and Mary Hedda Bohlin.

Alexandria's Girls Take 2 Games

Regulars and Juniors in Wins Over St. Agnes; Celtics to Play.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 18 (Spl.).—Girls' teams of Alexandria High won two games from St. Agnes School lasses here today in Armory Hall. The Alexandria varsity team scored a 44-to-3 victory over the St. Agnes regulars and the junior team swamped the visiting "B" squad, 22 to 9. The Misses Shu, Shapiro and Shaw, with 17, 14 and 13 points, respectively, led the scoring.

Alexandria.	G	FG	P	St. Agnes.	G	FG	P
Shapiro, f.	7	0	14	Parker, f.	0	1	1
Shu, f.	8	1	17	Cleveland, f.	0	0	0
Shaw, f.	6	1	13	Murchison, f.	1	0	2
Mosher, c.	0	0	0	Hopkins, c.	0	0	0
Smith, sc.	0	0	0	Rust, sc.	0	0	0
Rose, g.	0	0	0	Lipps, g.	0	0	0
Weiner, g.	0	0	0	Roble, g.	0	0	0
				Martin, g.	0	0	0
Totals	21	2	44	Roble, g.	0	0	0
				Totals	1	1	3

Referee—Hufty.

Alex. B.	G	FG	P	St. Agnes B.	G	FG	P
Hicks, f.	2	0	4	Byrd, f.	1	1	3
Shepherd, f.	2	0	4	Weller, f.	3	0	6
Miller, f.	5	2	12	Thomas, c.	0	0	0
Irby, f.	1	0	2	Brookins, sc.	0	0	0
Caton, c.	0	0	0	Gorman, g.	0	0	0
Peasans, sc.	0	0	0	Wash'ton, g.	0	0	0
Grant, sc.	0	0	0	Burke, g.	0	0	0
DeCoss, g.	0	0	0	Shep'son, g.	0	0	0
Knight, g.	0	0	0				
				Totals	4	1	9
Totals	10	2	22				

Referee—Hufty.

Junior league games scheduled for tomorrow night in the Lyceum Hall will find the Celtics facing The Washington Post Juniors in the opener at 7:30 o'clock and the Senators playing the Columbia Juniors at 8 o'clock. The Celtics and Senators are tied for the leadership and rule favorites to win. In that event, a play-off will be played next Sunday afternoon in Lyceum Hall.

St. Mary's Celtics face another tough assignment tonight when the Stonewall Democrats Club, of Baltimore, invade Armory Hall. The game starts at 8 o'clock.

Purdue Takes 7th; Trounces Indiana

Lafayette, Ind., Feb. 18 (AP).—A brilliant scoring burst of Bob Kessler, ace Purdue forward who counted 23 points, carried the Boilermakers to a 44-to-38 victory over their Hoosier rivals, Indiana, tonight. The win kept the Purdue team in the lead in the Western Conference basket ball race with seven victories and one defeat.

The weird under-the-basket maneuvers of the Anderson, Ind., flash proved too much for the visitors. Kessler scored ten field goals and all but one were made from underneath the hoop. He added three free throws, but missed four others.

Indiana led through most of the first half, and held a 17-to-16 advantage at the intermission. The Boilermakers came back with a rush, however, to push out in front by 33-to-24. Indiana managed to pull up to 35-to-30, but couldn't close the gap.

Mt. St. Mary's Wins From St. John's, 27-20

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 18 (Spl.).—The basket ball team of St. John's College, still feeling the effects of the scholastic black list, dropped another game here tonight, Mount St. Mary's College, of Emmitsburg, Md., taking a hard-fought, but ragged contest, by a score of 27 to 20.

The Mounts went into a four-point lead in the early stages of the first half, and were never overtaken, in spite of sporadic rallies in the second half. The victory was really decided by the greater ability of the Up-Staters in tossing from the charity strip, as each team registered the same number of goals—nine. The Johnnies fouled the invaders more frequently, and the latter converted 9 out of 17 chances. The locals, on the other hand, were successful in two out of five tries. Mount St. Mary's led at half time, 11 to 7.

Mt. St. Mary's	G	FG	P	St. John's.	G	FG	P
Senadelli, f.	2	0	4	Ross, f.	3	1	7
Mitchell, f.	0	0	0	Koosie, f.	1	0	2
Leahy, f.	1	1	3	F. DeLisio, f.	2	1	5
Rookins, c.	1	3	5	Rosenbere, f.	2	0	4
Reilly, g.	1	1	3	Tower, c.	0	0	0
Lynch, g.	4	4	12	Cun'sham, c.	0	0	0
				L. DeLisio, g.	1	0	2
Totals	9	9	27	Som'ville, g.	0	0	0
				Donohue, g.	0	0	0
				Pike, g.	0	0	0
				Totals	9	2	30

Referee—Menton (Loyola).

Targets Stolen, Girl Riflists Go Boo-Hoo

By John R. Vosburgh.

DON'T jump and yell "here come the British" when you hear that bang, bang. It's probably the girls on Central High's national championship rifle team riddling a few bull's-eyes. The school ranges are taking a bad beating these days, for the girls are just about shooting up the place preparing to defend their interhigh and national title.

For nine years Central's lassies have ruled national schoolgirl ranks in marksmanship, and despite the opposition of some 100 teams from the Atlantic to the Pacific the little ladies are planning to hold sway again this year.

But the girls are having their troubles. In the first place, somebody stole their targets. They don't know who, but it is whispered confidentially that it might have been the boys' team. At any rate, some of the girls pout and look very put out about it all.

Then, in the second place, because of the "depression" the ammunition supply has been cut from 10,000 to 4,000 rounds, and the girls have to watch over their bullet supply like besieged Indian fighters. The school is not well enough situated financially to buy the missing 6,000 rounds and the prospect of taking up a collection among the team members is being gravely considered.

Since 6,000 rounds will cost about $50, the plucky kids feel they are pretty had hit in their efforts to keep Central's name where it belongs in marksmanship. They can't accept all the challenges and they can't practice as much as they should. And the theft of 500 targets makes things a good deal worse—$6 or $7 worse, anyway.

One persistent obsession has shoved the team's national aspirations temporarily to the background. The girls must beat Western; in fact, they tell you, they will beat Western. It seems the girls who comprise the Western team are just a collective fly in the ointment for the Central misses. But there's a reason for it.

Until last year Western dimmed Central's national glory by winning the interhigh championship three years in a row. Western is one of the few teams not a member of the National Rifle Association, thus not competing in the nationals. Central beat the Georgetowners by a mere 11 points last year and a defeat by Western this season would make more or less of a mess of the whole campaign. The interhigh matches come off next month.

Making up Central's first team are blonde Capt. Clara Hall, national individual champion in 1934. Her brunette twin sister, Carolyn, is another regular. The other three first-stringers are blonde Betty Earle, red-headed LeClair Perry and Effie Canham. Reserves are Mary Hedda Bohlin and Elizabeth Schultz, also blondes. In short, it is almost a case of rifle teams preferring blondes.

Central has defeated Grover Cleveland High, of St. Louis, in a telegraphic match this season, but was forced to refuse a shoulder-to-shoulder challenge from a New Jersey school.

Ring Amateurs On Card Here Tomorrow

District Champions Slated to Appear in Bouts at Auditorium.

INSPIRED by the growing popularity of college boxing, Matt Twomey and Wally Powell, guiding lights of the Olympic Athletic Club, will launch amateur boxing here tomorrow night in the big time surroundings of the auditorium.

The Messrs. Twomey and Powell, who have cornered most of the better amateur beak biffers in Washington for their Olympic Club, will import for the show the best available talen from Richmond and way stations.

George Pickerel, 120-pound Olympic Club clouter; Dale Prather, George Washington University heavyweight, and Steve Thompson, Olympic welterweight, who will appear on the amateur card, are District A. A. U. champions.

Eddie Saugstedt, Lou Gevinson and Willie Feary were runners-up for the District titles in their respective divisions last year.

Thompson, who will draw Al Rowson, Jewish Community Center ace, has been undefeated in 40 fights. Eddie Saugstedt has won his last three bouts by knockouts. Willie Feary, who now has developed into a full-fledged lightweight, is generally believed one of the hardest hitters of his weight in Washington.

Some 16 bouts will be presented. Some of the bouts will be of three rounds duration and others of five rounds. The rounds will be three-minute affairs in the three-rounders and two minutes will be the time allotted for each round in the five-rounders.

The tentative line-up of bouts: 115 pounds, Earl Cowan (Olympic) vs. Brooks Bowen (Rich.); 120 pounds, Eddie Saugstedt (Olympic) vs. ——— Swedzia (Rich.), George Pickerel (Olympic) vs. Lou Hammers (Rich.); 126 pounds, Lou Gevinson (Olympic) vs. Vincent Taylor (Rich.); 130 pounds, Harry Thompson (Olympic) vs. Yoddy Ceccchini (N. E. Boys Club), Billy Brazg (Olympic) vs. Ed Kilby (N. E. Boys Club); 135 pounds, Bob Mathias (Olympic) vs. Jack Mathews (Rich.), Nick Principi (Olympic) vs. Mike Morton (N. E. Boys Club), Willie Feary (Olympic) vs. Soldier Schwartz (Fort Washington); 145 pounds, Bananas Povane (Olympic) vs. George Abrams (N. E. Boys Club), Steve Thompson (Olympic) vs. Al Rowson (J. C. C.); 155 pounds, Gene Carter (Olympic) vs. Les Allen (Georgetown); 165 pounds, Ray Hafford (Olympic) vs. Boo Boo Harris (Rich.), Bob Grimm (Olympic) vs. Bob Sorrels (Fort Monroe); 175 pounds, Harold Wessberg (Olympic) vs. Walter Peacock (Washington); heavyweight, Bob Coughlin (Olympic) vs. Dale Prather (G. W. U.).

Shepherdstown Wins Court Double-Header

Shepherdstown, W. Va., Feb. 18 (Spl.).—The Shepherdstown High School basket ball teams won an easy pair of victories from the Hedgesville High teams on the local floor. The girls won, 36-14, while the boys triumphed, 21 to 17.

Boys' summary:

Shen'stown.	G	FG	P	Hedgesville.	G	FG	P
Price, f.	4	1	9	Donaldson, f.	1	0	2
Morrow, f.	0	0	0	Hess, f.	0	1	1
Maddex, f.	0	0	0	Gravbill, f.	3	0	6
Stevens, c.	7	2	16	Pitser, g.	3	1	7
Whitmer, g.	0	1	1	Dirting, g.	0	1	1
Colston, g.	0	1	1	Riner, g.	0	0	0
Moler, g.	2	0	4	Rockwell, g.	0	0	0
Totals	13	5	31	Totals	7	3	17

Referee—Shipley (Shepherd College).

Double-Header Slated.

Cumberland, Md., Feb. 18 (Spl.). A double-header cage attraction is billed for the State Armory Thursday, Pennsylvania Avenue High meeting Waynesboro (Pa.) High, and Potomac State College, of Keyser, W. Va., clashing with West Liberty College.

C. U. Will Face 'Best Center' Tomorrow

Coach Fod Cotton Praises Buddy Deitch, Star of St. Thomas.

THE best-looking center—from a basket ball player's viewpoint—that Coach Fod Cotton and the Catholic University squad has seen and played against this season will be on exhibition tomorrow night in the wide open spaces of the C. U. gym.

His name is Buddy Deitch, sir, Deitch of St. Thomas College, which is coming to town with the idea of making it two in a row over the Cards. St. Thomas won the first game between the two by a 34-33 margin, but no team has succeeded in winning two games from C. U. this year.

"I've seen some good ones," Cotton commented yesterday, "Roberts, of Emory-Henry; Naktenis, of Duke; Kamerous and Hillhouse, of Long Island, to mention a few, but they were dray horses against a thoroughbred compared to this fellow.

He 'Has Everything.'

"He has everything a center needs. Height—he's 6 feet 7—a good eye for the bucket and he wastes no time getting around the court. Just wait'll you see him, and I think you'll agree with me."

Tom Davies, the Tommies' coach, is one of the greatest athletes ever developed at the University of Pittsburgh and the only Panther star to win four letters. He was selected on Walter Camp's All-American team of 1918 and later was placed on Camp's All-Time American line-up.

Signed by Giants.

Davies also played basket ball and baseball, and ran the century in track while at Pitt and upon his graduation was signed by the New York Giants for utility purposes. But after being shipped to the minors for seasoning he quit the diamond to accept a coaching position.

Davies has been highly successful since assuming control of the athletic situation at St. Thomas. Before his advent the Purple and White colors were familiar only in the coal-mining districts adjacent to Scranton, but Davies succeeded in elevating the Tommies to a high plane among the secondary schools.

Charles Town Sextet Bows to Hagerstown

Charles Town, W. Va., Feb. 18 (Spl.).—The Charles Town High School girls basket ball team suffered a 43-29 set-back at the hands of the Hagerstown High sextet on the local floor.

The game was featured by the shooting of two sisters, the Schlosser twins, who played the forward positions for the visitors. J. Schlosser set a record for the local floor when she tallied 31 points.

Hagerstown.	G	FG	P	Charles T'n.	G	FG	P
P. Schl'ser, f.	5	2	12	Bailey, f.	9	6	24
J. Schl'ser, f.	15	1	31	Lusar, f.	2	1	5
Shue, c.	0	0	0	Bush, c.	0	0	0
Calhoun, sc.	0	0	0	Lyne, sc.	0	0	0
Read, g.	0	0	0	Hann, sc.	0	0	0
Beard, g.	0	0	0	McGarry, g.	0	0	0
Burzunier, g.	0	0	0	Knott, g.	0	0	0
Repp, g.	0	0	0	Leith, g.	0	0	0
Totals	20	3	43	Totals	11	7	29

Referee—Legge (V. P. I.).

Long Chases Enjoyed By Middleburg Hunt

Middleburg, Va., Feb. 18 (Spl.).—The Middleburg hunt met at Dover this morning, and 20 minutes after casting the hounds started a red fox near Institute farm. After a three-mile chase he was denned. They then drew the Metzger farm and another fox was jumped, which gave them a two-mile run when the hounds were called off.

A third fox was jumped in the mountainous tract near Carters, which gave the riders another chase for a mile, when he was lost. The going was good, and the field, though small, enjoyed a splendid day's sport.

Post Mortems . . .

Eddie Marmel, former Jewish Community Center boxer, who captained the Columbus University team and made the Olympic tryouts in 1932, has theatrical aspirations . . . he has been rewriting a play by a New York author and soon will journey to Gotham with it . . .

MARMEL.

and some of his own plays . . . Eddie also was a cross-country runner . . . representing the Y. M. C. A. in the National Capital cross-country race here last Thanksgiving . . . Under the rules for Olympic boxing, ducking below the belt line will constitute a foul . . . this maneuver is not rated a foul by the A. A. U., but the practice is frowned upon in all amateur larruping . . . incidentally, completely passive defense is a foul in any amateur swat swapping . . . Cliff Folen, Oregon State College basket ball center, is 6 feet 7 inches tall . . . and weighs only 197 pounds . . . Jack Schwartz, the handball champion, also is an enthusiastic horseman . . . he rides regularly with Marty Gallagher . . . The Southern Conference boxing tournament at Charlottesville Friday and Saturday will be filmed by the Paramount News . . . and, **Just 25 Years Ago Today:** The Navy wrestling team defeated Penn State, 4½ to 2½.

Hoyas to Rely On Air Attack This Fall

'He Ain't Seen Nothin' Yet' Is Hagerty's Reply to Richmond Coach.

REPORTS from Richmond that Glenn Thistlethwaite intends to equip the Spider gridders with an aerial attack second only to the United States Aviation Corps evoked little comment yesterday at Georgetown, where Coach Jack Hagerty is working on blue prints for the 1935 Hoya touchdown machine.

Hagerty said little when informed of Thistlethwaite's plans, but it was a highly significant bit of orating.

"Shucks, he ain't seen nothin' yet."

One of the most painful memories stored away in Hagerty's mind is last season's game with the Virginians at Richmond. Georgetown lost that game, 14 to 13, when the Spiders unleashed an aerial bombardment in the last five minutes of play and scored the winning points. But the youthful Georgetown mentor intends to make amends for the defeat next season.

Ends Were Too Weak.

"I'm planning a few passes, lateral and downfield, myself," he announced yesterday. "We had the plays last season, but the ends were too weak to risk experiments with tricky passes. The situation is reversed this year—the ends will be our strongest department.

"Of course, I need some good luck to throw the passes and help catch them, but I think we'll be fixed better in this respect than we were last year. We'll get better kicking, too, if a couple of freshmen who showed promise last season do as well with the varsity. It's not a good policy to name them, because they might think they have a berth clinched, and I want everybody to work for their jobs—they're all going to be open."

So Mr. Hagerty in just so many words tells the cockeyed world that his ends hold the key to Georgetown's success on the gridiron next autumn. Off the record, he believes Southern Methodist and Colgate, two of the "passingest" teams in the country, will be rank beginners with the Blue and Gray.

Drills Postponed.

Georgetown was supposed to inaugurate spring practice this week, but drills were postponed because of the impossible ground conditions. Hagerty hopes to get the squad outdoors next week for the first of a long series of sessions.

If inclement weather prevents the team from holding practice it will be a serious blow to their 1935 prospects, for Hagerty is counting on the spring workouts as much as those of next autumn. It is his opinion that spring practice is absolutely essential if the Hoyas are to be winners.

Cumberland Host To College Boxers

Western Maryland Meets West Virginia Friday.

Cumberland, Md., Feb. 18 (Spl.). College boxing will be inaugurated in Cumberland next Friday night when Western Maryland College and West Virginia University clash in an eight-bout dual meet under auspices of the Casey A. A., at SS. Peter and Paul gym.

It will be the first neutral ring college meet ever staged in this part of the country, nearly all college ring officials insisting on home-and-home contracts and the Casey boxing committee had considerable difficulty persuading West Virginia and Western Maryland authorities to book the meet. There has been a heavy advance sale.

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Grain Prices Leap in Noisy Trading in Pit

Cotton Responds With Use of $1.50 to $1.70 in Active Demand.

Chicago, Feb. 18 (AP).—Jubilant grain traders greeted the gold decision today with clamorous bidding that sent wheat and corn up 3 and 4 cents a bushel before the lid was clapped down on the pits and trading on all American grain exchanges halted.

Commodity markets, like the stock and bond exchanges, stayed on the job, and butter and eggs were bid up sharply for a time as inflationary sentiment was loosed and the weight of uncertainty over the gold question was relieved. Profit-takers, however, trimmed the edge off the gains.

The bid gong in the Chicago Board of Trade sounded its imperative "Cease trading" at 11:15 a. m.

The crowded pits paid no heed. For three or four minutes, ignoring the official shouting for attention from the visitors' gallery, the traders kept up their excited bidding, and both wheat and corn prices soared as flying fingers signaled purchases.

Boos Greet Announcement.

When the proclamation of President Robert P. Boylan of the board of trade was finally read and transactions ceased, there were loud boos from the floor. Boylan had been authorized by the governors of the exchange to halt the session whenever a decision in the gold cases rendered it advisable, and the suspension order was made indefinite. It was expected, however, that trading will resume tomorrow.

On the Chicago board, wheat closed 1¼ to 2⅛ cents a bushel above Saturday, with May futures at 98⅝ to 99 cents a bushel; corn finished 2⅛ to 2¾ cents higher, with May at 89 cents. Similar advances were recorded on other American markets before the sudden shutdown.

Even if trading had been allowed to continue freely the advance could not have been pushed much farther. Trading rules hold prices within a limit of 5 cents loss or advance from the previous day's close.

Wheat gained only a fraction at Winnipeg, the only North American grain market remaining open.

Futures Price Range.

Wheat—	Open Today	Close Saturday	Close Year ago
May	97-97¼	97¼-⅜	89½-⅝
July	90⅝-½	90⅛-¼	87⅛-⅞
Sept.	88½	88⅝-¾	88½-⅝
Corn—			
March		89½	
May	86-86⅛	86¼-⅜	50½-⅝
July	80¼-½	80¾-⅞	52½
Sept	76⅝	77⅛	54½-⅝
Oats—			
May	51⅛-¼	51½-⅝	35⅞
July	44	44⅛-¼	35⅜
Sept	40⅝	41⅛	34⅝
Rye—			
May	65¾	66	50¾
July	65⅛	65⅛	61¼
Sept	65	64¾	..
Barley			
May	..	76½	49¼
July	..	67⅞	49¾
Lard—			
May	13.40	13.42	6.65
July	13.57	13.57	6.70
Sept.	13.62	13.65	6.92

Cash Grain Prices.

Chicago, Feb. 18 (AP).—WHEAT, No. 2, dark, hard, 1.05½; No. 2, mixed, 1.05. CORN—No. 2, yellow, 89@91; No. 4, yellow, 87¼@87½; No. 3, white, 90; No. 4, white, 87½. OATS—No. 3, white, 54@55½; No. 4, white, 52½.
RYE—None.
BARLEY—75@1.20.
TIMOTHY SEED—16.75@17.75 cwt.
CLOVER SEED—15.50@21.00 cwt.

Cotton Market

New York, Feb. 18 (AP).—Announcement of the gold clause decision was followed by a rapid advance of $1.50 to $1.70 a bale in cotton today.

May contracts, which had sold off to 12.39 during trading, advanced to 12.75 within a few minutes after the news of the decision reached the trade, or 25 points net higher. Later fluctuations were irregular, with May closing at 12.65. The general list closed steady at net advances of 17 to 19 points.

Until the decision appeared the market had an easy tone. March sold down to 12.32 and October to 12.31, making net losses of about 8 to 10 points.

The first flashes from Washington on the court's ruling found many buying orders in the hands of commission houses and the market's initial response was advance of 31 to 34 points from the early low levels. This carried both March and October up to 12.65 and the general list 23 to 25 points above Saturday's closing quotations.

The market then met heavy realizing and Southern selling, but offerings were absorbed on reactions of 8 to 10 points from the best and the tone was steady on continued trade and commission house buying in the late trading.

Exports, 20,489, making 3,213,743 so far this season; port receipts, 7,045; U. S. port stocks, 2,679,581.

Futures Price Range.

	High	Low	Last
March	12.65	12.32	12.58-59
May	12.73	12.39	12.65-67
July	12.75	12.42	12.71
October	12.65	12.31	12.58
December	12.69	12.38	12.65
January	12.70	12.41	12.67

Spot, steady; middling, 12.00.

Cottonseed Oil.

Bleachable cottonseed oil reacted 13 to 19 points early today under liquidation promoted by the lower lard market and the early break in grains. Later advances of 50 to 56 points took place under a very heavy trade, all prices going into new highs.

Late in the afternoon reactionary trends developed on realizing with final prices 1 to 15 points net higher.

The big upturn was on the bullishness created by the Supreme Court's decision in the gold clause case. Lard jumped 30 points, while hogs were up 10 points, with crude oil quoted at 10¼ cents. Sales were 284 contracts.

Bleachable spot, nominal, March closed 11.66; May, 11.79; July, 11.85; September, 11.92.

Steel Producers Estimate Decline

New York, Feb. 18 (AP). — The American Iron and Steel Institute estimates steel production during the current week at 49.1 per cent of capacity, compared with 50.8 per cent in the preceding week and 49.5 per cent a month ago.

This is a decline of 1.7 points or 3.3 per cent from last week.

Finance, Business, Economics

Regulation of Over-the-Counter Markets Will Be Test of Government's Power to Control Trading and Character of Securities.

(Special Correspondent of The Post).

New York, February 18.—The real test of the power of the Federal Government to regulate the security markets of the country will only come after its authority to regulate over-the-counter dealers and securities has been tested in the courts, in the opinion of officials and lawyers of stock exchanges who have been deeply concerned with this problem.

Stocks exchange officials have been free to state that their greatest source of misgiving, in connection with the ultimate effects of securities exchange act of 1934 and the work of the securities and exchange commission, is the fact that corporations can withdraw their security issues from listing and use the over-the-counter markets instead.

It is pointed out that the unlisted dealers already furnish reasonably satisfactory markets for bank and insurance stocks, municipal bonds and a few other important categories of securities. Through imposing a growing number of positive requirements and legal liabilities upon issuers of securities that are listed on exchanges, the incentive to delist securities is being steadily increased.

The authors of the securities exchange act were fully cognizant of this danger, of course, and sought to meet it in three ways. In the first place, they gave certain advantages to listed issues, such as exclusive collateral loan privileges by stock exchange brokers and those doing business through them. Secondly and more important, the securities and exchange commission was authorized to promulgate rules and regulations affecting over-the-counter securities, dealers and transactions, comparable to those prescribed for exchanges and listed issues.

Rules Awaited For Counter Stocks.

The commission has indicated that it has worked on such rules and may shortly promulgate them. Recently, lack of adequate appropriations is said to have delayed work on this problem. The commission also has indicated that through the easing of registration rules, it hopes to induce banks and insurance companies to list their issues on licensed exchanges. In the third place, the commission is authorized to make special restrictions for issues delisted after the passage of the act.

Conversation with stock exchange officials and lawyers makes readily apparent that they do not see eye to eye with the Securities and Exchange Commission on this subject, however. These individuals are frankly skeptical of the ability of the commission to uphold its authority to regulate over-the-counter markets before the courts. While some legal students of the subject express doubts as to the power of Congress to regulate stock exchanges, it is generally felt that the interstate character of many of the transactions, as well as the widespread use of interstate communications and of the mails in the business of the exchange and its members, will assure judicial approval for provisions of the securities and exchange act applicable to large exchanges. On the other hand, over-the-counter dealers for the most part do a business which is far more local in character, and a goodly portion of this business could be transacted without use of interstate communications, or even of the mails if necessary. It is felt, therefore, that an effort to regulate over-the-counter markets as thoroughly as the exchanges are regulated by the act may prove futile, because of adverse decisions in the courts that would probably be handed down in test cases.

Over-the-counter dealers are following a passive role for the time being, but are watching developments closely. Naturally, they would not be averse to an expansion of their business at the expense of listed markets. They point out that, with the decline in the volume of security speculation, collateral loan privileges in margin accounts are not nearly as valuable as they used to be, and restriction of this privilege to listed issues does not weigh heavily in the minds of many corporate managements and investors. Hence, this consideration alone is not held likely to discourage delisting if the SEC should continue to follow a drastic policy in the formulation of regulations governing listed issues.

Dealers Agreeable to Suspension.

Many of the over-the-counter dealers would not be opposed to a moderate degree of SEC supervision of their affairs. In fact, they have given active consideration to a proposal that the commission license them as dealers, and then subject them to a few simple rules. Any effort to go beyond this, however, would be certain to meet with strong opposition, including a number of test cases to determine the constitutionality of the act as applicable to them. It is such a test that the exchanges themselves fear, for if it goes against the SEC a definite comparative advantage would be established for the unlisted markets. Then, they fear, will occur a gradual diminution in the number of listed issues, and a consequent sharp decline in the proportion of security transactions consummated on the floors of exchanges.

This problem is so basic in determining the future ability of the Federal Government to continue regulating security transactions that an early test in the courts is favored by a number of parties concerned.

Junior Bonds Rise Briskly In Buying Wave

Federal Obligations Are Active But Irregular.

New York, Feb. 18 (AP).—Low-priced bonds responded vigorously to the wave of bullish enthusiasm that swept over the financial markets following the gold decisions today.

Virtually without friends since uncertainty over the gold litigation became a market fact, liens of corporations having a large funded debt were eagerly sought immediately following announcement of the decisions, and while there was some recession from the highs of the day, closing quotations of the more active issues were 1 to nearly 3 points net higher.

Governments Regular.

Government obligations developed some irregularity. Loans containing the gold clause were offered at price concessions, while those issued since the middle of 1933 and therefore do not contain the promise to pay in gold, advanced as much as 10-32d of a point. Prime corporation bonds were very little affected by the decision, probably because they have been advancing slowly but steadily with apparent disregard for the status of the gold cases.

Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s led the lower-priced corporate issues with a 2¾-point gain at 56¾ after selling as high as 59 shortly following the court's ruling. International Great Northern 5s of '56 at 37¼, Boston & Maine 5s of '67 at 75⅝ and Lehigh Valley general 4s of 2003 at 46 likewise showed good net gains on the day.

U. S. Government bonds accounted for $6,490,000 of the total volume of transactions. Liberty 3½s, of 1932-47, closing at 104.12; the Fourth Liberty 4¼s, of 1933-38, at 103.16, and the Home Owners Loan 4s, of 1951, at 101.10, were typical of the small declines in the Federal list. Nearly all of the Treasury issues closed higher, with the 4s, of 1944-1954, at 110.16, and the 3¼s, of 1941, at 106, characteristic.

Latin-Americans Strong.

Among prime domestic corporation bonds American Rolling Mill, convertible 5s, at 109¾; International Paper, refunding 5s, at 55, and the 6s at 74⅞, represented mild price improvement.

Strength in Latin-American loans featured the foreign division, although this list did not come in for as much investment and speculative demand.

Baldwin Loss $3,698,494 For Last Year

Melville Shoe Corporation Reports Gain in Earnings.

New York, Feb. 18 (AP).—The 1934 annual report of Baldwin Locomotive Works and subsidiaries shows net loss of $3,698,494 for 1934 after all charges against net loss of $3,857,743 in 1933.

Melville Shoe Corporation.

Melville Shoe Corporation reports 1934 net income of $1,692,913, euivalent to $4.16 a common share, against $1,355,516, or $3.22 a share in 1933.

General Motors.

Dealers' sales of Pontiacs in first 10 days of February, 1935, totaled 3,073 cars against 1,423 in like period in January and 1,658 in first 10 days of February, 1934.

Air-conditioning sales of Frigidaire Corporation, subsidiary, in December and January were more than 300 per cent over the like two months of previous year.

Virginia-Carolina.

Directors of this company took no action toward declaring a dividend on 7 per cent prior preferences stock; it was explained that order entered by Judge Wells in Hustings Court, Richmond, Va., suspended execution of the order 30 days from February 13, 1935, in order to permit any one who so desired to take an appeal to Virginia Supreme Court; during the suspension period, board will take no action under the order, which required payment of a year's dividend on prior preference stock.

Westinghouse.

This company was the low bidder on contract for furnishing and installing power equipment for the Brooklyn cross-town route of New York City Independent Subway System; bid was $898,265.

Bucyrus-Erie.

The company declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents on 7 per cent preferred stock; giving effect to this payment appears on this issue amounted to $12 a share as of April, 1935, similar payment was made on January 2, 1935.

Naval Stores Firm.

Savannah, Feb. 18 (AP).—Turpentine, firm, 50½; no sales; receipts, 1; shipments, 205; stock, 12,360. Rosin, firm; no sales; receipts, 103; shipments, 814; stock, 71,347. Quote: B, 3.90; D, 4.00; E, 4.25; F, 4.65; G and H, 4.70; I and K, 4.75; M, 4.77½; N, 5.17½; WG, 5.65; WW, 6.20; X, 6.30.

The Markets at a Glance

What the Stock Market Did.

	Mon.	Sat.
Advances	615	190
Declines	94	228
Unchanged	113	164
Total issues	822	582

Stocks—A brief but vigorous rally during the hour after the gold decision netted from 1 to 9 points for market leaders. Profit taking made small inroads later. Sales volume was up sharply to 1,909,590 shares.

Bonds—When the full import of the gold decision was grasped by traders, Government and corporate issues with gold clauses were unloaded in some volume at fractional losses. Semispeculative issues were strong. Home Loan issues led gains in the Federal field.

Curb—Issues followed the general sentiment and swept upward after the gold decsiion. Gold mining shares were in strong demand. Closes were higher from fractions to more than 2 points.

Wheat — Grain values boomed after the decision had halted declines of nearly a point, made during the morning. Profit-taking, here as in the securities marts, decreased net gains. Closes were firm, May wheat at 98⅜ and May corn at 89.

Coffee — Spot coffee was steady. Rio No. 7 sold at 8¼ and Santos No. 4 at 10¾.

Sugar—Raw sugar was steady at 2.90. Refined was still offered at 4.30 and 4.50 for fine granulated.

Siver—Bar silver was unchanged in New York at 54¾. In London it was off ⅛ penny to 24 13-16 pence (United States equivalent, 54.44 cents per ounce).

Gold—Bar gold was off 1½ pence in London, to close at 142 shillings 7 pence (United States equivalent $34.73).

Dollar—The United States dollar was steady in foreign exchanges. It sold in New York in other currencies at $4.89¼ to the English pound, 6.63 cents to the French franc and 40.35 cents to the German mark.

Securities Averages.

(United Press.)

Stocks.

	50 Indls.	20 RRs.	20 Util's	90 Ttl.
Yesterday	90.7	36.0	45.0	74.2
Previous day.	87.9	34.1	44.2	71.0
Week ago	87.4	34.5	46.4	72.0
Month ago	86.7	35.9	49.3	72.3
Year ago	103.1	53.2	83.9	92.0
Two years ago	47.0	26.8	77.2	49.2
1934 high	105.0	54.3	90.3	93.8
1934 low	76.0	34.1	47.1	66.4
1933 high	102.1	58.0	113.7	96.9
1933 low	42.3	23.5	61.1	43.9

Bonds.

	20 Indls.	20 RRs.	20 Util's	60 Ttl.
Yesterday	87.0	83.0	94.7	88.2
Previous day.	86.8	82.8	93.9	87.8
Week ago	84.4	83.1	92.9	87.5
Month ago	86.5	84.3	90.5	87.1
Year ago	80.3	87.3	87.3	84.9
Two years ago	62.1	62.0	80.4	68.1
1934 high	85.9	90.0	90.6	88.1
1934 low	72.6	74.1	77.2	74.8
1933 high	77.1	84.9	88.5	83.4
1933 low	58.3	57.0	74.1	63.6

(1926 average equals 100.)
(Copyright, 1935, Standard Statistics Co.)

Montreal Silver Futures.

Montreal, Feb. 18 (AP).—Silver futures closed steady. Sales, 32 contracts.

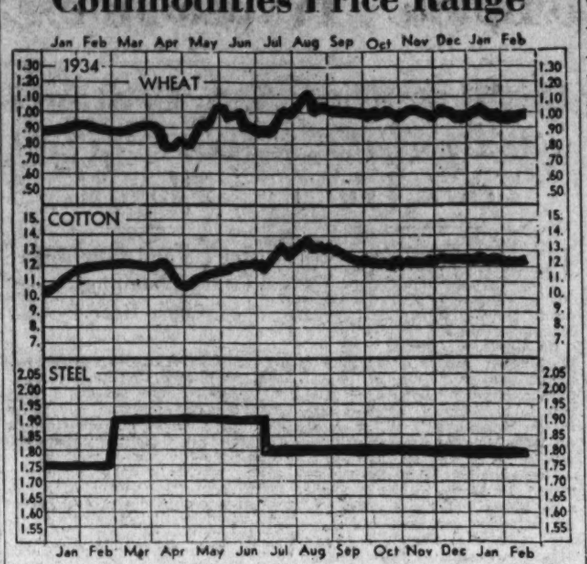
	Open	High	Low	Close
March	*54.60	55.05	55.00	55.05
May	*55.10	55.60	55.50	*55.55
July	55.58	55.58	55.51	*56.00
November	*56.75	56.78	56.78	*57.25

* Bid.

N. Y. Steel Prices.

New York, Feb. 18 (AP).—Steel prices per 100 pounds, f. o. b. Pittsburgh: Blue annealed sheets, hot rolled, 2.00; galvanized sheets, 3.10; black sheets, hot rolled, 2.45; steel bars, 1.80.

Commodities Price Range



Leaders in Markets.	Yesterday	Previous Day	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, Chicago (May)	89 ½	97 ¼	97 ⅞	96 ½	89 ½
Cotton, New York (May)	12.65	12.48	12.44	12.47	50 ½
Corn, yellow, Chicago (May)	50 ½	89 ½	88 ¼	86	50 ½
Oats, white, Chicago (May)	35 ⅞	51 ½	50 ¾	51 ⅞	35 ⅛
Cattle, choice steers, Baltimore	8.50	9.50	9.50	8.50	5.30
Hogs, choice, Baltimore	9.10	8.80	8.80	8.40	.5.45
Lambs, choice, Baltimore	9.25	9.75	9.75	10.25	10.00
Eggs, special, New York	32 ¾	33 ½	35 ¾	30 ¾	20 ¾
Butter, New York creamery	36 ⅛	36 ¾	38 ½	33 ⅛	25 ⅞
Flour, New York	7.30	7.25	7.22	7.17	6.80
Coffee, N. Y. (Santos No. 4)	10 ⅜	10 ⅜	10 ¾	11	11 ¼
Sugar, raw, New York	2.90	2.90	2.85	2.80	3.40
Steel, Pittsburgh bar	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.70
Rubber, New York (May)	13.56	13.68	13.38	13.04	11.00
Pig iron, foundry	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	18.50
Tin	50.30	50.00	51.10	50.75	51.50
Copper, electrolytic	9	9	9	9	8
Bar gold, London (dollars)	34.73	34.79	34.70	34.46	34.45
Bar silver, New York	54 ¾	54 ¾	53 ⅞	54 ¼	54 ⅛
Zinc, East St. Louis	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.75	4.40
Lead, New York pig	3.55	3.55	3.50	3.70	4.00
Coal, bituminous	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	3.57
Anthracite	10.69	10.69	10.69	10.69	10.58

Gold and Silver Receipts

Receipts of Silver by the Mints and Assay Offices:
(Under Executive Proclamation of December 21, 1933.)
Week ended February 15, 1935:

Philadelphia	371,556.67 fine ounces
San Francisco	676,852.65 fine ounces
Denver	78,163.00 fine ounces
Total for week ended February 15, 1935	1,126,572.32 fine ounces
Total receipts through February 15, 1935	26,536,000.00 fine ounces

Silver Transferred to United States:
(Under Executive Proclamation of August 9, 1934.)
Week ended February 15, 1935:

Philadelphia	4,650.00 fine ounces
New York	33,016.00 fine ounces
San Francisco	1,495.00 fine ounces
Denver	5,615.00 fine ounces
New Orleans	675.00 fine ounces
Seattle	352.00 fine ounces
Total for week ended February 15, 1935	45,803.00 fine ounces
Total receipts through February 15, 1935	112,259,007.00 fine ounces

Receipts of Gold by the Mints and Assay Offices:

Week ended February 15, 1935:	Imports.	Secondary	New Domestic
Philadelphia	16,671.25	$260,987.52	$100.70
New York	34,236,100.00	308,000.00	
San Francisco	58,605.84	102,913.28	1,582,559.60
Denver	79,847.90	47,509.00	636,376.00
New Orleans	535.99	50,540.74	821.19
Seattle		22,001.71	208,337.88
Total for week ended February 15, 1935	$34,381,760.08	$791,952.25	$2,428,195.37
Gold Received by Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasurer's Office:			
(Under Secretary's Order of December 28, 1933.)			
Received by Federal Reserve banks:	Gold Coin.	Gold Certificates.	
Week ended February 13, 1935	$17,840.14	$415,960.00	
Received previously	29,866,897.61	83,770,660.00	
Total to February 13, 1935	$29,884,737.75	$84,186,620.00	
Received by Treasurer's Office:			
Week ended February 13, 1935	$500.00	$11,000.00	
Received previously	259,306.00	2,010,800.00	
Total to February 13, 1935	$259,806.00	$2,021,800.00	

Member Banks' Statement

Washington, Feb. 18 (AP).—The Federal Reserve Board's condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 91 leading cities today gave the following summary of the principal assets and liabilities on February 13, together with changes for the week and for the same week last year.

	Feb. 13	Feb. 6	Feb. 14, 1934
Loans and investments—total	$18,245,000,000	+ $37,000,000	+ $1,153,000,000
Loans on securities—total	3,016,000,000	+ 24,000,000	— 515,000,000
To brokers and dealers:			
In New York	707,000,000	+ 28,000,000	— 53,000,000
Outside New York	165,000,000	+ 2,000,000	+ 20,000,000
To others	2,144,000,000	— 6,000,000	— 482,000,000
Acceptances and commercial paper bought	428,000,000	— 1,000,000	— 204,000,000
Loans on real estate	988,000,000	.....	.....
Other loans	3,154,000,000	+ 18,000,000	.....
U. S. Government direct obligations	7,198,000,000	— 29,000,000	+ 1,331,000,000
Obligations fully guaranteed by Government	633,000,000	+ 17,000,000	+ 541,000,000
Other securities	2,847,000,000	+ 8,000,000	.....
Reserves with Federal Reserve banks	3,450,000,000	— 43,000,000	+ 1,440,000,000
Cash in vault	282,000,000	+ 17,000,000	+ 57,000,000
Net demand deposits	14,100,000,000	+ 102,000,000	+ 2,768,000,000
Time deposits	4,448,000,000	+ 2,000,000	+ 104,000,000
Government deposits	1,136,000,000	— 88,000,000	+ 145,000,000
Due from banks	1,800,000,000	+ 59,000,000	+ 447,000,000
Due to banks	4,422,000,000	+ 59,000,000	+ 1,218,000,000
Borrowings from Federal Reserve banks	1,000,000	+ 1,000,000	— 9,000,000

Orders for Supplies Indicate Full Schedules for Factories

New York, Feb. 18 (AP).—More evidence that manufacturers are preparing to operate on full schedules is seen in the upturn in orders for supplies and equipment needed in factory maintenance.

While a gradual and moderate improvement in demand appeared late in 1934, the elaborate modernization programs embarked upon by some of the leading industrial concerns has provided a flourishing business for firms which supply the various equipment required to run the present-day industrial plant.

The plant modernization drive sponsored by Federal Housing Administrator Moffet is reported to have prompted industrial concerns to plan spending as much as $500,000,000 on their plants in addition to normal maintenance and repair work.

Steel companies have laid out programs to spend more than $75,000,000, with United States Steel leading with an outlay of $40,000,000. Bethlehem is planning to spend around $25,000,000. Standard Oil of New Jersey has budgeted around $70,000,000, while nearly that much will be spent by two other leading oil companies.

Another outlet holding forth real possibilities for expansion orders is the railroad equipment industry. Should any one of a number of plans for modernizing railroad rolling stock be adopted, much work would be in store for machine and equipment manufacturers.

C. M. Schwab 73; No Party Guests Or Interviewers

New York, Feb. 18 (AP).—Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, celebrated his 37d birthday today at his office desk, caring for his normal "business routine."

The traditional interview to the press, for many years a feature of the day, was not granted.

"There will be nothing forthcoming today," his secretary said. "It will be just a normal day of business routine."

Mr. Schwab motored to his office on lower Broadway, leaving his home on Riverside drive shortly after 9 a. m. to remain at his office until dinner time.

At the Schwab home, last night, a butler said: "No party, no guests, no interview."

Cost of Living Rose 1 Per Cent During Month

Food Up 3.4%; Rents Gain Slightly; Several Items Decline.

New York, Feb. 18.—The cost of living of wage-earners advanced 1 per cent from December, 1934, to January, 1935, according to the regular monthly index computed by the National Industrial Conference Board. This rise, considerably higher than the average seasonal gain, is principally due to a marked increase in food prices, the board reports.

The cost of living as a whole in January was 5.3 per cent higher than a year ago, 10.7 pre cent higher than in January, 1933, but still 18.3 per cent lower than in January, 1929. A summary of the board's analysis shows that:

Food prices rose 3.4 per cent from December to January. This is an increase of 12.6 per cent over January a year ago; a rise of 25 per cent over January, 1933, and a decline of 23.3 per cent from January, 1929.

Rents increased only slightly, .1 per cent from December to January. They were 6.7 per cent higher than in January, 1934; .8 per cent higher than in January, 1933; but 27.3 per cent lower than in January, 1929.

Clothing prices declined .5 per cent from December to January. Men's clothing fell off .4 per cent. Women's clothing prices dropped .7 per cent. Clothing prices as a whole in January, 1935, were .5 per cent lower than in January, 1934; 22.8 per cent higher than in January, 1933, and 22.6 per cent lower than in January, 1929.

The fuel and light index was .5 per cent lower in January, 1935, than in December, 1934.

Gas and electricity. Changes in the cost of these two services are recorded in January and July of each year. Since July, 1934, the cost of gas and electricity fell 1.3 per cent. This is a decline of 4 per cent since January, 1933, and 7.2 per cent since January, 1929.

Coal prices in January of this year were 1.1 per cent higher than in January, 1934; 4.3 per cent higher than in January, 1933, and 8.2 per cent lower than in January, 1929.

The cost of sundries averaged exactly the same in January, 1935, as in December, 1934. Since January, 1934, there has been an increase of 1.2 per cent and since January, 1933, an increase of 2.5 per cent. Since January, 1929, the cost of sundries has declined 6.8 per cent.

Money Markets

New York, Feb. 18 (AP).—Foreign exchange strong. Great Britain in dollars, others in cents.
Great Britain—Demand, 4.89¼; cables, 4.89¼; 60-day bills, 4.89⅜.
France—Demand, 6.63⅜; cables, 6.63¾.

Italy	8.52	*Austria	18.98
Belgium	23.49	*Hungary	29.80
Germany	40.35	Rumania	1.01
Holland	68.02	*Argentina	32.47
Norway	24.60	*Brazil	8.50
Sweden	25.25	Tokyo	28.54
Denmark	21.86	Shanghai	37.00
Finland	2.18	Hongkong	44.87½
Switzerland	32.58	Mexico City (silver peso)	27.85
Spain	12.76	Montreal in	99.93¾
Portugal	4.44	New York, Montreal	100.06¼
Greece	1.95		
Poland	19.02		
Czecho'vakia	4.21		
Yugoslavia	2.30		

*Nominal.

New York.

Call money steady: 1 per cent all day.
Time loans steady; 60 days to 6 months, ¾@1¼.
Prime commercial paper, ¾ per cent.
Bankers' acceptances unchanged: 30 days ⅛@½; 60 to 90 days, ⅛@⅛; 4 months, ⅛@¼; 5-6 to 6 months, ⅛@⅜.
Rediscount rate, New York Reserve Bank, 1½ per cent.

London.

Bar gold declined 1½ pence to 142s 7d. (United States equivalent $34.73.)
Bar silver quiet, ⅛ lower at 24 1-16d. (United States equivalent 54.44 cents.)
Money ¼ per cent. Discount rates, short and three-month bills ⅛@⅜ per cent.

Paris.

Three per cent rentes 82 francs; 4½ per cent rentes, 92 17½.
Exchange on London, 74 05. The dollar was quoted at 15.21.

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Transactions on N. Y. Bond Market

(Associated Press.)

Total bond sales yesterday, $18,285,000; previous day, $5,641,000; week ago, $6,219,000; year ago, $17,220,000; two years ago, $14,374,000; January 1 to date, $454,567,000; year ago, $734,965,000; two years ago, $521,305,000.

U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS.

(Sales in $1,000. Dollars and 32ds.)

Sales		High	Low	Last
	Liberty.			
834	3½ '32-47	104.22	104.12	104.12
88	1st 4¼ '32-47	103.17	103.9	103.9
158	4 4¼ '33-38	103.24	103.12	103.16
1647	4 4¼ '33-38 cld	101.29	101.15	101.29
	Treasury.			
15	4¼ '47-52	114.29	114.24	114.29
53	3¼ '43-45	104.22	104.18	104.20
9	4 '44-54	110.16	110	110.16
1	3¾ '46-56	108.29	108.22	108.29
707	3⅜ '40-43. June	106.6	106	106.6
4	3⅜ '43-47	105.31	105.29	105.29
501	3⅜ '41-43 Mch.	106.2	106	106.2
34	3¼ '46	106	105.28	106
64	3¼ '44-46	104.20	104.18	104.20
13	3¼ '44-46 reg	104.16	104.12	104.16
335	3⅛ '46-49	104.5	103.24	104.5
337	3⅛ '49-52	104.4	103.28	104.4
1	3⅛ reg '46-49	104.2	104.2	104.2
173	3 '46-48	103.4	102.28	103.4
205	3 '51-55	103.8	102.28	103.4
111	Fed F M 3 '47	101.17	101.14	101.15
149	Fd F M 3 '49	101.16	101.3	101.15
12	Fd F M 3¼ '64	103.1	103	103
17	Home O L 4 '51	101.11	101.9	101.10
550	Home OL 3A '52	101.16	101.4	101.14
467	H OL 2¾ '39-49	99.18	99.4	99.18
1	Panama C 3 '61	110	110	110

CORPORATION BONDS.

Sales		High	Low	Last
	A			
34	Alleghany 5 '50	24¾	24	24
43	Am&F P 5 2030	61	59¾	61
2	Am I G C 5½ '49	106½	106½	106½
57	Am Roll M 5 '38	110	107½	109¾
25	Am Smelt 5 '47	105	104¼	104¼
31	Am T&T 5½ '43	112⅝	112½	112½
48	Am T&T 5 '65	112½	112	112½
1	Am T&T 4½ '39	106¾	106¾	106¾
9	Am WW&E 5 '44	95	95	95
12	Arm 4½ '39	102⅞	102¾	102¾
20	AT&SF cvt 4½ '48	108¾	108¼	108½
42	AT&SF 4 '95	110	109¾	110
6	A C Line 1st 4 '52	102⅝	102½	102½
2	Atl Refin 5 '37	108	108	108
	B			
23	B&O rfg 6 '95	80	78½	80
3	B&O 1st 5 '48	108¾	108½	108¾
186	B&O cvt 4½ '60	59	53¾	56¾
23	B&O 4 '48	102	101½	102
27	Bell T Pa 5 '48 B	116⅜	115⅝	116⅛
50	Beth Stl rfg 5 '42	109½	108⅛	106½
21	Boston & Me 5 '67	75¾	73½	73¾
4	Bklyn Ed 5 '52 E	109¾	109½	109¾
19	Bklyn M Tran 6 '68	105⅞	105½	105⅞
17	Buf R&P 4½ '57	67	65½	66½
1	Bush T Bldg 5 '60	62⅝	62⅜	62⅜
	C			
17	Can N Ry 4½ '56	113½	112¾	113⅛
1	Can Nat Ry 4½ '68	105	105	105
18	Can Nor 7 '40	107	106⅞	106⅞
16	Can Pac 4½ '60	98¼	98	98⅛
24	Can Pac 4 perp	87⅛	86⅝	87
7	Cen Ill E&G 5 '51	84½	82⅝

Virginia Cattle Holdings Gain In Past Year

Report Shows Horse Values at Highest Points Since 1921.

By R. Karl von Lewinski.

Value of the live stock owned in the State of Virginia has increased approximately 13 per cent during the past year, while the estimate for the entire United States dropped about the same amount, according to figures released yesterday by Federal State Statistician Henry M. Taylor in Richmond.

Worth of the State's cattle holdings reached a high point since 1931 by climbing to an estimated total of $48,526,000, as compared to 1933 when the aggregate was $42,828,000.

Herds in the State showed a small decline during the year which was more than equalized by the rise in prices. Decrease in value of cattle in the remainder of the Nation was laid in greatest part to the drought in the Western areas, as the rise in prices extended to all parts.

Horses at $98 Each.

Number of horses owned in the Old Dominion State decreased 4 per cent, to about 180,000. The average price, at $98 per head, was the highest valuation in the State since 1921. Mule estimates placed them at 87,000 head at $118 each, also the peak price since 1921.

Hogs decreased nearly 10 per cent to 506,000, the smallest total in years, but their value showed the greatest percentage of increase in rising from $4.40 in 1933 to $6.10 at the end of 1934.

Sheep, with a slightly smaller decrease, were estimated at 442,000 at $4.40 each, as compared with $4.30 in 1933.

Cattle at the end of the year totaled about 776,000 at $22.70 each, at a comprehensive estimate of $17,638,000.

Toomey Heads Mutual Fire Co.

Vincent L. Toomey has been re-elected president of the Mutual Investment Fire Insurance Co. of the District of Columbia, it was announced yesterday.

Other officers reelected were M. Frank Ruppert, vice president; Franklin P. Nash, treasurer, and H. H. Carter, secretary. The company reported very substantial progress during the year of 1934 both in increase of new business written and a declaration of 50 per cent dividend savings to its policy holders.

The company contemplates an expansion of their charter so as to include tornado, plate glass, burglary, automobile, personal liability and property insurance.

Toomey is serving his tenth term as president of the company. He is a member of the Washington Bar Association, a member of the State Council of the American Bar Association for the District of Columbia, and lecturer in the law school of Catholic University.

Henry P. Blair, president of the Equitable Life Insurance Co. of Washington, reported yesterday that the company paid to policy holders in 1934 the sum of $1,108,985.55, bringing total payments since organization up to $10,944,998.19.

At the end of the year insurance in force totaled $69,212,933, an increase of $5,497,593 during the 12 months.

The annual statement shows assets and liabilities of $10,484,631.81. The company has loans on real estate amounting to $3,915,171.21, loans on policies of $596,548.51, bonds and stocks amounting to $4,425,754.73 and $292,268.82 in cash.

The report shows reserves on policies of $9,326,991, while capital stock totals $200,000, contingency reserves $327,623.19 and surplus of $500,000.

Other officers include Joseph Sanders, vice president; Allen C. Clark, secretary; Gilbert A. Clark, actuary; Maurice D. Rosenberg, counsel, and Lauriston H. Hannah, manager of agencies.

Dollar Buying Value Falls in January

The purchasing value of the dollar last month, as reported by the National Industrial Conference Board in its regular monthly index of the cost of living, was:

1.0 per cent lower than in December, 1934.

9.7 per cent lower than in January, 1933.

22.4 per cent higher than in January, 1929.

22.5 per cent higher than the average for 1923.

The figures upon which the foregoing percentages are based follow: The purchasing power of the dollar was 122.5 cents in January, 1935; 123.8 cents in December, 1934; 133.7 cents in January, 1933; 100.1 cents in January, 1929, and 100 cents in 1923.

Foreign Markets.

(Associated Press.)

London—Business was moderately active on the stock exchange today and the price trend was uncertain, traders awaiting the American gold clause decision announcement. Gilt-edged securities and industrials were barely maintained, while foreign bonds and Kaffirs eased. Western Australian gold mining shares were strong on the favorable Yellow Mine Co. report. The market closed uncertain.

Paris—Prices slumped in a hesitant session on the bourse today. International shares were unfavorably influenced by the uncertainty as to the American gold clause decision. The closing was inactive and heavy.

Berlin—Stagnant conditions caused a drop in prices on the boerse today. The closing was unsettled.

U. S. Treasury Receipts.

The position of the Treasury on February 15 was: Receipts, $7,811,813.70; expenditures, $15,307,492.99; net balance, $3,181,545,770.46; customs receipts for the month, $12,065,727.35. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $2,189,414,880.84; expenditures, $4,316,271,426.30 (including $2,221,730,840.53 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $2,126,856,545.76; gold assets, $8,469,630,476.98.

The Dollar Abroad.

London, Feb. 18 (AP).—The United States dollar gained 9-16 cent to the pound today, closing at $4.86 13-16 to the pound, as compared with Saturday's close of $4.87⅜. The opening was at $4.87⅛.

The French franc closed at 73.93 to the pound, as compared to Saturday's close of 73.84.

The United States dollar sold today at 2.50 marks (40 cents to the mark), as compared with Saturday's price of 2.493 marks (40.11 cents).

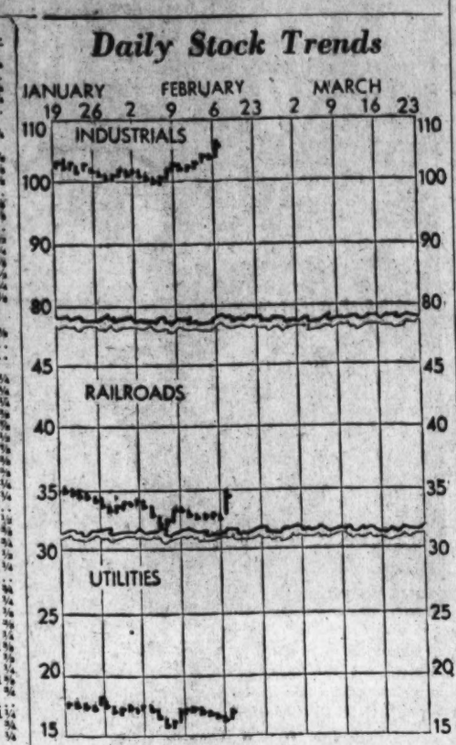
Complete Transactions Yesterday on New York Stock Exchange

(Associated Press.)

Total stock sales yesterday, 1,909,590 shares; previous day, 353,410 shares; week ago, 359,147 shares; year ago, 2,348,553 shares; two years ago, 858,600 shares. January 1 to date, 27,312,141 shares; year ago, 100,383,981 shares; two years ago, 31,807,803 shares.

—1935— High	Low	Name and Dividend Rate	Sales—Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch ge.
		A					
7½	5⅛	Adams Exp	34	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅛
33½	29¾	Adams-Millis (2)	1	31	31	31	
10½	8	Addressog	23	10¼	9½	10⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	3½	Advance Rumely	6	6¼	3⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	6¾	Affiliat Prod (.80)	6	8¼	7⅞	8	
115⅝	109½	Air Reduc (3)	12	114	112	114	+ ⅜
1⅞	1½	Air-Way El Ap	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20¼	18⅜	Alaska Jun (.40)	112	18¾	18¾	18	+ ⅛
1⅝	1⅜	Alleghany	16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅜	Allegh pf xw	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
7	4¼	Allegh pf $30 ww	5	5⅜	5	5	+ ⅛
8½	4	Allegh pf $40 ww	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
141	132⅜	Al Chem & Dye (6)	24	140¾	137½	139½	+ 2⅜
17⅞	15⅞	Allis-Ch Mfg	65	17⅞	16⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
20¼	17	Alpha P Cem (1⅛g)	2	18½	18	18½	+ ⅜
57	48½	Amerada (2)	57	57	54⅝	56½	+ 2⅛
57⅞	47½	Am Ag Ch Del (2)	8	57½	56	57½	— ⅛
18½	13¾	Am Bank Note	36	18½	17	18⅝	+ 2⅛
52½	43	Am Bank N pf (3)	1.10	52	51	52	— ⅛
28⅝	25¼	Am Brake Shoe (.30)	6	27	26	26⅝	+ 1⅜
123	110	Am Can (5b)	88	123	118¼	121⅝	+ 1⅝
156	151¾	Am Can pf (7)	1	156	156	156	+ 2
20¼	14½	Am Car & Fdy	11	18½	17	18	+ 1
45⅝	37½	Am Car & Fdy pf	6	38¾	37½	38¼	
11⅞	8	Am Chain	8	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
52½	38	Am Chain pf	2	52½	51½	51½	
33¼	28	Am Comi Alco	32	30¾	28	30	+ 1
8⅝	6½	Am Crystal Sug	17	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
71¾	57⅞	Am Crystal S pf	3	71¾	67½	71¾	+ 4⅛
2	2⅛	Am Encaus Til	6	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
5⅝	3¾	Am & For Pow	15	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
20	13½	Am & F P $6 pf	8	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅜
23¾	17	Am F P $7 pf	5	21½	21	21½	+ ⅛
8⅝	8	Am & F P 2 pf	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
5¾	4¼	Am Hide & Lea	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	20⅝	Am Hi & L pf	15	24	23	23½	+ ⅛
32½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	4	32½	32	32¾	+ ¼
4¼	3½	Am Ice	4	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
37¾	28½	Am Ice pf (6)	2	37¾	37½	37½	
6¾	3¾	Am Internat	31	6⅝	5⅝	6¼	+ ⅛
6	2¼	Am-La Pr pf	30	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
20¾	16½	Am Locomo	17	18⅛	17	18	+ ⅛
56½	47½	Am Loco pf	5	48	46	48	+ ⅛
23⅝	20	Am M&Fdy (.80)	40	22⅞	21⅝	22⅝	+ 1¼
7	6	Am Mach & M ctf	1	6	6	6	
17¼	14¼	Am Metal	12	17¼	16¼	17¼	+ ⅛
3¾	2½	Am Pow&Lt	31	3¾	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
15½	12¼	Am P&L $6 pf (1⅛)	6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
13¼	10¼	Am P&L $5 pf (1¼)	5	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
16½	13½	Am Rad & St S	120	14¾	13⅝	14¼	+ ⅛
24	19⅜	Am Roll Mill	164	23½	20⅝	22	+ 1⅛
72½	67	Am Safety Raz (4)	1	71½	71½	71½	+ ⅛
5⅝	4⅜	Am Seating	15	5¾	5	5½	+ ⅛
38½	32¾	Am Smelt & R	114	39	35	37½	+ 1⅝
125⅛	121	Am Smelt pf (7)	3	124	123½	124	
68	63	Am Snuff (3½b)	2	68	67	68	
18¼	14½	Am Stl Fdrs	11	17¾	16⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
92	88	Am Stl F pf (2)	1.10	91½	91½	91½	+ ⅛
43	37⅛	Am Stores (2½b)	2	40	39¾	39¾	
70½	60	Am Sugar Ref (2)	15	70½	68¾	70	
130	126½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	129½	129½	129½	
24¾	18½	Am Sumat Tob (1)	10	21¾	20½	21¾	+ ⅛
106⅝	102¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	73	106⅛	102⅞	105	+ 1¾
84¾	79	Am Tob (5)	13	80½	77¾	78½	— ⅛
86⅞	80½	Am Tob (5)	48	82⅞	78⅛	82	+ 1⅝
135	129½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	135	135	135	+ ⅛
19¾	13½	Am Type P pf	70	15	15	15⅝	
14½	11¼	Am Wat Wks (1)	29	11½	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅛
60	55¼	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	56	56	56	
9¼	7½	Am Woolen	18	8	7⅞	8	
45½	37	Am Wool pf	32	40¼	38	40½	+ 1⅞
4⅜	3¾	Am Zinc L & S	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
12¾	10	Anaconda	131	11¾	10⅝	11⅜	+ ⅛
18⅞	16½	Ancon W & C	3	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
17⅜	15	Anchor Cap (.60)	5	17⅜	17	17¼	+ ⅛
3½	2	A W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
29¾	25	Arch-Dan-M (1¼b)	9	30¾	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
105⅞	99½	Armour Del pf (7)	2	105⅛	103⅝	105⅞	+ 1
6⅛	5⅛	Arm Ill	82	5¾	5¾	5⅝	+ ⅛
70¾	64½	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	20	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	+ ⅛
6¾	4¾	Arnold Const	8	5⅛	4⅞	5	
13¾	9	Assd Dry Gds	4	11⅜	10¾	11⅜	+ ⅛
59⅝	59¾	Assd D Gd 2 pf	1	59¾	59¾	59¾	— ¼
55⅝	41⅞	Atch T & S F (2e)	218	52½	42	47	+ 3½
88½	75½	Atchison pf (5)	3	81	80½	81	+ ½
37¼	37⅛	Atl Cst Line (3)	1	37	37	37	+ 3
8⅝	8	Atl G & W I pf	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
25⅝	23¾	Atl Refin (1)	34	25	24½	25	+ ⅛
43	37½	Atlas Pow (2)	7	41¼	39¼	41	+ 1
29¾	22½	Auburn Auto	16	27	23	25	+ 1
1¼	¼	Aust Nich pf	1	¾	¾	¾	
63	50.	Aust Nich pr A (5)	10	51¾	51¾	51¾	— ¼
5⅝	4⅜	Aviation Corp	38	5	4½	5	+ ⅛
		B					
6⅝	5	Baldwin Loc	38	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
26¾	20	Bald Loc pf	9	23½	21	23	+ ⅝
15	13	Balt & Ohio	153	15	14⅛	14⅝	+ 2⅛
17⅞	13	Balt & O pf	38	17	14	13¼	+ 1½
102	101	Bamberger pf (6½) EX	10	102	102	102	+ 1⅝
42¼	37⅛	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	40	40	40	
5⅝	4¼	Barker Bros	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
40½	32½	Barker pf	60	34	34	34	— ¼
44⅜	40	Baruk Cigar (4½f)	4	44½	43⅜	43⅜	+ ⅛
18⅜	16⅛	Beatrice Cr	10	18⅜	17½	18	+ ⅛
78	72	Beech-Nut P (3½b)	1	75	75	75	+ ⅛
13¼	12¾	Belding-Hem (⅛e)	8	13	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
17½	14½	Bendix Aviat	68	16¾	15¾	16½	+ ⅛
17⅝	15⅝	Benef Ind Ln (1½)	14	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
38	34	Best & Co (2)	8	38	37⅝	38	+ ⅛
34¾	28½	Bethlehem Stl	145	33½	29	31⅞	+ 2⅝
77½	68	Bth Stl pf	8	73¾	71	73¾	+ 2⅜
26½	19	Bigelow-San (1e)	1.80	20¾	19½	20	+ ⅜
13⅞	10¾	Blaw-Knox	26	13	12	12¾	+ ⅛
10	8½	Boeing Airpl	34	9⅜	8⅝	9⅜	+ ⅛
58½	53	Bohn Alum (3)	12	58½	56	57⅜	+ 1¼
25½	23½	Borden (1.60)	13	25½	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
31½	28¼	Borg-Warner	54	31½	30¼	31⅜	+ ⅛
7½	6	Boston & Me	3	6	6	6	
29⅝	24½	Briggs Mfg (⅝g)	198	29⅛	27⅝	29⅛	+ ⅜
28	13¾	Briggs Stratt (2)	8	28	27¾	28	+ ⅛
36½	33½	Bristol My (2.10b)	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
3½	2	Bklyn & Qu T	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
43½	36⅛	Bklyn-Man T (⅝g)	16	42½	41⅝	42½	+ ⅛
52	48⅛	Bklyn Un Gas (5)	2	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	+ ⅛
61	45	Brown Shoe (3)	5	58⅝	58	58⅜	
6¾	5	Brunswick-Bal	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Bucyrus-Erie	12	6	5⅞	6	
13	10½	Bucy-E cvt pf	11	12	12	12	+ ⅛
74	64	Bucy-E 7% pf (2)	1.50	70	70	70	— ¼
5¼	4	Budd Mfg	13	4½	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
33	26	Budd Mfg pf	3	31½	29	31½	+ ⅜
4¼	3½	Budd Wheel	8	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
15	11¼	Bullard Co	13	13½	12⅜	13¼	+ ⅛
9⅞	7	Burns Bros pf	40	7	7	7	
15⅜	14¼	Burr Ad Mach (.60)	22	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Bush Term	2	2½	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
10¼	5⅜	Bush T 7% deb	11	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
22½	14¼	Bush T Bldg pf ctf	30	18½	18	18½	
2	1⅜	Butte Cop & Z	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
20⅜	15⅛	Byers Co	7	18	15⅝	18	+ 1⅜
60	40	Byers pf	10	44	44	44	+ 3½
		C					
42½	36½	Calif Pack (1½)	47	42½	41	41¾	+ ⅜
1⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Ld	23	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
3	3	Calumet & Hec	6	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
11⅜	8	Campbell W'y	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
16⅜	12⅞	Can D G Ale (1)	12	14⅜	13½	14	+ ⅜
13¾	11½	Canad Pac	35	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+ ⅛
36	33¾	Cann Mills	4	36	36	36	+ 1¼
3	2	Cap Adm A	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
37	33¾	Cap Adm pf A (3)	20	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
63	51¾	Case (J I)	98	63	55¾	60⅝	+ 4⅝
44	38½	Caterpil Tract (1)	53	44	41½	43¾	+ 2
38¾	28¾	Celanese	107	32⅛	29½	32¼	+ 2⅜
4⅝	2¾	Celotex	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3½	1⅞	Celotex ctf	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
25½	17	Celotex pf	2.40	18½	17	18¼	+ 1⅛
24⅛	22¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	11	24¾	24	24¼	+ ⅛
53½	43	Cent R N J	3	48	45	48	+ 2
47	38⅜	Cerro de Pas (3)	139	45	42⅜	44	+ 1¾
6¾	5¼	Certain-teed	37	5¾	5½	5⅝	
33½	27½	Certain-teed 7% pf	40	30½	29⅜	30½	+ 2⅛
45⅜	40¾	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	72	44⅜	41¼	43¼	+ 1⅜
44½	38	Chic Corp (2½)	19	42	39½	41	+ 1½
5⅜	4½	Chi & N W	52	5½	4¾	5⅛	+ ⅜
10⅝	8	Chi & N W pf	3	10½	9	9⅞	+ 1⅛
4½	3	Chi Gt W pf	5	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
3	2¼	Chi M St P & P	18	2¾	2¼	2¾	+ ⅛
4⅜	3½	Chi M St P & P pf	34	4⅜	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
7⅜	5½	Chi Pneu Tool	10	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
28⅛	22	Chi Pneu Tool pf	4	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ 1⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Chi R I & P	4	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
3	1⅝	C R I & P 6% pf	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
4¼	3	C R I & P 7% pf	1	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
29⅜	26½	Chick Cot Oil (2)	27	29¾	28¾	29¾	+ ⅜
7⅝	5⅜	Childs Co	12	5¾	5½	5½	+ ⅛
42½	35½	Chrysler (1)	301	42¾	38½	41¼	+ 2
22	20	City Ice & F (2)	7	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
92½	87	City I & F pf (6½)	40	92½	91⅞	92½	+ 2
1⅛	⅞	City Stirs	20	1⅛		1⅛	
⅞	⅞	City Stirs ctf	4	⅞		⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	4⅜	City Stirs A	5	5⅛	5	5	
26⅛	25¼	Clett Pea (1)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
178½	161¾	Coca-Cola (7b)	6	176	174½	176	+ 1½
58	51½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	56½	56½	56½	+ ⅛
18⅛	16⅜	Colgate-Palm (½)	42	17½	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
102¾	101	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	101¾	101¾	101¾	
15⅝	12¼	Coll & Alk	22	14¾	13	14	+ 1
7½	6¾	Colonial Bea	20	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
25	12	Col & Sou 1st pf	10	12½	12½	12½	
5	4½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
39⅛	19	Col F & Iron pf	40	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ 1¼
7¾	5	Column G & E	109	6	5¼	5⅞	+ ⅜
59¼	55	Col G & E pf A (6)	2	57¾	57	57¾	— ¼
77⅜	67	Col G & E 5% pf (5)	10	50	50	50	
41	34½	Colum Pict vte (1a)	31	41	38¼	40	+ 1½
77½	67	Colum Carb (4)	17	77½	75¼	75¾	+ ⅜
46⅜	39½	Coml Credit (2)	74	46⅝	45¾	46⅝	+ 1⅛
56¼	52⅛	Coml Credit A (3)	1	54⅜	54¾	54⅜	— ⅛
112	106⅞	Coml Credit 1 pf (6½)	50	111	110	111	+ 1
62½	56⅛	Coml Invest Tr (2½b)	33	61¾	60¾	61½	+ ⅛
115⅛	113⅞	Coml Inv Tr pf (6h)	1	114¾	114¾	114⅝	
23⅞	19¼	Coml Solv (.60)	135	22½	20½	21¾	+ ⅜
1¼	1	Commonwealth & Sou	4	1¼	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
40⅝	29½	Com & Sou pf (6)	18	39¼	37	37	+ ⅛
34¼	31½	Consolcean-Na (1.60)	37	34¼	32½	33½	— ⅛
10	9	Congress Cig	1	9	9	9	
42	34½	Conn Ry & L (4½)	20	36	35½	36	— ⅛
10½	8½	Consol Cigar	2	9	8½	9	+ ⅛
7	5¾	Con Film	24	6⅛	6	6½	+ ⅛
22½	19	Consol Oil pf (1⅛k)	48	20⅞	19	20	— 1
22⅜	17⅞	Con Gas (1)	100	18⅜	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅛
82	76	Con Gas pf (5)	1	76	76	76	
8¼	7¾	Con Oil (.42e)	71.50	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
3½	2½	Con R R Cuba pf	3	3⅛	3	3	
1⅛	⅝	Con Text	2	¾	¾	¾	
13⅜	10⅝	Container A	19	12½	11⅜	12¼	+ ⅛
5⅛	4	Container B	10	4⅝	4⅝	4½	+ ⅛
8⅝	5½	Cont Bak A	3	6	6	6	+ ⅛
1	⅝	Cont Bak B	1	⅞		⅞	+ ⅛
52	46⅛	Cont Bak pf (4)	2	52	52	52	+ 1
73½	62¾	Cont Can (2.40)	63	73½	69¾	72½	+ 2¾
9½	7	Cont Diam Fib	9	9½	8½	9½	+ 1
34	30	Cont Ins (1.35b)	12	33¼	32	32⅝	+ 1⅜
1¾	¾	Cont Mot	10	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
19½	16⅝	Cont Oil Del (⅝e)	37	18⅜	17½	18¼	+ ⅜
48½	44¼	Corn Exchange (3)	80	48¼	48	48¼	+ ⅜
68	62	Corn Prod (3)	41	68	66	67½	+ ⅛
6⅞	5⅝	Coty	12	6	6	6	+ ⅛
39⅝	35¾	Cream of Wh (2¼b)	23	39⅝	38¼	39⅜	+ ⅜
15¾	12½	Crosley Rad	49	15¾	14¾	15½	+ ⅜
28	23⅝	Crown Cork (1)	24	28	26¼	27½	+ 1
45	43½	Cro Cork pf (2.70)	2	45	44⅞	45	+ ⅛
5⅜	4	Crown Zeller	8	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	20½	Crucible Stl	1	23¼	22	23¼	+ 1⅛
1⅝	1	Cuba Co	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	5	Cuba R R pf	50	5¼	5¼	5¼	
7⅜	5⅜	Cuban-Am Sug	34	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
54¾	40½	Cuban-Am S pf	4.30	54¾	51½	54	+ 1½
47½	41	Cudahy Pack (2½)	4	48	45	46	+ 2
22½	18	Curtis Pub	13	20¼	18¾	20¼	+ 1¼
101	93½	Curtis Pub pf (1¼k)	2	98½	98½	98½	— ⅛
3	2½	Curtiss-Wright	27	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	7½	Curtiss-Wr A	27	9½	8¾	9	+ ⅜
20⅝	17¼	Cutler-Ham	35	20⅝	19¼	20¾	+ 1⅜
		D					
31	24½	Deere & Co	86	31	28½	29¾	+ 1½
20¾	19	Deere & Co pf (.80)	11	20¾	20¼	20⅝	— ⅛
43¼	32	Del & Hud	20	39¾	33	35	+ 4
16¼	14	Del Lack & W	61	18¼	14¾	16½	+ 1½
4¾	3	Den & Rio G W pf	8	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛

Daily Stock Trends



Dow-Jones Averages

New York, Feb. 18 (U.P.)—Dow-Jones averages: Stocks—	Open	High	Low	Close	Net ch.
30 industrials	104.24	108.29	103.64	107.17	+ 2.63
20 rails	33.55	36.08	32.31	34.43	+ 1.88
20 utilities	14.33	17.63	16.18	16.71	+ 0.36
Bonds—					
40 bonds				97.22	+ 0.23
10 1st rails				106.30	+ 0.12
10 2d rails				78.31	+ 0.17
10 utilities				102.74	+ 0.23
10 industrials				101.44	+ 0.30

—1935— High	Low	Name and Dividend Rate	Sales—Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
		L					
28½	26¾	Lambert (3)	13	28½	28	28	+ ⅛
12⅝	11¼	Lee Rub & T (¾g)	10	12⅝	12	12	
17⅜	14	Lehigh Port C	2	15½	15	15¼	+ ⅛
2⅛	2⅛	Lehigh Val C	1	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
12½	10	Lehigh V C pf	3	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
11¼	8½	Leh Val RR	18	10½	9⅞	10	+ 1
74½	60½	Lehman Corp (2.40)	10	74½	72⅝	74½	+ 2⅞
17⅜	15½	Lehn & Fink (1⅛)	3	17	16½	17	+ ⅛
32¾	27	Libbey-O F Gl (1.20)	44	30½	28½	29⅞	+ ⅛
23	21½	Life Savers (1.60)	2	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
107½	102	Liggett & Myers (5b)	24	105⅝	105	105⅝	+ 1
106½	102	Ligg & My B (5b)	24	105⅝	105	105⅝	+ 1
19¼	17	Lily Tul C (1⅛)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
24½	19½	Lima Loco	4	20¾	19½	20½	+ 1
30½	25¼	Liquid Carb (1¼b)	12	30	27½	29¼	+ 1⅜
36⅛	31¼	Loew's (1)	108	36⅛	34	35½

Grain Prices Leap in Noisy Trading in Pit

Cotton Responds With Use of $1.50 to $1.70 in Active Demand.

Chicago, Feb. 18 (AP).—Jubilant grain traders greeted the gold decision today with clamorous bidding that sent wheat and corn up 3 and 4 cents a bushel before the lid was clapped down on the pits and trading on all American grain exchanges halted.

Commodity markets, like the stock and bond exchanges, stayed on the job, and butter and eggs were bid up sharply for a time as inflationary sentiment was loosed and the weight of uncertainty over the gold question was relieved. Profit-takers, however, trimmed the edge off the gains.

The bid gong in the Chicago Board of Trade sounded its imperative "Cease trading" at 11:15 a. m.

The crowded pits paid no heed. For three or four minutes, ignoring the official shouting for attention from the visitors' gallery, the traders kept up their excited bidding, and both wheat and corn prices soared as flying fingers signaled purchases.

Boos Greet Announcement.

When the proclamation of President Robert P. Boylan of the board of trade was finally read and transactions ceased, there were loud boos from the floor. Boylan had been authorized by the governors of the exchange to halt the session whenever a decision in the gold cases rendered it advisable, and the suspension order was made indefinite. It was expected, however, that trading will resume tomorrow.

On the Chicago board, wheat closed 1¼ to 2⅛ cents a bushel above Saturday, with May futures at 98⅜ to 99 cents a bushel; corn finished 2⅛ to 2¾ cents higher, with May at 89 cents. Similar advances were recorded on other American markets before the sudden shutdown.

Even if trading had been allowed to continue freely the advance could not have been pushed much farther. Trading rules hold prices within a limit of 5 cents loss or advance from the previous day's close.

Wheat gained only a fraction at Winnipeg, the only North American grain market remaining open.

Futures Price Range.

Wheat—	Open Today	Close Saturday	Close Year ago
May	97-97⅛	97¼-⅜	89⅛
July	90¼-½	90¼-⅜	87⅞-88
Sept.	88⅛	88⅝-¾	88⅛-⅜
Corn—			
March	86-86⅛	86¼-⅜	50½-⅝
May	80¼-½	80¾-⅞	52½
July	78⅛	77⅛	54½-⅝
Oats—			
May	51⅛-¼	51½-⅜	35⅞
July	44	44¼-¼	35⅝
Sept.	40⅝	41⅛	34⅝
Rye—			
May	65¾	66	50¾
July	65	65⅛	51⅛
Sept.		64¾	49⅝
Barley			
May	..	76½	49¼
July	..	67½	49¾
Lard—			
May	13.40	13.42	6.65
July	13.35	13.37	6.70
Sept.	13.32	13.35	6.92

Cash Grain Prices.

Chicago, Feb. 18 (AP).—WHEAT, No. 2, dark, hard, 1.08⅛; No. 2, mixed, 1.05. CORN—No. 3, yellow, 89@91; No. 4, yellow, 87¼@87½; No. 3, white, 98; No. 4, white, 87½. No. 3, white, 84@85½; No. 4, white, 82½. RYE—None. BARLEY—75@1.20. TIMOTHY SEED—16.75@17.75 cwt. CLOVER SEED—15.50@21.00 cwt.

Cotton Market

New York, Feb. 18 (AP).—Announcement of the gold clause decision was followed by a rapid advance of $1.50 to $1.70 a bale in cotton today.

May contracts, which had sold off to 12.39 during trading, advanced to 12.75 within a few minutes after the news of the decision reached the trade, or 25 points net higher. Later fluctuations were irregular, with May closing at 12.65. The general list closed steady at net advances of 17 to 19 points.

Until the decision appeared the market had an easy tone. March sold down to 12.32 and October to 12.31, making net losses of about 8 to 10 points.

The first flashes from Washington on the court's ruling found many buying orders in the hands of commission houses and the market's initial response was advance of 31 to 34 points from the early low levels. This carried both March and October up to 12.65 and the general list 23 to 25 points above Saturday's closing quotations.

The market then met heavy realizing and Southern selling, but offerings were absorbed on reactions of 8 to 10 points from the best and the tone was steady on continued trade and commission house buying in the late trading.

Exports, 20,489, making 3,213,743 so far this season; port receipts, 7,045; U. S. port stocks, 2,679,581.

Futures Price Range.

	High	Low	Last
March	12.65	12.32	12.58-59
May	12.73	12.39	12.65-67
July	12.75	12.42	12.71
October	12.65	12.31	12.58
December	12.69	12.38	12.65
January	12.70	12.41	12.67

Spot, steady; middling, 12.00.

Cottonseed Oil.

Bleachable cottonseed oil reacted 13 to 19 points early today under liquidation promoted by the lower lard market and the early break in grains. Later advances of 50 to 56 points took place under a very heavy trade, all prices going into new highs.

Late in the afternoon reactionary trends developed on realizing with final prices 1 to 15 points net higher.

The big upturn was on the bullishness created by the Supreme Court's decision in the gold clause case. Lard jumped 30 points, while hogs were up 10 points, with crude oil quoted at 10¼ cents. Sales were 284 contracts.

Bleachable spot, nominal, March closed 11.66; May, 11.79; July, 11.85; September, 11.92.

Steel Producers Estimate Decline

New York, Feb. 18 (AP). — The American Iron and Steel Institute estimates steel production during the current week at 49.1 per cent of capacity, compared with 50.8 per cent in the preceding week and 49.5 per cent a month ago.

This is a decline of 1.7 points or 3.3 per cent from last week.

Finance, Business, Economics

Regulation of Over-the-Counter Markets Will Be Test of Government's Power to Control Trading and Character of Securities.

(Special Correspondent of The Post).

New York, February 18.—The real test of the power of the Federal Government to regulate the security markets of the country will only come after its authority to regulate over-the-counter dealers and securities has been tested in the courts, in the opinion of officials and lawyers of stock exchanges who have been deeply concerned with this problem.

Stocks exchange officials have been free to state that their greatest source of misgiving, in connection with the ultimate effects of securities exchange act of 1934 and the work of the securities and exchange commission, is the fact that corporations can withdraw their security issues from listing and use the over-the-counter markets instead.

It is pointed out that the unlisted dealers already furnish reasonably satisfactory markets for bank and insurance stocks, municipal bonds and a few other important categories of securities. Through imposing a growing number of positive requirements and legal liabilities upon issuers of securities that are listed on exchanges, the incentive to delist securities is being steadily increased.

The authors of the securities exchange act were fully cognizant of this danger, of course, and sought to meet it in three ways. In the first place, they gave certain advantages to listed issues, such as exclusive collateral loan privileges by stock exchange brokers and those doing business through them. Secondly and more important, the securities and exchange commission was authorized to promulgate rules and regulations affecting over-the-counter securities, dealers and transactions, comparable to those prescribed for exchanges and listed issues.

Rules Awaited For Counter Stocks.

The commission has indicated that it has worked on such rules and may shortly promulgate them. Recently, lack of adequate appropriations is said to have delayed work on this problem. The commission also has indicated that through the easing of registration rules, it hopes to induce banks and insurance companies to list their issues on licensed exchanges. In the third place, the commission is authorized to make special restrictions for issues delisted after the passage of the act.

Conversation with stock exchange officials and lawyers makes readily apparent that they do not see eye to eye with the Securities and Exchange Commission on this subject, however. These individuals are frankly skeptical of the ability of the commission to uphold its authority to regulate over-the-counter markets before the courts. While some legal students of the subject express doubts as to the power of Congress to regulate stock exchanges, it is generally felt that the interstate character of many of the transactions, as well as the widespread use of interstate communications and of the mails in the business of the exchange and its members, will assure judicial approval for provisions of the securities and exchange act applicable to large exchanges. On the other hand, over-the-counter dealers for the most part do a business which is far more local in character, and a goodly portion of this business could be transacted without use of interstate communications, or even of the mails if necessary. It is felt, therefore, that an effort to regulate over-the-counter markets as thoroughly as the exchanges are regulated by the act may prove futile, because of adverse decisions in the courts that would probably be handed down in test cases.

Over-the-counter dealers are following a passive role for the time being, but are watching developments closely. Naturally, they would not be averse to an expansion of their business at the expense of listed markets. They point out that, with the decline in the volume of security speculation, collateral loan privileges in margin accounts are not nearly as valuable as they used to be, and restriction of this privilege to listed issues does not weigh heavily in the minds of many corporate managements and investors. Hence, this consideration alone is not held likely to discourage delisting if the SEC should continue to follow a drastic policy in the formulation of regulations governing listed issues.

Dealers Agreeable to Suspension.

Many of the over-the-counter dealers would not be opposed to a moderate degree of SEC supervision of their affairs. In fact, they have given active consideration to a proposal that the commission license them as dealers, and then subject them to a few simple rules. Any effort to go beyond this, however, would be certain to meet with strong opposition, including a number of test cases to determine the constitutionality of the act as applicable to them. It is such a test that the exchanges themselves fear, for if it goes against the SEC a definite comparative advantage would be established for the unlisted markets. Then, they fear, will occur a gradual diminution in the number of listed issues, and a consequent sharp decline in the proportion of security transactions consummated on the floors of exchanges.

This problem is so basic in determining the future ability of the Federal Government to continue regulating security transactions that an early test in the courts is favored by a number of parties concerned.

Junior Bonds Rise Briskly In Buying Wave

Federal Obligations Are Active But Irregular.

New York, Feb. 18 (AP).—Low-priced bonds responded vigorously to the wave of bullish enthusiasm that swept over the financial markets following the gold decisions today.

Virtually without friends since uncertainty over the gold litigation became a market fact, liens of corporations having a large funded debt were eagerly sought immediately following announcement of the decisions, and while there was some recession from the highs of the day, closing quotations of the more active issues were 1 to nearly 3 points net higher.

Governments Regular.

Government obligations developed some irregularity. Loans containing the gold clause were offered at price concessions, while those issued since the middle of 1933 and therefore do not contain the promise to pay in gold, advanced as much as 10-32d of a point. Prime corporation bonds were very little affected by the decision, probably because they have been advancing slowly but steadily with apparent disregard for the status of the gold cases.

Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s led the lower-priced corporate issues with a 2¾-point gain at 56¾ after selling as high as 59 shortly following the court's ruling. International Great Northern 5s of '56 at 37¼, Boston & Maine 5s of '67 at 75⅝ and Lehigh Valley general 4s of 2003 at 46 likewise showed good net gains on the day.

U. S. Government bonds accounted for $6,490,000 of the total volume of transactions. Liberty 3½s, of 1932-47, closing at 104.12; the Fourth Liberty 4¼s, of 1933-38, at 103.16, and the Home Owners Loan 4s, of 1951, at 101.10, were typical of the small declines in the Federal list. Nearly all of the Treasury issues closed higher, with the 4s, of 1944-1954, at 110.16, and the 3¼s, of 1941, at 106, characteristic.

Latin-Americans Strong.

Among prime domestic corporation bonds American Rolling Mill, convertible 5s, at 109¾; International Paper, refunding 5s, at 55, and the 6s at 74⅞, represented mild price improvement.

Strength in Latin-American loans featured the foreign division, although this list did not come in for as much investment and speculative demand.

Baldwin Loss $3,698,494 For Last Year

Melville Shoe Corporation Reports Gain in Earnings.

New York, Feb. 18 (AP).—The 1934 annual report of Baldwin Locomotive Works and subsidiaries shows net loss of $3,698,494 for 1934 after all charges against net loss of $3,857,743 in 1933.

Melville Shoe Corporation.

Melville Shoe Corporation reports 1934 net income of $1,692,913, euivalent to $4.16 a common share, against $1,355,516, or $3.22 a share in 1933.

General Motors.

Dealers' sales of Pontiacs in first 10 days of February, 1935, totaled 3,073 cars against 1,423 in like period in January and 1,658 in first 10 days of February, 1934.

Air-conditioning sales of Frigidaire Corporation, subsidiary, in December and January were more than 300 per cent over the like two months of previous year.

Virginia-Carolina.

Directors of this company took no action toward declaring a dividend on 7 per cent prior preferences stock; it was explained that order entered by Judge Wells in Hustings Court, Richmond, Va., suspended execution of the order 30 days from February 13, 1935, in order to permit any one who so desired to take an appeal to Virginia Supreme Court; during the suspension period, board will take no action under the order, which required payment of a year's dividend on prior preference stock.

Westinghouse.

This company was the low bidder on contract for furnishing and installing power equipment for the Brooklyn cross-town route of New York City Independent Subway System; bid was $898,265.

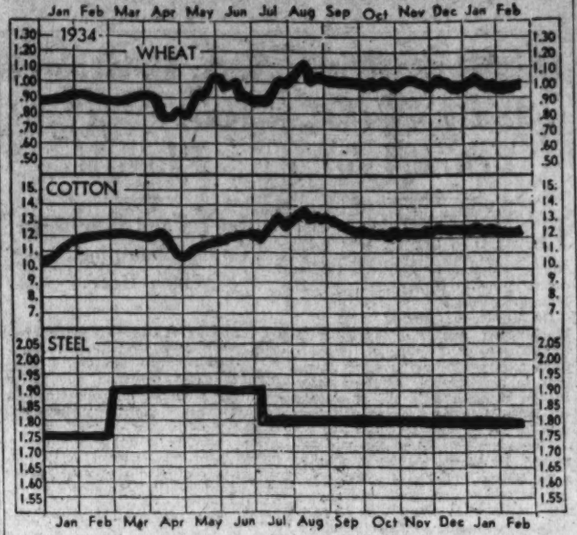
Bucyrus-Erie.

The company declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents on 7 per cent preferred stock; giving effect to this payment appears on this issue amounted to $12 a share as of April, 1935, similar payment was made on January 2, 1935.

Naval Stores Firm.

Savannah, Feb. 18 (AP).—Turpentine, firm 50½; no sales; receipts, 1; shipments, 205; stock, 12,360. Rosin, firm; no sales; receipts, 103; shipments, 814; stock, 71,347. Quote: B 3.90; D, 4.00; E, 4.25; F, 4.65; G and H, 4.70; I and K, 4.75; M, 4.77½; N, 5.17½; WG, 5.65; WW, 6.20; X, 6.30.

Commodities Price Range



Leaders in Markets.	Yesterday	Previous Day	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, Chicago (May)	89 ½	97 ¼	97 ⅞	96 ½	89 ½
Cotton, New York (May)	12.65	12.48	12.44	12.47	50 ½
Corn, yellow, Chicago (May)	50 ½	89 ½	88 ¼	86	50 ½
Oats, white, Chicago (May)	35 ⅞	51 ½	50 ¾	51 ⅞	35 ⅞
Cattle, choice steers, Baltimore	8.50	9.50	9.50	8.50	5.30
Hogs, choice, Baltimore	9.10	8.80	8.80	8.40	5.45
Lambs, choice, Baltimore	9.25	9.75	9.75	10.25	10.00
Eggs, special, New York	32 ¾	33 ½	35 ¾	30 ¾	20 ¾
Butter, New York creamery	36 ⅛	36 ¾	38 ½	33 ⅛	25 ⅞
Flour, New York	7.30	7.25	7.22	7.17	6.80
Coffee, N. Y. (Santos No. 4)	10 ⅜	10 ⅜	10 ⅜	11	11 ½
Sugar, raw, New York	2.90	2.90	2.85	2.80	3.40
Steel, Pittsburgh bar	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.70
Rubber, New York (May)	13.56	13.08	13.38	13.04	11.00
Pig iron, foundry	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	18.50
Tin	50.30	50.00	51.10	50.75	51.50
Copper, electrolytic	9	9	9	9	8
Bar gold, London (dollars)	34.73	34.79	34.70	34.46	34.45
Bar silver, New York	54 ⅜	54 ⅜	53 ⅞	54 ¼	54 ⅛
Zinc, East St. Louis	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.75	4.40
Lead, New York pig	3.55	3.55	3.50	3.70	4.00
Coal, bituminous	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	3.57
Anthracite	10.69	10.69	10.69	10.69	10.58

Cost of Living Rose 1 Per Cent During Month

Food Up 3.4%; Rents Gain Slightly; Several Items Decline.

New York, Feb. 18.—The cost of living of wage-earners advanced 1 per cent from December, 1934, to January, 1935, according to the regular monthly index computed by the National Industrial Conference Board. This rise, considerably higher than the average seasonal gain, is principally due to a marked increase in food prices, the board reports.

The cost of living as a whole in January was 5.3 per cent higher than a year ago, 10.7 pre cent higher than in January, 1933, but still 18.3 per cent lower than in January, 1929. A summary of the board's analysis shows that:

Food prices rose 3.4 per cent from December to January. This is an increase of 12.6 per cent over January a year ago; a rise of 25 per cent over January, 1933, and a decline of 23.3 per cent from January, 1929.

Rents increased only slightly, .1 per cent from December to January. They were 6.7 per cent higher than in January, 1934; .8 per cent higher than in January, 1933; but 27.3 per cent lower than in January, 1929.

Clothing prices declined .5 per cent from December to January. Men's clothing fell off .4 per cent. Women's clothing prices dropped .7 per cent. Clothing prices as a whole in January, 1935, were .5 per cent lower than in January, 1934; 22.8 per cent higher than in January, 1933, and 22.6 per cent lower than in January, 1929.

The fuel and light index was .5 per cent lower in January, 1935, than in December, 1934.

Gas and electricity. Changes in the cost of these two services are recorded in January and July of each year. Since July, 1934, the cost of gas and electricity fell 1.3 per cent. This is a decline of 4 per cent since January, 1933, and 7.2 per cent since January, 1929.

Coal prices in January of this year were 1.1 per cent higher than in January, 1934; 4.3 per cent higher than in January, 1933, and 8.2 per cent lower than in January, 1929.

The cost of sundries averaged exactly the same in January, 1935, as in December, 1934. Since January, 1934, there has been an increase of 1.2 per cent and since January, 1933, an increase of 2.5 per cent. Since January, 1929, the cost of sundries has declined 6.8 per cent.

Gold and Silver Receipts

Receipts of Silver by the Mints and Assay Offices:
(Under Executive Proclamation of December 21, 1933.)

Week ended February 15, 1935:	
Philadelphia	371,356.67 fine ounces
San Francisco	676,852.65 fine ounces
Denver	78,163.00 fine ounces
Total for week ended February 15, 1935	1,126,572.32 fine ounces
Total receipts through February 15, 1935	26,536,000.00 fine ounces
Silver Transferred to United States:	
(Under Executive Proclamation of August 9, 1934.)	
Week ended February 15, 1935:	
Philadelphia	4,650.00 fine ounces
New York	33,016.00 fine ounces
San Francisco	1,495.00 fine ounces
Denver	5,615.00 fine ounces
New Orleans	675.00 fine ounces
Seattle	352.00 fine ounces
Total for week ended February 15, 1935	45,803.00 fine ounces
Total receipts through February 15, 1935	112,259,007.00 fine ounces

Receipts of Gold by the Mints and Assay Offices:

Week ended February 15, 1935:	Imports.	Secondary.	New Domestic
Philadelphia	16,671.25	$260,987.52	$100.70
New York	34,236,100.00	308,000.00	
San Francisco	58,606.84	102,913.28	1,582,559.60
Denver	79,847.00	47,509.00	636,376.00
New Orleans	535.99	50,540.74	821.10
Seattle		22,001.71	206,337.88
Total for week ended February 15, 1935	$34,381,760.00	$791,952.25	$2,428,195.37
Gold Received by Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasurer's Office:			
(Under Secretary's Order of December 28, 1933.)			
Received by Federal Reserve banks:	Gold Coin.	Gold Certificates.	
Week ended February 13, 1935	$17,840.14	$415,960.00	
Received previously	29,866,897.61	83,770,660.00	
Total to February 13, 1935	$29,884,737.75	$84,186,620.00	
Received by Treasurer's Office:			
Week ended February 13, 1935	$500.00	$11,000.00	
Received previously	259,306.00	2,010,800.00	
Total to February 13, 1935	$259,806.00	$2,021,800.00	

Member Banks' Statement

Washington, Feb. 18 (AP).—The Federal Reserve Board's condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 91 leading cities today gave the following summary of the principal assets and liabilities on February 13, together with changes for the week and for the same week last year.

	Feb. 13.	Feb. 6.	Feb. 14, 1934.
Loans and investments—total	$18,245,000,000	+ $37,000,000	+ $1,153,000,000
Loans on securities—total	3,016,000,000	+ 24,000,000	— 515,000,000
To brokers and dealers:			
In New York	707,000,000	+ 28,000,000	— 53,000,000
Outside New York	165,000,000	+ 2,000,000	+ 20,000,000
To others	2,144,000,000	— 6,000,000	— 482,000,000
Acceptances and commercial paper bought	428,000,000	— 1,000,000	— 204,000,000
Loans on real estate	969,000,000		+ 24,000,000
Other loans	3,154,000,000	+ 18,000,000	
U. S. Government direct obligations	7,198,000,000	— 29,000,000	+ 1,331,000,000
Obligations fully guaranteed by Government	633,000,000	+ 17,000,000	+ 541,000,000
Other securities	2,847,000,000	+ 8,000,000	
Reserves with Federal Reserve banks	3,450,000,000	— 43,000,000	+ 1,440,000,000
Cash in vault	292,000,000	+ 17,000,000	+ 57,000,000
Net demand deposits	14,100,000,000	+ 102,000,000	+ 2,768,000,000
Time deposits	4,448,000,000	+ 2,000,000	+ 104,000,000
Government deposits	1,136,000,000	— 88,000,000	+ 145,000,000
Due from banks	1,860,000,000	+ 59,000,000	+ 447,000,000
Due to banks	4,422,000,000	+ 59,000,000	+ 1,218,000,000
Borrowings from Federal Reserve banks	1,000,000	+ 1,000,000	— 9,000,000

Orders for Supplies Indicate Full Schedules for Factories

New York, Feb. 18 (AP).—More evidence that manufacturers are preparing to operate on full schedules is seen in the upturn in orders for supplies and equipment needed in factory maintenance.

While a gradual and moderate improvement in demand appeared late in 1934, the elaborate modernization programs embarked upon by some of the leading industrial concerns has provided a flourishing business for firms which supply the various equipment required to run the present-day industrial plant.

The plant modernization drive sponsored by Federal Housing Administrator Moffet is reported to have prompted industrial concerns to plan spending as much as $500,000,000 on their plants in addition to normal maintenance and repair work.

Steel companies have laid out programs to spend more than $75,000,000, with United States Steel leading with an outlay of $40,000,000. Bethlehem is planning to spend around $25,000,000. Standard Oil of New Jersey has budgeted around $70,000,000, while nearly that much will be spent by two other leading oil companies.

Another outlet holding forth real possibilities for expansion orders is the railroad equipment industry. Should any one of a number of plans for modernizing railroad rolling stock be adopted, much work would be in store for machine and equipment manufacturers.

Money Markets

New York, Feb. 18 (AP).—Foreign exchange strong. Great Britain in dollars, others in cents.

Great Britain—Demand, 4.89¼; cables, 4.89¾; 60-day bills, 4.89¾.
France—Demand, 6.63⅝; cables, 6.63¾.

Italy	8.52	*Austria	18.98
Belgium	23.49	*Hungary	29.80
Germany	40.35	Rumania	1.01
Holland	68.02	*Argentina	32.47
Norway	24.60	*Brazil	8.50
Sweden	25.25	Tokyo	28.54
Denmark	21.86	Shanghai	37.00
Finland	2.18	Honekong	44.87½
Switzerland	32.58	Mexico City (silver peso)	27.85
Spain	12.76	Montreal in New York	99.93¾
Portugal	4.44	New York in Montreal	100.06¼
Greece	.95		
Poland	19.02		
Czecho'vakia	4.21		
Yugoslavia	2.36		

*Nominal.

New York.

Call money steady: 1 per cent all day.
Time loans steady: 60 days to 6 months, ¾@1¼.
Prime commercial paper, ¾ per cent.
Bankers' acceptances unchanged: 30 days ⅛@⅜; 60 to 90 days, ⅜@½; 4 months, ⅜@½; 5 to 6 months, ½@¾.
Rediscount rate, New York Reserve Bank, 1½ per cent.

London.

Bar gold declined 1½ pence to 142s 7d. (United States equivalent $34.73.)
Bar silver quiet, ⅛ lower at 24 1d. (United States equivalent 54.44 cents.)
Money ¼ per cent. Discount rates, short and three-month bills ⅞@1 per cent.

Paris.

Three per cent rentes 82 francs; 4½ per cent rentes, 92 17½.
Exchange on London, 74.08. The dollar was quoted at 15.21.

The Markets at a Glance

What the Stock Market Did.	Mon.	Sat.
Advances	615	190
Declines	94	228
Unchanged	113	164
Total issues	822	582

Stocks—A brief but vigorous rally during the hour after the gold decision netted from 1 to 9 points for market leaders. Profit taking made small inroads later. Sales volume was up sharply to 1,909,590 shares.

Bonds—When the full import of the gold decision was grasped by traders, Government and corporate issues with gold clauses were unloaded in some volume at fractional losses. Semispeculative issues were strong. Home Loan issues led gains in the Federal field.

Curb—Issues followed the general sentiment and swept upward after the gold decsiion. Gold mining shares were in strong demand. Closes were higher from fractions to more than 2 points.

Wheat — Grain values boomed after the decision had halted declines of nearly a point, made during the morning. Profit-taking, here as in the securities marts, decreased net gains. Closes were firm, May wheat at 98⅜ and May corn at 89.

Coffee — Spot coffee was steady. Rio No. 7 sold at 8¼ and Santos No. 4 at 10⅝.

Sugar—Raw sugar was steady at 2.90. Refined was still offered at 4.30 and 4.50 for fine granulated.

Siver—Bar silver was unchanged in New York at 54¾. In London it was off ⅛ penny to 24 13-16 pence (United States equivalent, 54.44 cents per ounce).

Gold—Bar gold was off 1½ pence in London, to close at 142 shillings 7 pence (United States equivalent $34.73).

Dollar—The United States dollar was steady in foreign exchanges. It sold in New York in other currencies at $4.89¼ to the English pound, 6.63 cents to the French franc and 40.35 cents to the German mark.

Securities Averages.

(United Press.)

Stocks.	50 Indls.	20 RRs.	20 Util's	90 Ttl.
Yesterday	90.7	36.0	45.0	74.2
Previous day	87.9	34.1	44.2	71.0
Week ago	87.4	34.5	46.4	72.0
Month ago	86.7	35.9	49.3	72.3
Year ago	103.1	53.2	83.9	92.0
Two years ago	47.0	26.8	77.2	49.2
1934 high	105.0	54.3	90.3	93.8
1934 low	76.0	34.1	47.1	66.4
1933 high	102.1	58.0	113.7	96.9
1933 low	42.3	23.5	61.1	43.9

Bonds.	20 Indls.	20 RRs.	20 Util's	60 Ttl.
Yesterday	87.0	83.0	94.7	88.2
Previous day	86.8	82.8	93.9	87.8
Week ago	84.4	83.1	92.9	87.5
Month ago	86.5	84.3	90.5	87.1
Year ago	80.3	87.3	87.3	84.9
Two years ago	62.1	62.0	80.4	68.1
1934 high	85.9	90.0	90.6	88.1
1934 low	72.6	74.1	77.2	74.8
1933 high	77.1	84.9	88.5	83.4
1933 low	58.3	57.0	74.1	63.6

(1926 average equals 100.)
(Copyright, 1935, Standard Statistics Co.)

Montreal Silver Futures.

Montreal, Feb. 18 (AP).—Silver futures closed steady. Sales, 32 contracts.

	Open	High	Low	Close
March	*54.60	55.05	55.00	55.05
May	*55.10	55.60	55.50	*55.55
July	55.50	55.58	55.51	*56.00
November	*56.75	56.78	56.78	*57.25

* Bid.

N. Y. Steel Prices.

New York, Feb. 18 (AP).—Steel prices per 100 pounds, f. o. b. Pittsburgh: Blue annealed sheets, hot rolled, 2.00; galvanized sheets, 3.10; black sheets hot rolled, 2.45; steel bars, 1.80.

C. M. Schwab 73; *No Party Guests Or Interviewers*

New York, Feb. 18 (AP).—Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, celebrated his 37d birthday today at his office desk, caring for his normal "business routine."

The traditional interview to the press, for many years a feature of the day, was not granted.

"There will be nothing forthcoming today," his secretary said. "It will be just a normal day of business routine."

Mr. Schwab motored to his office on lower Broadway, leaving his home on Riverside drive shortly after 9 a. m. to remain at his office until dinner time.

At the Schwab home, last night, a butler said: "No party, no guests, no interview."

Transactions on N. Y. Bond Market

(Associated Press.)

Total bond sales yesterday, $18,285,000; previous day, $5,641,000; week ago, $6,219,000; year ago, $17,220,000; two years ago, $14,574,000; January 1 to date, $454,567,000; year ago, $734,965,000; two years ago, $521,305,000.

U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS.

(Sales in $1,000. Dollars and 32ds.)

Sales			High	Low	Last
		Liberty.			
834	3½	'32-47	104.22	104.12	104.12
88	1st 4¼	'32-47	103.17	103.9	103.9
158	4 4¼	'33-38	103.24	103.12	103.16
1647	4 4¼	'33-38 cld	101.29	101.15	101.29
		Treasury.			
15	4¼	'47-52	114.29	114.24	114.29
53	3¼	'43-45	104.22	104.18	104.20
9	4	'44-54	110.16	110.10	110.16
5	3¾	'46-56	108.29	108.22	108.29
707	3¾	'40-43 June	106.6	106	106.6
4	3¾	'43-47	105.31	105.29	105.29
501	3¾	'41-43 Mch	106.2	106	106.2
34	3¼	'41	106	105.28	106
64	3¼	'44-46	104.20	104.18	104.20
13	3¼	'44-46 reg	104.16	104.12	104.16
335	3¼	'46-49	104.5	103.24	104.5
337	3¼	'49-52	104.4	103.26	104.4
1	3¼	reg '46-49	104.2	104.2	104.2
173	3	'46-48	103.4	102.28	103.4
205	3	'51-55	103.8	102.28	103.4
111	Fed F M	3 '47	101.17	101.14	101.15
149	Fd F M	3 '49	101.16	101	101.15
12	Fd F M	3¼ '64	103.1	103	103
17	Home O L	4 '51	101.11	101.9	101.10
550	Home OL	3A '52	101.16	101.4	101.14
467	H OL	2¼ '39-49	99.18	99.4	99.18
1	Panama C	3 '61	110	110	110

CORPORATION BONDS.

Sales			High	Low	Last
		A			
34	Alleghany	5 '50	24¾	24	24
43	Am&F P	5 2030	61	59¾	61
2	Am I G C	5½ '49	106½	106½	106½
57	Am Roll M	5 '38	110	107½	109¾
25	Am Smelt	5 '47	105	104¼	104¼
31	Am T&T	5½ '43	112¾	112½	112½
48	Am T&T	5 '65	112½	112	112½
1	Am T&T	4½ '39	106¾	106¾	106¾
9	Am WW&E	5 '44	95	95	95
12	Arm 4½	'39	102¾	102¾	102¾
20	AT&SF	cvt 4½ '48	108¾	108¼	108½
42	AT&SF	4 '95	110	109¾	110
6	A C Line	1st 4 '52	102¾	102½	102½
2	Atl Refin	5 '37	108	108	108
		B			
23	B&O	rfg 6 '95	80	78½	80
3	B&O	1st 5 '48	108¾	108½	108¾
186	B&O	cvt 4½ '60	59	53¾	56¾
23	B&O	4 '48	102	101½	102
27	Bell T Pa	5 '48 B	116¾	115¾	116½
50	Beth Stl	rfg 5 '42	109½	108¾	109½
21	Boston & Me	5 '67	75¾	73½	75¾
4	Bklyn Ed	5 '52 E	109¾	109½	109¾
19	Bklyn M Tran	6 '68	105½	105½	105½
17	Buf R&P	4½ '57	67	65½	66½
1	Bush T Bldg	5 '60	62¾	62¾	62¾
		C			
17	Can N Ry	4½ '56	113¼	112¾	113½
1	Can Nat Ry	4½ '68	105	105	105
18	Can Nor	7 '40	107	106½	106½
16	Can Pac	4½ '60	98¼	98	98¼
14	Can Pac	4 perp	87¼	86¾	87
7	Cen Ill	E&G 5 '51	84½	82¾	84¼
29	Can Pac	5 '60	79½	78¼	78¼
20	Cen Pac	1st 4 '49	100¼	99¾	100¼
56	Certain-td	5½ '48	73¼	71½	72½
39	Chesap Corp	5 '47	105¼	104½	105
2	C & O gen	4½ '92	118¼	118	118¼
17	Chi G L&C	5 '37	105	104¾	105
80	CMSP&	Pac 5 '75	24½	23	23½
94	CMSP&P	ai 5 2000	5¾	5¾	6¼
98	Chi&NW	gen 4¾ '49	20¼	18½	19¾
26	CRI&P	cvt 4½ '60	9½	8½	9¼
19	C R I & P	rfg 4 '34	15¾	15	15
6	Ch & W Ind	4 '52	98	98	98
12	Chile Copp	5 '47	83½	82½	83
1	Cinn Gas & E	4 '68	106¾	106¾	106¾
14	CCC&StL	4½ '77E	71½	70	71½
52	Clev

Virginia Cattle Holdings Gain In Past Year

Report Shows Horse Values at Highest Points Since 1921.

By R. Karl von Lewinski.

Value of the live stock owned in the State of Virginia has increased approximately 13 per cent during the past year, while the estimate for the entire United States dropped about the same amount, according to figures released yesterday by Federal State Statistician Henry M. Taylor in Richmond.

Worth of the State's cattle holdings reached a high point since 1931 by climbing to an estimated total of $48,526,000, as compared to 1933 when the aggregate was $42,826,000.

Herds in the State showed a small decline during the year which was more than equalized by the rise in prices. Decrease in value of cattle in the remainder of the Nation was laid in greatest part to the drought in the Western areas, as the rise in prices extended to all parts.

Horses at $98 Each.

Number of horses owned in the Old Dominion State decreased 4 per cent, to about 160,000. The average price, at $98 per head, was the highest valuation in the State since 1921. Mule estimates placed them at 87,000 head at $118 each, also the peak price since 1921.

Hogs decreased nearly 10 per cent to 506,000, the smallest total in years, but their value showed the greatest percentage of increase in rising from $4.40 in 1933 to $6.10 at the end of 1934.

Sheep, with a slightly smaller decrease, were estimated at 442,000 at $4.40 each, as compared with $4.30 in 1933.

Cattle at the end of the year totaled about 776,000 at $22.70 each, at a comprehensive estimate of $17,638,000.

Toomey Heads Mutual Fire Co.

Vincent L. Toomey has been re-elected president of the Mutual Investment Fire Insurance Co. of the District of Columbia, it was announced yesterday.

Other officers reelected were M. Frank Ruppert, vice president; Franklin P. Nash, treasurer, and H. H. Carter, secretary. The company reported very substantial progress during the year of 1934 both in increase of new business written and a declaration of 50 per cent dividend savings to its policy holders.

The company contemplates an expansion of their charter so as to include tornado, plate glass, burglary, automobile, personal liability and property insurance.

Toomey is serving his tenth term as president of the company. He is a member of the Washington Bar Association, a member of the State Council of the American Bar Association for the District of Columbia, and lecturer in the law school of Catholic University.

Henry P. Blair, president of the Equitable Life Insurance Co. of Washington, reported yesterday that the company paid to policy holders in 1934 the sum of $1,108,985.55, bringing total payments since organization up to $10,944,998.19.

At the end of the year insurance in force totaled $69,212,933, an increase of $5,497,593 during the 12 months.

The annual statement shows assets and liabilities of $10,484,631.81. The company has loans on real estate amounting to $3,915,171.21, loans on policies of $596,548.51, bonds and stocks amounting to $4,425,754.73 and $292,268.82 in cash.

The report shows reserves on policies of $9,326,991, while capital stock totals $200,000, contingency reserves $327,623.19 and surplus of $500,000.

Other officers include Joseph Sanders, vice president; Allen C. Clark, secretary; Gilbert A. Clark, actuary; Maurice D. Rosenberg, counsel, and Lauriston H. Hannah, manager of agencies.

Dollar Buying Value Falls in January

The purchasing value of the dollar last month, as reported by the National Industrial Conference Board in its regular monthly index of the cost of living, was:

1.0 per cent lower than in December, 1934.

9.7 per cent lower than in January, 1933.

22.4 per cent higher than in January, 1929.

22.5 per cent higher than the average for 1923.

The figures upon which the foregoing percentages are based follow: The purchasing power of the dollar was 122.5 cents in January, 1935; 123.8 cents in December, 1934; 135.7 cents in January, 1933; 100.1 cents in January, 1929, and 100 cents in 1923.

Foreign Markets.

(Assoociated Press.)

London—Business was moderately active on the stock exchange today and the price trend was uncertain, traders awaiting the American gold clause decision announcement. Gilt-edged securities and industrials were barely maintained, while foreign bonds and Kaffirs eased. West-ern Australian gold mining shares were strong on the favorable Yellow Mine Co. report. The market closed uncertain.

Paris—Prices slumped in a hesitant session on the bourse today. International shares were unfavorably influenced by the uncertainty as to the American gold clause decision. The closing was inactive and heavy.

Berlin—Stagnant conditions caused a drop in prices on the boerse today. The closing was unsettled.

U. S. Treasury Receipts.

The position of the Treasury on February 15 was: Receipts, $7,811,813.70; expenditures, $15,307,492.99; net balance, $2,181,545,770.46; customs, receipts for the month, $12,065,7..35. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $2,189,414,980.84; expenditures, $4,318,271,426.30 (including $2,221,730,840.55 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $2,128,856,545.76; gold assets, $8,469,630,476.94.

The Dollar Abroad.

London, Feb. 18 (AP).—The United States dollar gained 9-16 cent to the pound today, closing at $4.86 13-16 to the pound, as compared with Saturday's close of $4.87¾. The opening was at $4.87¼.

The French franc closed at 73.93 to the pound, as compared to Saturday's close of 73.84.

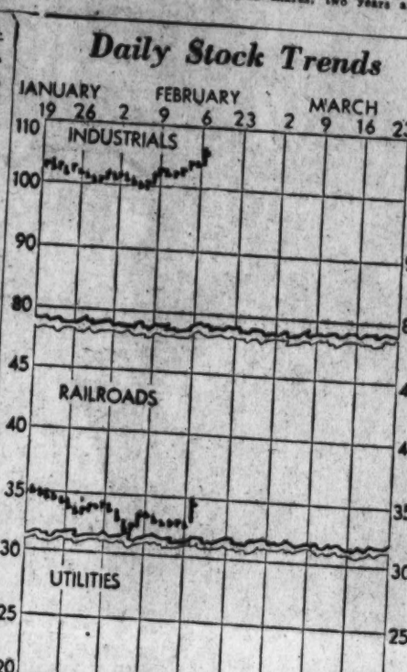
The United States dollar sold today at 2.50 marks (40 cents to the mark), as compared with Saturday's price of 2.493 marks (40.11 cents).

Complete Transactions Yesterday on New York Stock Exchange

(Associated Press.)

Total stock sales yesterday, 1,909,590 shares; previous day, 383,410 shares; week ago, 359,147 shares; year ago, 2,348,555 shares; two years ago, 858,600 shares. January 1 to date, 27,312,141 shares; year ago, 100,583,961 shares; two years ago, 31,807,903 shares.

Daily Stock Trends



Dow-Jones Averages

New York, Feb. 18 (AP).—Dow-Jones averages:

Stocks—	Open	High	Low	Close	Net ch.
30 industrials	104.24	108.20	102.64	107.17	+3.63
20 rails	32.55	36.08	32.31	34.43	+1.88
20 utilities	14.33	17.03	16.18	16.71	+0.36
Bonds—					
40 bonds				97.22	+0.23
10 1st rails				106.39	−0.12
10 2d rails				78.31	+0.31
10 utilities				102.74	+0.23
10 industrials				101.44	+0.30

1935 High	1935 Low	Name and dividend rate.	Sales—Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge.
78	67	Detroit Ed (4)	47	70½	67	70½	+1½
50⅜	38¾	Devoe & Raynolds A (1½b)	1	41½	41½	41½	+½
29¾	26¼	Diamond Mat (3⅝g)	3	29	28¼	29	+½
40½	34⅛	Dome Mines (2)	93	40⅛	37½	39¼	+½
12¾	10¾	Dominion Strs (1.20)	5	11	10¾	11	+¼
24¾	20⅛	Douglas Aire	76	24¾	21⅜	23½	+1
16	14½	Dressee A (1½e)	4	16	15½	16	+¼
7¼	6½	Dresser B	2	7¾	7	7¾	+¼
3½	3⅛	Dunhill Int	3	4¼	4	4¼	+⅛
17½	13¾	Duplan Silk (1)	2	15	15	15	+¼
99⅜	92⅜	Du Pont De N (2¼a)	92	99½	96½	96½	+2½
129	128½	Du Pont deb (6)	2	127¾	127¾	127¾	−¼
107	104½	Due Lt 1 pf	2.40	105	104	105	+¼

1935 High	1935 Low	Name and dividend rate.	Sales—Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge.
8	6⅝	Eastern Roll	7	7¾	7¼	7¼	+⅛
123	110½	Eastman Kod (3b)	19	123	119	123	+3
147	141	East Kod pf (6)	20	147	143¾	147	+1
20½	16⅝	Eaton Mfg (1)	53	20½	19¾	20½	+¼
8¾	7¼	Elgin Nat Sch	2	8	8	8	
39	23½	El Auto Lit	40	39	38	38	−¼
108½	107	El Auto L pf (7)	55	28	28¼	27	+1
6⅛	4¾	El Boat	1.80	108¼	108	108¼	+¼
3	2	El Pow & Lt	7	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
7¼	3⅝	El P & L 36 pf	22	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
8½	6¼	El P & L pf	4	8¾	8¼	8¼	+⅛
49½	45	El Stor aBi (2)	5	7	7	7	
80⅝	55¾	Endicott-Johnson (3)	3	47½	46¾	47½	+1
129	125¾	Endi-John pf (7)	3	80½	80	80½	+¼
2⅝	2¼	Eng Pub Ser	40	129	129	129	+¼
20½	14¾	Eng Pub Ser $5 pf	1	2	2	2	
22½	14¾	Eng P S pf ww	3	16	15½	15½	−¼
11	5	Eng P S 36 pf	3	17½	16¾	16¾	
69½	69½	Equit Off Bldg	1	18½	18½	18½	−1
14	10½	Erie & Pitts (3½)	6	5½	5	5½	+⅛
17½	13¼	Erie R R	40	69½	68½	69½	+1
13	11½	Erie 1 pfd	13	13	11½	11¾	+¼
12½	10¾	Eureka Vac Cl (.80)	8	12½	12	12½	+¼
23	19	Evans Prod (½g)	42	23	21½	22¾	+1

1935 High	1935 Low	Name and dividend rate.	Sales—Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge.
9¾	8½	Fairbanks pf	2	7	6½	6½	−¼
23½	17	Fairbanks Mor	2	21⅝	20¼	21¾	+1
7⅝	5¾	Fairbanks Mor pf	60	8½	8½	8½	
6	4½	Fed Lt & Trac	1	7⅝	7½	7½	
4½	3⅜	Fed Mot	5	5	5	5	
4	1	Fed Screw	1	4¼	4	4	−¼
20¾	18	Fed Wat Svc A	1	11	11	11	+¼
34½	30½	Fed D Strs (.70b)	1	20½	20½	20½	+¼
18½	15¾	Fire Ins (1.35b)	10	32⅜	31⅝	32⅛	+¼
94⅝	91¼	Firestone T & R (.40)	12	17	16¼	16¾	+¼
58	47½	Firestone T & R pf (8)	2	93½	93½	93½	+¼
25	20¼	First Nat Strs (2½g)	2	52⅝	51½	51½	−¼
17½	13	Follansbee	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
10½	7¾	Food Mach (1¼g)	13	25	24¾	25	+¼
25	23	Foster Wheel	1	23	23	23	
45	34½	Foundation	10	15	14	15	+¼
23	20⅜	Fourth Nat Inv (.85e)	11	8¾	8¾	9	+¼
7⅝	6½	Fox Film A	28	28	24	25	+¼
		Frank Sim pf	26	11	11	11	
		Freeport Tex (1)	60	38	38	38	−1
		Gen Am Inv	30	23½	22	23½	+1¼
			12	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	

1935 High	1935 Low	Name and dividend rate.	Sales—Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge.
38¼	35½	Gen Am Trans (7)	8	37½	36¾	36¾	
18⅛	15½	Gen Asphalt	19	16¾	15¾	16½	+¼
7½	6	Gen Bak (.15e)	16	9	8	8	
27½	24	Gen Bronze	13	7	6¾	7	+¼
63¼	50½	Gen Cigar (7b)	3	26¼	26¼	26¼	+¼
28¼	20½	Gen Elec (.60)	3	57¾	56¾	57⅝	+¼
35½	32¾	Gen Elec spl (.60)	29	11¾	11¾	23½	+1
		Gen Foods (1.80)	37	35⅛	34¾	35	+¼
63½	59¾	Gen Mills (3)	5				
117¼	116	Gen Mills (6)	1	63½	63	63½	+¼
34½	30	Gen Mot (1)	1	33½	116½	116½	+¼
113	107½	Gen Mot pf (5)	487	33¾	32¾	32¾	+¼
3¾	3¼	Gen Out Adv	1	112½	112½	112½	+¼
22¾	17¾	Gen Print Ink (.90b)	6.70	22	3¼	3¼	
97	93½	Gen Pr Ink pf (6)	10	96½	22	22¾	+¼
39	24¼	Gen Pub Svs	12	2¾	95½	96½	+¼
16¾	16	Gen Ry Sig (1)	1	26	2	2¾	+¼
20¼	16¾	Gen Real & U pf	7	18¾	26	26	+¼
16¾	16½	Gen Refract	7	20¼	17¾	17¾	
32	22¾	Gen Refract etf	30	19¼	19¾	20¼	+¼
15⅛	13½	Gen Stl Cast pf	10	28	19	19	
75¾	70½	Gillette (1)	46	14½	26	26	+¼
3¾	2¾	Gillette pf (3)	4	74¾	14¾	14¾	+¼
37¼	23¾	Gimbel Bros	3	3	74	74	+¼
107½	104¾	Glidden Co (1.30b)	37	27¼	3	3	
18	15¾	Glidden pr pf (7)	30	106	26½	27¼	+¼
11¾	9½	Gobel	20	17¾	105¾	106	+¼
26½	21	Goldd Dust (1.30)	11	43¾	17¾	17¾	
92	84¼	Goodrich	20	147	49¾	45¾	+¼
		Goodrich pf	22	11	146¾	147	+¼
		Goodyear T & R	11	53¾	11	11	
		Goody T 1 pf (4)	84	24¾	49¾	53	+1¼
4¾	4¼	Goth Silk H	4	4½	22½	24	+1¼
2¾	2¾	Graham-Paige	7	2¾	4½	4½	
7¼	6¾	Granby Con M	3	6¾	2¾	2¾	
3¾	3¾	Grand Union	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
29¾	19¾	Grand Un pf (1½)	3	21	20¾	21	+¼
38	30	Grant (W T) (1)	31	21¾	20¾	21¾	+¼
1⅞	1	Grantan Sug	5	3½	3½	3½	
18	13	Gulf Mob & N pf	5	15	1½	1½	

1935 High	1935 Low	Name and dividend rate.	Sales—Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge.
35¼	21½	Hack Water (1½)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+2¾
8¼	6¼	Hahn Dept Strs	34	5¾	5¾	5¾	+¼
63⅜	58	Hahn D Strs pf	7	60½	58½	60½	+1
7⅛	6	Hall Print	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
10	9¼	Hamil Watch	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+¼
109	101	Hanna pf (7)	1	105	105	105	
20½	16⅜	Harb-Walker (¼g)	30	20	19	19½	+¼
7	5½	Hat Corps A	7	6¾	6¾	6¾	
2¾	2¾	Hayes Body	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	
94	85	Hazel-Atlas Gl (5)	1	94½	93½	93½	+¼
15½	11	Hercules Mot (¾b)	25	15½	14¼	15½	+¼
77¾	73½	Hercules Pow (3¾b)	2	105½	105½	105½	+2
81¼	73½	Hershey Choc (3)	6	76	78	80	+2
107	104	Hersh cv pf (5b)	2	80	79¾	80	+2
9¼	7¾	Hibbard P	9	8½	8½	8½	
1½	1	Hollander (½)	3	8½	8	8½	+¼
391½	340	Homestake M (16b)	3	9½	9½	9½	+¼
36¾	31	Houd-Her A (2k)	14	38	34¾	35	+2½
9	7¼	Houd-Her B	185	8	8	8	
14	3¾	Houston Oil	3	15½	14¾	15	+¼
52½	43	Houston Oil new	9	3	2¾	2¾	+¼
5½	4¾	Howe Sound (3)	54	50½	48½	49	+1¼
12¾	9¾	Hudson & Man	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
3¼	2¾	Hudson Mot	91	12½	9¾	11½	+1¾
		Hupp Mot	28	2¾	2½	2½	

1935 High	1935 Low	Name and dividend rate.	Sales—Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge.
17¼	12	Illinois Cent	54	16	13	15¼	+1¾
30¼	30¼	Indust Ray (1.60)	75	32½	31½	32¾	+1¼
58¾	50¾	Inger Rand (2)	8	70	68¾	70	+2
5	4¼	Inland Stl (1)	55	5¾	5¾	5¾	+⅛
15¾	12¾	Insurance cit (Md) (1)	14	4¾	4¾	5	+⅛
7	5½	Interb Rap Tr	7	14	13¾	13¾	−¼
42¾	33½	Interlake Ir	7	6¾	6	6¾	+¼
161½	149¾	Int Agricul	8	42	40½	42	+1½
6¾	5	Int Mach (6a)	4	161½	159¾	161½	+2
33	28¼	Int Carriers (.20)	18	6¾	6¼	6¾	+¼
43¼	37½	Int Cement (¾e)	12	29½	28	29¾	+1
2¾	2	Int Harvest (.60)	105	43¾	40½	42½	+1¾
2¾	2¼	Int Hydro-El A	8	2¾	2¾	2¾	
24½	22¼	Int Mer Mar	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	+1¼
3	2¾	Int Nick Can (.15g)	162	24¼	22½	24¾	+1¼
12	8¾	Int Pap & P A	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
23¾	21¼	Int Pap & P pf	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+¼
100⅜	98½	Int Print Ink (¾g)	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	+¼
18½	15¾	Int Print I pf (6)	10	100	100	100	+¼
47	44	Int Ry C Am pf	10	17	17	17	
28	21½	Int Shoe (2)	8	48	44½	44½	
9⅞	8½	Int Silver	11	23	23	23	+¼
12¾	10	Tel & Tel	86	9½	8¾	9¼	+⅛
6¼	6¼	Interst Dept Strs	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+¼
		Intertype					

1935 High	1935 Low	Name and dividend rate.	Sales—Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge.
57	53¾	Jewel Tea (3)	2	57	56	57	+¾
57¾	48¾	Johns-Manville	53	55	51¾	53¾	+1¾
73	56½	Jones & L Stl pf	2.10	64½	62	64½	+1¼
8¾	7	Kan City Sou	5	8	8	8	
13½	9¼	Kan City Sou pf	3	12	11¼	11¾	+¼
8¾	7½	Kaufman Dept (.20g)	12	8	7¾	8	+¼
18¾	15¾	Kayser (J) (¼g)	30	18¾	18¾	18¾	+1
2¾	2¼	Kelly-Spring	30	2¾	2¾	2¾	
13¾	7¾	Kelly-Spring pf	7	14¾	14¾	15¾	+1¾
18½	15¾	Kelvinator (.70b)	5	17½	17½	17½	
18¾	16	Kennecott (.80)	80	18¾	17	18	+½
11	10¼	Kimberly-Cl	128	17½	16¾	17½	+¼
6	4	Kinney (G R)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+¼
5	4	Kinney pf	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
38	29¾	Kresge (S S)	80	32	31	31	−1
22	20¼	Kress (S H) (1a)	76	22	21½	21¾	+¼
69½	60	Kroger (1.60)	2	62½	62¾	62¾	+1¾
29¾	23¾	Kroger Groc (1.60)	38	26½	24¾	25¾	+1¾

1935 High	1935 Low	Name and dividend rate.	Sales—Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge.
28½	26¾	Lambert (3)	1	28½	28	28	+½
12⅝	11¼	Lee Rub & T (1½)	13	12½	12	12	
17⅝	14	Lehigh Port C	10	12½	12	12	
2½	2⅛	Lehigh Val C	2	15¼	15	15¼	+⅛
12½	10	Lehigh V C pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+⅛
11½	8¼	Leh Val RR	3	11¼	11	11¼	+⅛
74½	60½	Lehman Corp (2.40)	18	10⅞	9⅝	10	+⅛
17⅝	15½	Lehn & Fink (1½)	10	74½	72¾	74½	+1
32¾	27	Libbey-O F Gl (1.20)	3	17	16½	17	+¼
23	21½	Life Savers (1.60)	44	30½	28½	29½	+¼
107¼	102	Lige & Myers (3b)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	+¼
109½	102	Ligg & My B (5b)	34	105¾	105	105¼	+1
19¼	17	Lily Tul C (1½)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+¼
24½	19¼	Lima Loco	4	20¾	19½	20¼	+¼
30½	25¼	Liquid Carb (1½b)	12	30	27½	29½	+1⅜
36½	31¼	Loew's (1)	108	36¼	34	35½	+1¼
1¾	1¼	Loft	2	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
2½	1⅜	Lone-Bell A	3	2	2	2	
36	34½	Loose-Wil Bis (2)	10	35¾	35½	35¾	+¼
21¾	19	Lorillard (P) (2.20b)	46	20½	19¾	20¾	+¾
135½	130½	Lorillard pf (7)	30	130	130	130	−2
47½	39	Louisv & Nash (3)	3	44	42	44	+2
18½	12½	Louisv G&E A (1½)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	
103	90¼	Ludlum Stl	12	17½	16½	17½	+¾
		Ludlum Stl pf (6½)	1	103	103	103	+¼

1935 High	1935 Low	Name and dividend rate.	Sales—Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge.
45	40	MacAnd & F (3b)	3	43	44	45	+2
116½	115	MacAnd & F pf (6)	10	116	116	116	+3
44½	38¼	Mack Trucks (1)	20	38¾	35¾	26½	+½
7⅛	5½	Macy (R H) (2)	21	40½	39	40	+1¾
22¼	18¾	Mad Sq Gar vtc	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	+¼
2	1⅝	Mallinson	2	21½	21½	21½	+¼
19¾	13	Mallinson pf	1	2	2	2	+¼
6½	4	Manati Sug pf	30	15½	13	15½	+1
36	32	Manh Ry std	10	35¾	35¾	35¾	
22	17½	Manh Ry Mod std	7	19½	19	19¼	+1¾
5½	5	Maranchis Corp	1	5	5	5	
6¾	6	Marine Midl (.40)	7	8¼	8	8¼	+¼
7	3½	Mark St Ry pr pf	14	6¼	6¼	6¼	+⅛
23¾	22¼	Martin-Rock (2)	90	24½	23½	24½	+¼
11¼	8½	Marsh Field	38	9¾	9¾	9¾	+¼
9¾	7¾	Martin-Parry	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	+¼
32	27½	Math Alkali (1½)	23	28¾	28¾	28¾	+1
148	135	Math Alk pf (7)	21	30¾	28¾	28¾	+1
44	38¾	May Dept Strs (1.60)	10	148	148	148	+1
7	5½	Maytag	6	44	42¾	43½	+¼
92	84½	Maytag 1 pf (6)	17	7	7	7	
39½	33	Maytag pf ww (3½)	50	92	90	92	+2
22	20½	McCall (2)	5	39½	38	39½	+1
13	9	McCrory Strs	9	11	10	10	+¼
12½	8¼	McCrory Strs A	34	11¾	10	11	+¼
7¾	7¼	McGraw-Hill	11	10¾	9¾	10	+¼
44	36¾	McIntyre Pore (2)	2	41¾	41	43	+1¼
99	90½	McKessport T (4)	52	99	99	99	+1
		McKess & Rob	7	99	99	99	+1
44½	37	McKess & Rob pf	37	8½	7¾	8	+¼
18¾	12	McLellan Strs	16	44½	41	43	+1¼
24	21	Melville Shoe (2½g)	22	13¾	13¾	13¾	+¼
5¾	4¾	Mengel	9	5¾	5¾	5¾	+¼
38½	28	Mengel pf	5	44½	44½	44½	+¼
25½	24½	Merch & Min Tr (1.80)	10	32	32	32	+¼
28¾	24¼	Mesta Mach (1½)	10	24¾	24¾	24¾	+¼
12¾	11	Miami Cop	45	28¾	28¾	28¾	+¼
70	61¼	Mid-Cont Pet (1½e)	1	70	70	70	+¼
		Midland Pac	12	13¼	12	13	+¼
9⅛	7¾	Midl Stl Pr pf (4)	30	64	64	64	+¼
58	58	Minn & Stl L	2	5	5	5	
5¾	4¾	Minn-Honey (3¼b)	1	71	69	71	+2
41¾	34½	Minn-Mol Imp	45	40¾	38	40¾	+1
4¾	4¾	Minn-M Imp pf	2	40¼	38	40¼	+1
14½	9¼	Mo-Kan-T	55	5¾	5¾	5¾	+¼
3	1¾	Mo-K-T pf	38	12¼	10	11¾	+¼
4	2¾	Mo Pac	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	
18½	13¾	Mo Pac pf	8	16¾	16¾	16¾	+¼
85	55	Mohawk Cpt (¼e)	6	70	67	70	+2
30½	23¼	Monsanto Ch (1)	8	34¾	33¾	34¼	+¼
		Montgom Ward	220	58¾	58¾	58¾	+¼
28¾	22¾	Mother Lode	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	+¼
2¾	2¾	Motor Prod	1	2	2	2	
27¾	24¾	Motor Wheel	7	26	24½	25½	+¼
39	36¾	Mullins Mfg	25	10¾	9	10	+¼
8	8	Mullins pf	1	8	8	8	
		Murray Corp	1.80	36	35	35½	+¼

1935 High	1935 Low	Name and dividend rate.	Sales—Add 00	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge.
19½	13	Nash Mot (1)	120	17¾	15¾	16¾	+¼
27½	20½	Nash Ch & St L	10	22	22	22	+¼
27½	27½	Nat Acme	13	6¼	6¼	6¼	
18⅜	15½	Nat Biscuit (2)	45	29½	28¾	29¼	+¼
17	15½	Nat Cash R A (1)	10	17	16½	16¾	+¼
19¾	17	Nat Dairy Pr (1.20)	51	17¾	17¾	17¾	+¼
34¾	21½	Nat Dept Strs	15	16½	16½	16½	+¼
28	25	Nat Dept Strs pf	1	2½	2½	2½	
168½	143	Nat Distill (.90)	35.10	29¼	29¼	29¼	+¼
28	25	Nat Enameling	282	20¼	24	25	+¼
124½	121½	Nat Gypsum (1.40)	5	29	28¼	28¾	+¼
7¾	5¾	Nat Lead (5)	2	165	165	165	
50½	48¼	Nat Lead pf B (6)	2	122½	122½	122½	+2
11	8¼	Nat Pow & Lt (.80)	10	9¾	9¾	9¾	+¼
47½	41	Nat Stl (1½b)	30	50	48	48	−2
28¾	22¾	Nat Supply	1	13	13	13	
44½	38¼	Nat Sup pf	30	46	46	46	+1
43½	40	Nat Tea (.60)	9	28¼	27¾	27¾	+¼
8	6	Nelsner Bros (1½b)	9	28¼	28¼	28¼	+¼
28¼	24	Newberry (J) (1.60)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	+¼
21¾	18¾	Newport Indust	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	+¼
13	8¾	N Y Air Br	26	25	25	25	
8¾	7¾	N Y Central	258	16½	16½	16½	+¼
14¾	13¼	N Y Chi & St L	10	10	10	10	+¼
28¾	22¾	N Y Chi & St L pf	6	21½	21½	21½	+¼
8½	6¾	N Y Investors	1

Curb Sweeps Upward With Court Ruling

Volume Rises and Prices Rise From 2 to 4 Points.

New York, Feb. 18 (AP).—The curb exchange followed other financial markets in a sharp upward sweep in prices today on news of the Supreme Court decisions in the gold clause cases. Trading volume expanded substantially and closing advances ranged from fractions to more than 2 points.

The minutes that followed the flashing of the court's decisions witnessed a brisk scramble for equities and between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock prices fluctuated widely.

Murphy Co. rose more than 4 points. Gold mining shares were in heavy demand with Lake Shore gaining 3. Issues finishing around 1 to 2 higher included Newmont, Bunker Hill & Sullivan, New Jersey Zinc, Technicolor, Parke Davis, Greyhound Corporation and International Petroleum. American Gas & Electric displayed weakness in face of the rising trend, while other utilities generally closed fractionally higher.

Transfers approximated 284,000 shares compared with 174,000 last Friday.

Local Produce

(Prices paid shippers f. o. b. Washington.) (By the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

Live Poultry.

Fowl: Colored, all sizes, 16@17; Leghorns, 11@13; roosters, 7@9. Winter chickens: Mixed colors, all sizes, 16@18. Spring broilers: Plymouth Rocks, 17@18. Turkeys: Young toms and hens, light, 23@24; young toms, heavy, 20@22; old hens, 18@20; old toms, 17@18. Ducks: 5 to 6 pounds, 22; 7 to 9 pounds, 24@25; slips, 15@20.

Eggs.

Current receipts, 32; hennery whites, 33 @34. Government graded and dated white eggs: U. S. extras, large, 36; U. S. extras, mediums, 35½; U. S. standards, large, 32½. Government graded and dated brown eggs: U. S. extras, large, 31.

Fruits.

APPLES—Bushels: Virginia, Staymans, U. S. No. 1, 2¼-inch minimum, 1.15@1.25; 2½-inch minimum, 1.35@1.50; 2¾-inch minimum, 1.60@1.75; Delicious, U. S. No. 1, 2¼-inch minimum, 1.25; 2½-inch minimum, 1.50@1.60; 2¾-inch minimum, 1.65@1.75; Yorks, U. S. No. 1, 2¼-inch minimum, 75@90; 2½-inch minimum, 1.15@1.25; 2¾-inch minimum, 1.30@1.40; Black Twigs, U. S. No. 1, 2¼-inch minimum, 85@90; 2½-inch minimum, 1.30@1.35; 2¾-inch minimum, 1.40@1.50, few higher; Golden Delicious, U. S. No. 1, 2¼-inch minimum, 1.15@1.25; 2½-inch minimum, mostly around 1.50; 2¾-inch minimum, 1.75; Ben Davis, U. S. No. 1, 2½-2¾-inch minimum, 1.15@1.25, few 1.25; Winesaps, U. S. No. 1, 2¼-inch minimum, 1.25@1.35; 2½-inch minimum, 1.35 @1.50; 2¾-inch minimum, 1.60@1.75. Boxes: Washington, Delicious, medium to large sizes, extra fancy, 2.00@2.25; Winesaps, extra fancy, 1.65@2.00; Staymans, extra fancy, mostly around 1.60; Spitzenburgs, extra fancy, 1.75@2.00. Virginia, combination extra fancy and fancy Staymans and Delicious, 1.35@1.50; C grade, 1.50@1.65; combination extra fancy and fancy Grimes, 1.60; Romes, 1.50@1.65; Jonathans, 1.35@1.50.

STRAWBERRIES—Florida, 36-pint crates, express and truck receipts, 10@12 per pint.

GRAPES—Spain, kegs, 2.00@3.00.

ORANGES—Boxes: Florida, No. 1, 2.50 @3.00; No. 2, 1.50@2.25, as to size. California, 2.50@3.50, according to grade and size; truck receipts, Florida, sacks, 75@1.00; bushel hampers, 75@1.25.

GRAPEFRUIT—Florida, boxes, No. 1, 2.25@2.50, few special marks higher; No. 2, 1.75@2.00, as to size. Truck: Florida, sacks, 65@1.00; bushel hampers, 1.00@1.25.

AVOCADOS—Boxes: Florida, 75@1.25; California, 1.75@2.00, few higher.

LEMONS—California, boxes, No. 1, 3.75 @4.00; No. 2, 3.25@3.75, as to size.

Vegetables.

PEAS—California, bushel hampers, Telephones, 2.50@2.75. Florida, bushel hampers, 1.75@2.00.

POTATOES—Old stock: New York, 100-pound sacks, round whites, U. S. No. 1, 90@1.00. Maine, 100-pound sacks, Green Mountains, U. S. No. 1, 1.15@1.20. Idaho, 100-pound sacks, Russet Burbanks, U. S. No. 1, 2.00. New stock: Florida, bushel crates, Bliss Triumphs, U. S. No. 1, 2.00.

SPINACH—Texas, bushel baskets, 1.50 @1.75.

SWEET POTATOES—North Carolina, bushel baskets, Puerto Ricans and Nancy Halls, 1.00@1.10. Tennessee, bushel hampers, Nancy Halls, U. S. No. 1, 1.25@1.35. Maryland, Anne Arundel County, bushel hampers, Jersey type, U. S. No. 1, 1.25@1.35.

TOMATOES—Cuba, via New York City, approximately 10-pound baskets, ripes, wrapped, 1.60@1.75.

CAULIFLOWER—California, crates, 1.50 @1.75.

LIMA BEANS—Cuba, bushel hampers, 3.50@4.00.

GREEN BEANS—Florida, bushel hampers, green, flat type, 1.50@1.75.

CABBAGE—New stock: Texas, ½ lettuce crates, domestic, round type, 2.00. Old stock: New York, 80-pound sacks, Danish type, 1.50.

CELERY—California, ½ crates, washed, 3-8 dozen, 4.00, few higher. Florida, truck receipts, considerably green, 10-inch crates, washed, 6-8 dozen, 2.50@3.00, few higher; 10-dozen, 3.00.

LETTUCE—Western stock: Western crates, Iceberg type, 4-5 dozen, California, 2.75@3.50. Arizona, 3.25@3.50.

ONIONS—Michigan and Ohio, 50-pound sacks, yellows, U. S. No. 1, 1.35@1.50. Colorado, 50-pound sacks, Valencias, U. S. No. 1, 3 inches and larger, 1.75.

SQUASH—Florida, bushel hampers, white, wrapped, 3.00@3.50, according to condition.

PEPPERS—Florida, 1½-bushel crates, green, choice, 6.50.

BROCCOLI—California, crates, 4.00.

KALE—Virginia, bushel baskets, 40@50.

COLLARDS—Bushel baskets: South Carolina, 50@65. Virginia, ordinary condition, 25@40.

RHUBARB—Michigan, 5-pound cartons, 50.

CARROTS—California, Western lettuce crates, 3.40@3.75. Texas, ½ crates, 2.00.

BEETS—Texas, ½ crates, via Baltimore, 2.50.

TURNIPS—Pennsylvania, bushel baskets, 50@65. Canada, 45-pound sacks, rutabagas, 75.

SALSIFY—Nearby sections, 7 per bunch, poorer lower.

(Quotations from other sources.)

Live Stock.

Pigs, 6.00@7.50; hogs, light, 7.50@8.00; medium, 8.00@8.25; heavy, 7.50@8.00; calves, 4.00@8.00; lambs, 4.00@8.00.

Meats.

Beef, 12@22; veal, 14@16; lamb, 18@20; pork loins, fresh, 19@20; frozen, 16@17; fresh hams, 20@21; smoked hams, 21@23; strip bacon, 25@27; lard, 15½@16; compound, 12¾@13¼.

Butter.

One-pound prints (92 score), 39; tub, 38; 1-pound prints (90 score), 38; tub, 37; 1-pound prints (88 score), 37; tub, 36.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Feb. 18 (AP) (U. S. Dept. of Agric.).—HOGS—Receipts, 20,000, including 9,000 direct; closed 15@25 higher than Friday; weights above 210 lbs., 8.60@8.70; top, 8.75; 180-210 lbs., 8.15@8.60; light lights, 7.60@8.25; slaughter pigs, 5.75@7.75; packing sows, 7.85@8.00; shippers, 4,000; estimated holdover, 1,000; light light, good and choice, 140-160 lbs., 7.60@8.25; light weight, 160-200 lbs., 8.00 @8.60; medium weight, 200-250 lbs., 8.40 @8.75; heavy weight, 250-350 lbs., 8.65@ 8.75; packing sows, medium and good, 275-550 lbs., 7.00@8.10; pigs, good and choice, 100-140 lbs., 5.75@7.75.

CATTLE—Receipts, 11,000; calves, 2,500; fed steers and yearlings closing fully 25 lower; instances 50 down on all grades except common kind; downturn due to predominant supply steers, in face of very sluggish dressed market; top, 13.65; next highest price, 13.50; best long yearlings, 12.00; light offerings selling up to 12.75; bulk steers and yearlings, 8.50@12.00; all she stock finished weak after firm start; bulls and vealers steady; slaughter cattle and vealers: Steers, good and choice, 550-900 lbs., 9.25@12.75; 900-1,100 lbs., 9.50@13.50; 1,100-1,300 lbs., 10.00@13.75; 1,300-1,500 lbs., 10.50@13.75; common and medium, 550-1,300 lbs., 5.00@ 10.50; heifers, good and choice, 500-750 lbs., 8.00@11.25; common and medium, 4.50@9.00; cows, good, 6.25@8.50; common and medium, 4.00@6.50; low cutter and cutter, 2.75@4.00; bulls (yearlings excluded), good (beef), 5.00@7.00; cutter, common and medium, 3.50@5.25; vealers, good and choice, 7.00@9.00; medium, 5.50 @7.00; cull and common, 3.50@5.50; stocker and feeder cattle: Steers, good and choice, 500-1,050 lbs., 6.00@8.25; common and medium, 4.75@6.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 22,000; fat lambs, slow; bulk, better grades, around 25 lower; sheep and feeding lambs steady; bulk to choice slaughter lambs, 8.25@8.60; top, 8.75; slaughter ewes, 4.50@5.25; good to choice feeding lambs, 6.50@7.15; slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, 90 lbs. down, good and choice, 8.00@8.75; common and medium, 6.50@8.10; 90-98 lbs., good and choice, 7.75@8.75; ewes, 90-150 lbs., good and choice, 3.50@5.50; all weights, common and medium, 3.00@4.50; feeding lambs, 50-75 lbs., good and choice, 6.25@7.25.

Retail Advertising Up.

Chicago, Feb. 18 (AP).—Retail advertising in newspapers was 6.1 per cent greater in January than in January of 1934, the publication Advertising Age reported today after an 80-city survey. The increase was from 69,148,000 lines to 73,344,000.

New York Curb Market

(Associated Press.)

Total stock sales yesterday, 284,000 shares; year ago, 401,315 shares. Total bond sales yesterday, $1,100,000; year ago, $4,780,000.

Sales		High	Low	Last
	A			
.25	Adams Mil 1 pf (7)	104	104	104
3	†Aero Sup Mfg B	2⅜	2½	2⅜
2	Ainsworth (⅝g) XD	19⅛	19½	19⅛
1	†Air Invest	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
.25	Ala Gt Sou (2e)	40	40	40
50	Allied Mills	.50	15¼	14¾	15
4.50	Alum Co Am	47	44	46
.50	Alum Co pf (1½)	70¼	70¼	70¼
2	Alum Ltd	20	20	20
35	Am Cyan B (.10g)	17¼	16⅛	17¼
13	Am & Fgn P war	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
5	Am Founders	½	½	½
.25	Am Found B pf	15½	15½	15½
.25	Am Found D pf	15½	15½	15½
19	Am G & E (1.20b)	19½	18¼	18⅝
1	Am G&E pf (6)	87¼	85½	85½
1.50	Am Laun M (.40)	14½	14	14
5	Am Lt & T (1.20)	9⅝	9	9⅜
64	Am Sup Power	1	¾	¾
1	Ark Nat Gas	1	1	1
1	Ark Nat Gas A	¾	¾	¾
1	Ark Nat Gas pf	3	3	3
4	Armstrong Ck (⅛g)	22½	21⅞	22½
1	As El Ind (.10de)	8¾	8¾	8¾
2	As G & E	⅛	⅛	⅛
1	†As G & E L A	⅜	⅜	⅜
6	Atl Cst Fish	9¼	8½	9
38	Atlas Corp	9	8¼	8¾
6	Atlas Corp war	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛
1	Atlas Ply (⅛e)	6	6	6
2	†Auto V Mach (½)	6¾	6¼	6¾
	B			
2	Baldwin bond rts	3	3	3
1	Bens & Hedges	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5	Bower R Bear (1)	18½	18	18⅛
1	Braz T & L	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
7	†Bridgpt Mach	5¾	4⅞	5¾
1	Br Am Oil cou(.80)	15¾	15¾	15¾
1	†Brown F Dist	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
.50	Buckeye P L (3)	32	32	32
3	Buf N&EPpf (1.60)	17⅝	17¼	17¼
1	†Bulova Wat pf	25	25	25
1.25	Bunk Hill & S	35	33¾	35
1	Burco	1	1	1
5	Butler Bros	7½	7⅜	7⅜
	C			
1	†Cab El Prod vtc	⅝	⅝	⅝
1	Can Ind Alc B	8½	8½	8½
6	Can Marc Wire	2	1⅞	2
2	Carib Syn	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2	Carnation (1)	17¼	17¼	17⅛
37	Carrier Corp	19¼	18	18½
9	†Catalin Am	6	5⅞	6
1	Celanese 1st pf (7)	109	109	109
1	Celluloid	14½	14½	14½
5	Cen St El	⅜	⅜	⅜
2	Cen St E 6 pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
.25	Cen St E 7 pf	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1	Chesebro (10b)	157	154	157
1	Chi M Order(1⅝g)	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
1	Chi R & Mch (⅝g)	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛
80	Childs pf	24½	24¼	24½
127	Cities Service	1¼	1	1¼
2	Cit Serv pf	9½	9¼	9½
20	†Cleve Tract	11¼	10¼	11⅛
2.25	Colts Pat F (1½)	29½	28½	29¼
.50	Colum G&E pf (5)	49	49	49
2	Colum O&G vtc	⅜	⅜	⅜
4	Comwith Edis (4)	56¼	55¼	55¾
31	Comwith & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
2	†Compo Sh M (½)	17¾	17½	17¾
14	†Cons Air vtc	9¼	8¾	9⅛
7	Cons Cop Min	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
11	Cons G&EBal(3.60)	59⅛	58¼	59
.10	Cons MS Can (3b)	136	136	136
4	Cord Corp (⅛e)	3½	3½	3½
1	Cosden Oil Me pf	2	2	2
4	Crane Co	9½	9	9⅜
2	Creole Pet	11¾	11¾	11¾
5	Crocker Wh	6¼	6	6¼
5	†Croft Brewing	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
2	Crown C Intl	8¾	8¼	8¾
1	Cuneo Press (1.20)	33¼	33¼	33¼
76	†Cusi Mex	2¼	2	2⅛
	D			
1	Darby Pet (¼g)	4¾	4⅝	4⅞
2	†Davenp Hos (2)	13½	13	13
2	Dieterich	6	6	6
173	Dist Corp Seagrs	18⅞	17¼	18¼
2	†Doehler D Cast	12¾	12¾	12¾
4	Dow Chem (2)	91½	90	90
1	†Driver-Harris (½e)	19	19	19
13	Duval Tex	11	9⅞	10
	E			
1	Eagle Pich Lead	4½	4½	4½
.25	East G&F 6 pf (6)	45	45	45
3	East Sta Pow	⅜	⅜	⅜
1	Easy Wash MB(½e)	3½	3½	3½
2	†Eisler Elec	¾	¾	¾
83	El Bd & Sh	6¼	5¾	6⅛
14	El Bd & Sh pf (6)	48¾	47	48¼
1	El Bd & Sh 5 pf(5)	45	45	45
1	El Pow As (.40)	3¼	3¼	3¼
1	†Elect Share	1¼	1¼	1¼
1	†Elect Share pf	44¾	43½	44¾
1.50	Emp G & F 8 pf	14	13	14
24	†Equity Corp	1½	1⅜	1½
2	†Ex-cello A & T	7	6¾	7
	F			
8	†Fairfax Av	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
2	†Falstaff Brew	3	3	3
10	†Fanny Far (.31¼b)	9	8¾	9
3	†Fidelio Brew	⅞	⅞	⅞
.10	Fst Nat St 1pf(7)	113	113	113
16	Fisk Rub	9¼	9	9⅛
1	Fisk Rub pf (6)	83	83	83
16	Flintkot A	13¾	12¼	13½
.50	Fla P & L 7 pf	14	14	14
20	Ford M Can A(1¼e)	31¾	30¼	31¼
.25	Ford M Can B(1¼e)	35½	35½	35½
33	Ford Mot Ltd	8	7⅞	8
1	†Founda (Foreign)	5¼	5¼	5¼
1	†Pdt G&Mcvpf(1.20)	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
	G			
6	Gen Alloys	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1	Gen Pub S pf	30½	29	29
.25	Gen T & Rub	67	67	67
1	Georg Pow pf(6)	58¾	57½	58¾
4	Glen Ald (1¾b)	21	20¾	20⅞
3	†Globe Under (½e)	8	8	8
1	Godchaux Sug A	17½	17½	17½
3	†Gold Seal Elec	1	1	1
10	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
5	Gorh Mfg vtc(½g)	14	14	14
2	†Grand Rap W (½)	6¾	6¾	6¾
30	Gt Atl & P nv(7b)	127¼	127	127¼
20	Gt A & P 1st pf(7)	123⅛	123½	123½
2	Gt Nor Pap (1)	22	22	22
139	Grevhound	30⅞	28⅞	30¾
13	Gulf Oil Pa	57¾	56	57¾
	H			
2	†Hartman Tob	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10	†Hecla Min	6¾	6½	6¾
3	Hayden Ch(1¼b)XD	41	40	41
2	Henry Holt A (.60)	5½	5½	5½
31	†Hir Walker	32⅜	31½	32⅛
66	Holling Gold (¾b)	18¾	17⅜	18¾
1	Horn & Hard (.160)	21¾	21¾	21¾
10	†Hudson Bay M&S	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
43	Humble Oil (1)	50¾	47½	50¾
25	Hygrade Sylv (2)	34½	34½	34½
	I			
1	Ill P&L $6 pf	20	20	20
33	Imp Oil Can (.65b)	16⅞	16⅜	16¾
3	Imp Oil C reg (.65b)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
2	Imp T Brit (1.039e)	33½	33½	33½
3	Ins Co N Am (2)	54½	54½	54½
25	Int Hyd-El pf	7¾	7¾	7¾
12	†Int Mining (15g)	15	14½	15
23	Int Mining war	6¾	6	6¾
27	Internat Pet (1.56b)	30¾	29¾	30¾
1	†Inter Prod	3	3	3
2.50	Inter Util B	⅞	⅞	⅞
1	†Inters Ea cv pf	22½	22½	22½
.10	Inters P Del pf	13	13	13
7	†Irving Air C (.10g)	6¾	6⅛	6⅛
	J			
.50	Jer CP&L5½pf(5½)	48	48	48
1.70	Jones & Lau Stl	27	25¾	27
	K			
4	†Kings Brew	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2	Kirby Pet (.10e)	2½	2⅜	2½
2	†Krueger Brew	6½	6½	6½
	L			
36	Lake ShoreM(2½b)	54⅜	50¾	54
3	Lakey Pdy & M	1⅛	1	1⅛
4	Lehigh C&N (½)	6½	6⅜	6½
2	†Leonard Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
3	†Lerner Strs	45¼	44¾	44¾
18	Lib McN & L	7½	7¼	7⅜
2	†Lion Oil	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
9	Lone S Gas (.15g)	5½	5	5½
1	Long Is Lt	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
.10	Long Is L pf (7)	53	53	53
.75	Long Is L pf B (6)	42¾	42¾	42¾
30	†Louis L & E	6	5¾	6
3	Lynch Corp (2)	41	39½	41
	M			
2	†McCord Rad B	6½	6	6
1	McWill Dredg (½g)	29½	29	29½
.40	†Mengel pf ww	58	57	58
1	Maryland Cas	1¾	1¾	1¾
2	†Mavis Bott A	⅛	⅛	⅛
1	†Merritt-C & S	1¾	1¾	1¾
1	Mid West Util	⅛	⅛	⅛
1	†Mock J Voeh (1e)	12	12	12
52	†Molybdenum vtc	9¾	8¾	9⅛
.30	Montg W A (5¼k)	135	135	135
1	Mort Bank Col	3¾	3¾	3¾
5	Mount Prod (.60)	4½	4⅜	4½
3	Murphy Co(1.60)XD	83¾	80	83¾
	N			
37	†Nat Bellas Hess	2	1¾	2
1	Nat Bond & Sh (1)	30½	30½	30½
.75	Nat Dairy pf (7)	103	103	103
3	Nat Fuel G (1)	14	13½	14
1	†Nat Invest	1¼	1¼	1¼
2.50	Nat P & L pf(6)	54½	53¾	54½
6	†Nat Rub Mch	7¾	7¾	7¾
3	Nat Sug Ref (2)	35	34⅝	34⅞
4	Nat Trans (.70)	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
43	†Natomas Co (¾b)	9¼	8¾	9¼
.25	Neisner Bros pf(7)	95	95	95
2	N J Zinc (2)	53¾	53	53¾
9	†Newmount M (1e)	40	37¾	39½
1	N Y Merchand(1½)	29	29	29
1	NY Shipbd Pd(.40)	9¾	9¾	9¾
3	NY Wat Svc pf	55	54	55
1	Niag Hud Pow	3¼	3¼	3¼
2	Niag Sh Md B	3	3	3
1	Niles-Bem-P	11¾	11¾	11¾
3	†Nipissing M (⅛e)	2¼	2¼	2¼
1	†Nor Europ Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
.90	No NY Ut 1 pf (7)	51	50	51
4	†Novadel-Ag (2)	21⅜	21½	21⅜
	O			
1	Ohio Oil pf (6)	90¾	90¾	90¾
2	Outbrd Mot B	⅞	⅞	⅞
1	†Overseas Sec	2	2	2
	P			
2	†Pac Eastern	2½	2½	2½
1	Pac G&E 1 pf (1½)	21	21	21
4	Pac G&E5½pf(1¾)	18½	18¾	18½
1	Pac Lg pf (6)	74½	74	74½
6	†Pan-Am Air (¼g)	44¼	43½	44
3	†Pantepec Oil	1¾	1⅝	1¾
4	Parke Davis (1⅛b)	36¼	35½	36¼
5.50	Park Rust-Pr (3a)	63¼	62	62¼
12	Pennroad	2	1¾	2
.50	Pa P&L 7 pf (7)	84	84	84
2	Pa W & P (3)	58¾	57½	57½
.60	Pepperell (6)	76	75	76
13	†Phoenix Sec	1¾	1⅝	1¾
1	†Pie Bak vtc (.40)	9¼	9¼	9¼
25	†Pioneer Gold (.80)	10¾	10	10½
53	†Pitney-Bowes (.20)	6½	5¾	6⅛
2.50	Pitts Pl Gl (1.60)	56½	55¼	56½
14	Premier Gld (.12)	1⅜	1½	1⅜
54	Prov Roy (1.025e)	⅞	⅞	⅞
6	†Pruden Inv	6	5⅞	6
.90	†Pug Sd P 5 pf	15½	15½	15½
.10	Pug Sd P 6 pf	9	9	9
1	Pyrene	3	3	3
	R			
9	†Reliable Strs	7¾	7½	7¾
3	Reybarn Inc	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
36	Reynolds Inv	1⅜	1	1⅜
1	Rich Oil pf	⅞	⅞	⅞
1.50	Ruberoid (1¼b)	45	44¾	45
	S			
3	St Regis Pap	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1	Salt Cr Prod (.80)	6	6	6
1	†Schiff Co (2)	32	32	32
1	†Schulte R Est	¼	¼	¼
1	†Seeman B (3½b)	47	47	47
2	†Selected Indus	1⅛	1	1⅛
2	†S I (al ctf) (3½)	54	53½	54
.50	†Sel I pr pf (3½)	54	54	54
1	†Selfr P St (1.096e)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1	†Sentry S Con	¼	¼	¼
1	†Shattuck Denn	2	2	2
1	†Shenandoah	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3.50	Sherwin-Wms (3)	89⅞	88	88½
2	†Smith A O (2)	40¾	39¾	40¾
38	S Am G&P (.30e)	4¼	4	4¼
2	S Penn Oil (1.20)	23¼	23	23
1	So Cal Ed A pf(1¾)	22	22	22
2	So C Ed B pf(1½)	19¼	19¼	19¼
4	So C Ed C pf (1⅜)	17¼	17	17
.50	Spieg M S pf (6½)	92½	92½	92½
1	Stand Brew	½	½	½
18	St Oil Ky (1¼b)	21½	21	21½
2.50	St Oil Ohio	14½	14¼	14½
34	†Stand Sil-Lead	⅛	⅛	⅛
1	†Starrett	½	½	½
1	†Starrett pf	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1	†Stutz Mot Am	3¾	3¾	3¾
.25	Sullivan Mach	12	12	12
7	†Sunray Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
38	†Sunshine Mg(.68b)	12½	12	12¾
41	Swift & Co (¾b)	18¾	17¾	18⅛
17	Swift Int (2)	35¾	34½	35⅛
1	Swiss Oil Corp(.30e)	2½	2½	2½
	T			
1	Tampa El (2.24)	25	25	25
124	Technicolor	17¼	15⅛	16¾
27	†Teck-Hugh G(.40)	4⅛	4	4⅛
25	Tenn El P 1st pf(7)	48⅛	48⅛	48⅝
3	†Texon Oil (.60)	6	5⅝	6
6	Tob Sec LtdD(.175e)	6	6	6
1	Todd Ship (2)	29	29	29
17	†Transcont Air stp	⅜	¼	¼
14	†Trans-Lux (.10g)	3¼	3⅛	3¼
1	Tri-Cont war	⅞	⅞	⅞
4	Tubize Chat	6	5¾	6
1	†Tung-Sol Lamp	4½	4½	4½
	U			
2	†Union Am Inv	22	21½	22
3	Union Gas Canada	5⅜	5	5⅜
2	†Unit-Carr P (¼g)	17	16½	17
1	†Unit Chem	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2	Unit Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1	†Unit Dry Docks	⅛	⅛	⅛
8	Unit Founders	⅛	⅛	⅛
6	United Gas	1½	1⅜	1½
2	Unit Gas pf	40½	40½	40¼
3	Un Lt & Pow A	1	1	1
3	Un Lt & P cv pf	5	4¾	4¾
3	Un Mol Ltd (.066e)	5	5	5
4.50	Unit Shoe M (4½b)	76½	75¾	76½
1	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	37	37	37
1	†U S & Int Sec	⅞	⅞	⅞
1	†U S & I Sec pf	50	50	50
24	U S Foil B (.60)	13	11½	12
4	Unit Stores vtc	1	1	1
1	Unit Verde (.40)	3½	3⅜	3⅜
2	Univ Cons Oil	6½	6	6
1	Util Power & Lt	½	½	½
1	Util & Ind pf	1½	1½	1½
	V			
1	†Venezuel Pet	¾	¾	¾
	W			
3	Waco Aire	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
3	†West Va C & C	4⅛	4	4⅛
1	West AtloSup A(3)	58	58	58
.25	Westvaco Ch pf (7)	102	102	102
3	†Williams R C (1)	16⅛	15½	16⅛
69	Wright Harg (.45b)	9¼	8¾	9⅛

New York Curb Bonds

(Associated Press.)

Sales in hundreds.		High	Low	Close
	DOMESTIC BONDS.			
	A			
1	Alumin Co 5 '52	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
21	Am G & E 5 2028	97¼	96¾	96¾
91	Am P & L 6 2016	60¼	57½	59¼
27	Appal El Pw 5 '56	104½	104	104
11	As G & E 5 '50	15	14¼	14½
11	As G & E 5 '68	14¾	14¼	14⅜
28	As G & E 4½ '49 C	13⅞	13½	13¾
8	As T&T 5½ '55 A	75½	74⅜	75¼
	B			
50	Baldw Loc 6 '38 xw	58	55½	58
3	Bell T Can 5 '57 B	113⅞	113¾	113¾
	C			
8	Can Pac 6 '42	112	111¾	112
27	Caro P & L 5 '56	91¼	90½	91
44	Cen P & L 5 '56	73⅜	71½	73¼
31	Chi Dist E 4½ '70	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
102	Cities Ser 5 '50	37¾	35¾	37
23	Cit S Pow 5½ '52	33

Mary Harris Chosen 'Miss Orange of 1935'

Orange, Va., Feb. 18 (Spl.).—At the annual beauty contest sponsored by the Orange High School, Miss Virginia Harris, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Harris, of Orange, was chosen "Miss Orange of 1935."

The contest was divided into three classes, sport, semi-formal and formal. Miss Frances Newman, daughter of Mrs. Reuben Newman, of Rapidan, won first place in the sport group. Miss Evelyn May Wiltshire, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wiltshire, of Orange, won first in the semi-formal class, and Miss Harris won in the formal class. Each was presented with a prize.

DIED

BARRETT—On Monday, February 18, 1935, at her residence, 1014 Independence avenue southwest, MARTHA E., beloved mother of Alice R. Barrett. She is also survived by seven grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. Funeral from the above residence on Wednesday, February 20, at 8:30 a. m.; thence to Marvin Methodist Church, Tenth street and Independence avenue southwest, where services will be held at 9 a. m. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment Nomini Church Cemetery, Montross, Va. Services by the W. W Chambers Co.

BROWN—On Saturday, February 16, 1935, HOWARD Z., beloved husband of the late Marguerite R. Brown and father of Leslie Howard Brown. Funeral services at the W. W. Chambers Co. funeral home, 1400 Chapin street northwest, on Tuesday, February 19, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment Glenwood Cemetery.

CAMPBELL—Suddenly, on Sunday, February 17, 1935, at her residence, 416 Aspen street, Takoma Park, D. C., ANGELINA, wife of Milton M. Campbell. Body resting at the chapel of Joseph Gawler Sons, 1756 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Services and interment (private) at Columbia Furnace, Va., on Wednesday, February 20.

CANHAM—On Sunday, February 17, 1935, at Georgetown University Hospital, GOLDIE ALICE CANHAM (nee Sweet), beloved wife of Walter G. Canham and mother of Walter, Jr., Burton and Richard Canham. Funeral from her late residence in Clarendon, Va., on Tuesday, February 19, at 2 p. m. Interment Oakwood Cemetery, Falls Church, Va. Services by the W. W. Chambers Co.

CHAPLINE—On Sunday, February 17, 1935, at Garfield Hospital, DOROTHY DRAKE, beloved wife of Commander Vance Duncan Chapline, U. S. N. Funeral services at Hysong's parlors, 1300 N street northwest, on Tuesday, February 19, at 9:30 a. m.; thence to St. Paul's Catholic Church, Fifteenth and V streets northwest, where mass will be offered at 10 a. m. for the repose of her soul. Interment Arlington National Cemetery.

CHIRICHELLA—On Saturday, February 16, 1935, at her residence, 314 D street northeast, MADELINE, wife of the late Vincent Chirichella and beloved mother of Jerry, Pasquella and Miss Mary Chirichella and Mrs. Annie Manzelli and Mrs. Rose Perry. Funeral from the above residence on Tuesday, February 19, at 8:30 a. m., thence to St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Second and C streets northeast, where requiem mass will be offered at 9 a. m. for the repose of her soul. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery. Services by the W. W. Chambers Co. Southeast funeral home.

CRANDALL—On Sunday, February 17, 1935, at the residence of her son, Howard Crandall, Riggs Farm, Hyattsville, Md., ELLA H. CRANDALL (nee Dutch), beloved wife of the late Richard A. Crandall. Funeral from the above residence on Wednesday, February 20, at 9:30 a. m., thence to St. Jerome's Catholic Church, Hyattsville, Md., where mass will be said at 9 a. m. Interment Rock Creek Cemetery.

DAVIS—On Sunday, February 17, 1935, at her residence, 3100 Connecticut avenue northwest, ROSE DAVIS, beloved mother of Mrs. Harry Levinson, Mrs. Davis, Meyer Davis and Dr. David Davis, in her sixty-seventh year. Funeral from the chapel of Bernard Damansky, 3501 Fourteenth street northwest, on Wednesday, February 20, at 1 p. m. Interment Adas Israel Cemetery.

FRANKE—On Saturday, February 16, 1935, LOUIS C., husband of the late Marie Franke and beloved father of Louis, Herman and Joseph Franke and brother of John Franke and Mrs. Clara Kirchesaner. Funeral from the W. W. Chambers Co. Southeast funeral home, 517 Eleventh street southeast, on Tuesday, February 19, at 8:30 a. m.; thence to St. Teresa's Catholic Church, Thirteenth and V streets southeast, where requiem mass will be offered at 9 a. m. for the repose of his soul. Relatives and friends invited. Interment St. Mary's Cemetery.

GIBBONS—On Sunday, February 17, 1935, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles F. Fowler, 1337 W street southeast, Washington, D. C., IDA VIRGINIA, beloved wife of the late Henry A. Gibbons, of Hughesville, Md. Remains resting at the above address until Wednesday morning, February 20. Funeral services will be held from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. Golden Jones, Hughesville, Md.; thence to Old Fields Church on Wednesday, February 20, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Old Fields Cemetery.

HYE—Suddenly, on Monday, February 18, 1935, at 12:30 a. m., at his residence, 5620 Colorado avenue northwest, PAUL F., beloved husband of Nellie Frehm Grove and father of Paul F. Grove, Jr., and brother of Harry C. Grove. Remains resting at the chapel of Thos. S. Sergeon, 1011 Seventh street northwest. Funeral services at Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, Columbia road between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets northwest, on Wednesday, February 20, at 1 p. m. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment Glenwood Cemetery.

DIED

Washington Lodge No. 15, B. P. O. Elks. GROVE—The lodge will convene in session of sorrow at 7:30 p. m. Tuesday, February 19, for the purpose of paying tribute to the memory of our late Brother PAUL F. GROVE, who passed to the Grand Lodge of the Great Hereafter February 16. Elk services at the chapel of Thos. S. Sergeon, 1011 Seventh street northwest, at 8 p. m. By order of JOHN T. READY, Exalted Ruler. Attest: W. S. SHELBY, Secretary.

GUDEBROD—On Sunday, February 17, 1935, at her home, 1520 Thirtieth street northwest, MATTIE CARLISLE, beloved wife of Christian E. Gudebrod and daughter of Sue Shields Leake and the late Charles L. Leake. Services at Oak Hill Chapel, Thirtieth and R streets northwest, on Tuesday, February 19, at 3:30 p. m. Interment Oak Hill Cemetery, (Richmond, Va., papers please copy.)

McCOY—On Sunday, February 17, 1935, at his residence, 517 Garrison road, Ballston, Va., WATSON M., the beloved husband of Anna M. McCoy and father of Frances B. Shoemaker, Bertha A. Watson, Elsie C. Dobbs and Carl D. and William M. McCoy. Funeral services at the above residence on Wednesday, February 20, at 1 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Columbia Gardens Cemetery, Clarendon, Va. Services by the W. W Chambers Co.

PETREY—Suddenly, on Sunday, February 17, 1935, ELIZABETH C., beloved daughter of Lawrence J. and Mildred C. Petrey (nee Herrity), aged fifteen years. Funeral from the late residence, 3822 Fifth street northwest, on Wednesday, February 20, at 9 a. m.; thence to St. Gabriel's Church, where mass will be sung at 9:30 a. m. for the repose of her soul. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment Mount Olivet Cemetery. Arrangements by P. A. Tallavull.

POTTS—Suddenly, on Sunday, February 17, 1935, at his home, 2403 Twelfth street northeast, JOSEPH C., beloved husband of Vera Potts. Funeral services at Hysong's funeral parlors, 1300 N street northwest, on Tuesday, February 19, at 2 p. m. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

POWELSON—On Saturday, February 16, 1935, at Children's Hospital, IVAN GILES, beloved infant son of Leslie and Emma R. Powelson. Funeral from the W. W. Chambers Co. funeral home, 1400 Chapin street northwest, on Tuesday, February 19, at 1 p. m. Relatives and friend invited to attend. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

PUMPHREY—Suddenly, on Saturday, February 16, 1935, at her residence, 1215 Clifton street northwest, ANNIE, beloved wife of George C. Pumphrey and aunt of G. Myrtle Robey. Funeral from her late residence on Wednesday, February 20, at 8:30 a. m. Requiem mass at St. Paul's Church, Fifteenth and V streets northwest, at 9 a. m. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

RICE—On Monday, February 18, 1935, JOHN K., beloved husband of Sallie G. Rice and brother of Mrs. Carolyn A. DeLuca. Funeral from the W. W. Chambers Co. Southeast funeral home, 517 Eleventh street southeast, on Wednesday, February 20, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment Glenwood Cemetery.

SPIGENER—On Saturday, February 16, 1935, at 2 p. m., at Casualty Hospital, LEWELLYN SPIGENER, beloved brother of Mrs. W. M. Fisher. Remains resting at the Wm. J. Nally funeral home, 522 Eighth street southeast. Funeral from the above funeral home on Tuesday, February 19, at 11 a. m. Interment at Prattville, Ala.

SPRING—On Sunday, February 17, 1935, at 12:30 a. m., MARIE C., beloved wife of Arthur Spring, of 1133 Twelfth street northwest. Funeral services at Hysong's parlors, 1300 N street northwest, on Thursday, February 21, at 2:30 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

STUELER—On Sunday, February 17, 1935, at the County Hospital, Prince Georges County, Md., KATIE, beloved wife of the late Henry Stueler and mother of Henry G. Stueler, of Prince Georges County, Md., and William C. Stueler, of Phoenix, Ariz.; also one brother, Joseph Sealor. Remains resting at Ritchie Bros. funeral home, Upper Marlboro, Md., until Wednesday, February 20, at 8 a. m.; thence (via auto) to Delta, York County, Pa., where services will be conducted in the chapel at Slate Ridge Cemetery on arrival. Baltimore (Md.) papers please copy.

TAPP—On Sunday, February 17, 1935, ELLA S., beloved wife of the late Julian Tapp, sr., of Arlington, Va., and mother of Samuel, Harry and Julian Tapp, aged eighty-four years. Funeral from the chapel of Thos. S. Sergeon, 1011 Seventh street northwest, on Wednesday, February 20, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment Glenwood Cemetery.

TERFLINGER—On Saturday, February 16, 1935, at Houston, Tex., ERNESTINE F. TERFLINGER, formerly of Washington and Takoma Park, D. C., mother of Albert E. Terflinger and sister of George Francis Williams. Funeral services at the residence of her son, 2706 Crocker street, Houston, on Tuesday, February 19, at 4 p. m.

WARD—On Sunday, February 17, 1935, at his residence, 507 K street northeast, GEORGE F., beloved son of the late William N. and Mary G. Ward. Funeral will be held from the above residence on Wednesday, February 20, at 8:30 a. m. Requiem mass at St. Aloysius Church at 9 a. m. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery. Relatives and friends invited.

WRENN—On Sunday, February 17, 1935, at her residence, 108 Center street, Cherrydale, Va., GEORGIE A., beloved wife of Elwin F. Wrenn. She is survived by her husband; two sons, Howard F. and Fred C. Wrenn, and two daughters, Mrs. Ethel Weisel and Mrs. Evelyn Schwalenberg. Remains resting at Ives funeral home, 3109 Wilson boulevard, Clarendon, Va. Funeral at Ives chapel on Wednesday, February 20, at 3 p. m. Interment Columbia Gardens Cemetery.

WRIGHT—Suddenly, on Monday, February 18, 1935, at her residence, 1606 Lamont street northwest, EUNICE WORTHAM WRIGHT, beloved sister of Mrs. Charles H. Carnahan, Mrs. Daniel W. Hopper and Mrs. Lincoln Smith. Notice of funeral later.

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POST WANT ADS PAY.

AUCTION SALES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1935 at 10 a. m., I will sell by public auction, at Weschler's Auto Auction, 920 H street northwest to enforce lien of Clem R. Jordan, Buick Automobile, Motor No. 198334, left with him by H. B. Hall. Parties in interest take notice. SPENCER T. MONEY, Atty. fe19,20-mh5.

UNITED STATES HEALTH RECORDS

show that Chambers has a greater percentage of funerals per population of the larger cities than any undertaker in the United States.

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Builders—Contractors

NOW
is the proper time to thoroughly inspect your home, and have those needed repairs made.
Our terms permit you to have this work done immediately and pay as low as
$5.00 Monthly
No Payment Until April
Our own trained men do all the work.
Papering Roofing Porch Enclosures
Painting Carpentry Hardwood floors
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Call a Reliable Company
General Contracting Co., Inc.
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ALTERATIONS REPAIRS
RENOVIZING
FOUNDATION TO ROOF—WE DO IT ALL
The smallest alteration to the largest construction given expert supervision
BATHS AND KITCHENS MODERNIZED
HEATING PLUMBING PLASTERING
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PORCHES BUILT OR INCLOSED
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CONTRACTORS—BUILDERS
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HORN CONSTRUCTION CO.
INVESTMENT BUILDING. MET. 4376.

Home Improvements—Additions—Repairs
BRADY BROS.
410 Bond Building. National 3934

JAMES BAIRD CO., INC.
BUILDERS
810 18TH N.W. DI.8604

Painting, Papering, Home Improvements
M. L. WEISS CO.
3027 GEORGIA AVE. NW. COL. 6725.

Building Materials

REPAIR AND MODERNIZE YOUR HOME
Reroof — Our Low Monthly
Insulation — Payments Fit
Remodel — ANY Budget.
CASEY ROOFINGS
HUDSON SUPPLY & EQUIPMENT CO.
7th and T sts. nw. FO. 1412

Carpenters

PAINTING and painting contractor. See our work before selling. Call any time. RAY ROBERTS, GREENWOOD 2660-J.

Jobs $1 up. Carpentry, brick, cement, painting; work guar. Di. 6478.

RECOMMENDED SERVICE 77
Post Classified Ads.—National 4200.

Electrical Work

Electric Wiring Old houses, including fixtures $67.50. Seymour Levy, 4414 Ga. ave. CO. 9698.

Lumber and Millwork

MURPHY & AMES, INC.
Lumber, Millwork, Roofing, Insulating
West 2315. Rosslyn, Va. Clarendon 60

Painting—Papering

HOME IMPROVEMENTS—Papering, painting, general house repairing done on small monthly payments. HOME DECORATORS, Inc., 1009 9th nw.; ME. 0854

PAPERING, PAINTING—Rooms $4 up. Materials included. All work guaranteed. 462 A St. S.W. MEEK. Dist. 2979.

PAINTERS-PAPERHANGERS, REA. PRICES
D. M. GAINES & SONS
Metropolitan 9566. All hours.

PAINTING Papering, roofing, general repairing; guar reas. M. L. SMITH, 1724 Webster nw. Ad. 7108.

Renovating

BEDDING, MATTRESSES—Box springs and pillows, reno.; best prices; prompt del. Wash. Mattress Co., 319 L sw. NA. 6679.

Roofing

OLD ROOFS REPAIRED NEW ROOFS.
ROYAL CONTRACTING CO.
907 15th St. N.W NA. 3803. Nite. AD 8529

ROOFING
Repairing and New Roofing by
A RELIABLE COMPANY
GENERAL CONTRACTING CO.,
925 New York Ave. N.W. Dist. 3373-3374.

Rugs

RUGS DOMESTICS 9x12—$3.00 SHAMPOO 8x10—$2.50
LUWIN CO., 1725 7TH ST. NO. 9160.

RUGS ALL KINDS WASHED by experts, 9x12, 8x10. $2.75
Capital Carpet Cleaning Co., National 2985

Tiles and Mantels

EDWIN E. ELLETT, Inc.
Mantels, tiles, fireplaces installed & Repaired. Visit our showrooms, 1106 9th st. nw. NAtional 8731. Branch 1.

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REFINISHING and repairing; lowest prices; work guar. HAGEN UPHOLSTERING CO., 1233 New York ave. nw.; ME 9508.

Waterproofing

WATERPROOFING AND PRESERVATIVE TREATMENTS FOR MASONRY CONCRETE AND STUCCO WALLS. STANDARD SEAL & FILLER CO., INC. 1201 VARNUM ST. N.E. NORTH 6223.

Weatherstripping

METAL weather stripping and caulking; large or small jobs; Dean, LI. 2541-W.

WEATHERSTRIPPINGG
Coffey Bros. Screen Co. Nat. 6160.

Napoleon and Uncle Elby — By Clifford McBride

HELP WANTED—MALE 12
Post Classified Ads—National 4200.
(Continued.)

MEN (2), of neat appearance, for permanent job; willing to start at $25 weekly. Apply 9 to 12, Supt., Room 603, 1319 F st. nw.

WANTED
WHITE CHAUFFEURS
WITH IDENTIFICATION CARDS
TO DRIVE
NEW DIAMOND CABS.
APPLY MR. HIPSON
1ST AND M STS. N.E.
6 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

HELP—MALE—FEMALE 13
Post Classified Ads.—National 4200.

TAILOR, experienced, wanted at Howard's, 1347 South Capitol st.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE 16
Post Classified Ads.—National 4200

COMPANION to party of means; no objection driving car. Di. 8676, Jane Moore.

GIRL, colored, wants part-time work. Atl. 2560-J. Good references.

NEAT colored girl wants part time work as maid and cook; best refs. Call 1820 Oregon ave. nw., apt. 102.

SITUATIONS—MALE 17
Post Classified Ads.—National 4200.

BUTLER—English; competent; references; steady or accommodate. 2117 O st. nw. PO. 0230.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, from La., wants job; elevator operator or janitor in apt. 428 P st. nw. Refs. No. 4481.

WELL recommended; free to travel; chauffeur, houseman. Dec. 2188-R.

INSTRUCTION 19
Post Classified Ads.—National 4200.

LEARN mechanical dentistry. Earn as you learn. National School Mechanical Dentistry, 1301 G st. nw.; National 4092.

MAN wanted with fair education, mechanically inclined, now employed, desiring to better his position by qualifying as an installation expert and service engineer in electric refrigeration and air conditioning; no experience necessary, but applicant must be willing to train spare time for a few months. Write giving age, phone, present occupa. and address. Utilities Eng. Inst., Box 71, Washington Post.

TO HELP you get ahead day or night school classes. Potomac Business College, 14th & Eye Sts. NW. NA. 4717.

WIN SUCCESS through secretarial. Civil Service and business training; short, easy courses; position free. Inquire Boyd's, 1333 F st. Nat. 2338.

EDITORIAL CLERK
Men and women Salary, $1,800 to $2,300. The Civil Service Preparatory School, L. Adolph Richards, M. A., M. S., Prin., 820 12th st. nw. Phone MEt. 6337.

INSTRUCTION 19
Post Classified Ads.—National 4200
(Continued.)

EDITORIAL CLERK EXAM.
Salary, $1,800 to $2,300. Begin right now to prepare. Instruction day and night. The Civil Service Preparatory School, 529 12th st. nw. Phone MEtropolitan 6337.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES 23
Post Classified Ads.—National 4200.

CLEANING and pressing business for sale; good location. Call WEst 1241.

ROOMING HOUSE—Near 13th and L NW. Income $150 monthly, besides owners apt.; $600. R. M. DeShazo. 1123 14th nw.

WANT MAN with $1,200 cash and services; profitable business; salary and share profits. Box 9, Washington Post.

CAFE SPACE
IN
CLIFTON TERRACE WEST
Southeast corner of 14th and Clifton sts. nw. Large space recently renovated; not equipped; exceptionally desirable location; long or short time lease.
Call
Mrs. McCORD, COlumbia 7744.

MONEY TO LOAN 26
Post Classified Ads.—National 4200.

ADVANCES on diamonds, watches, jewelry and silverware, &c.; loans $200 and over, 2%; all tickets good 1 year. Horning's Loan Office, opposite Wash Airport

CREDIT SERVICE; courteous, reasonable, prompt. NAt. 6150; 1409 L st. nw
FIDELITY PLAN CORPORATION

Easy Terms—Low Rates
Ns. 2000, 209 Woodward Bldg., 15th & H nw
LINCOLN SERVICE CORPORATION

ON diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, &c.; no adv. arrangement neces.; lowest int. rates. Rosslyn Loan Co., Rosslyn, Va.

REAL ESTATE LOANS 27
Post Classified Ads.—National 4200.

FIRST TRUST LOANS ON
D. C. and Nearby Maryland Residences.
GEORGE F. HANE, INC.
1422 "F" St. N.W. NAtl. 3964.

MONEY TO LOAN ON
D. C. IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
A. C. HOUGHTON & CO., Realtors.
1516 H st. nw. DIst. 7536.

Money to loan at current rate of interest; any sum.
LEE D. LATIMER CO.
722 Investment Bldg. NAt 4146

AUTOMOBILE LOANS 28
QUICK AUTO LOANS
CAPITAL AUTO FINANCE SERVICE.
901 New York Ave. N.W. ME. 1355.

ROOMS—FURNISHED 30
Post Classified Ads.—National 4200.

ABOVE average bedrm., living rm., private bath; bright, well-furnished; delightful for spring and summer; quiet home; exclusive residential area. WAt. 6508-J.

ARIZONA HOTEL—310 C st. nw. 1 block off Pa. ave.; neatly furnished rooms, lobby; 3 baths on each floor; shower baths; continuous hot water; $3.50 week up; 2 blocks to Capitol.

ATTRACTIVE master bedroom, private bath, twin beds; a. m. l.; priv. detached home; meals if desired. EMerson 2921.

CLIFTON ST. NW., 1431—Warm, comfortable rm., next bath; c. h. w.; gentleman. Col. 4613.

COLUMBIA RD. NW., 1504—Attractive 2d floor rm.; with porch; instant. hot and cold running water; reas.

COL. RD., 1736—Apt. 102. Large, delightful room; in cultured home; for refined employed woman; $20. Col. 8099.

DOUBLE or single room to permanently employed business women; northeast, near Tech High School; modern; only two in family. North 0227-W.

EVERETT HOTEL—1730 H st. nw. Rooms, with running water, $1.25 and up. 4 blocks shopping center and Govt. offices.

GRAFTON ANNEX—Comfortable rooms, running water, near shower, $30.50 mo. up. 1735 De Sales st., off Conn. ave.

H ST. NW., 917—Large, clean, h. k. room, well furn.; h.-w. h.; janitor service

HARVARD ST. NW., 1332, Apt. 3—Comfortable room next to bath. Family of 3 adults. $15 month. Ad. 2711-W

KALORAMA RD.—Attract. furn. double rm.; southern exp.; meal service. Ad. 0202.

L ST. NW., 1322—Downtown; warm, l. h. k. room, with running water; $5.50 week. Sleeping room, next bath, $6 week.

MT. PLEASANT—Bright sunny outside rm. and porch, corner house; southern exp., overlooking Rock Creek Park; c. h. w.; priv. home; no other roomers; gentleman; $25 per mo. AD. 9030.

N ST. NW., 1207—Clean, neatly furnished small room; gentleman only.

OFF 16TH ST. NW.—Detached private home; large room; connecting semi-private bath. GEorgia 5227.

THE GARFIELD (Downtown), 901 13th st. nw. Apt. 20. Large room; well furnished; twin beds.

THE WESTMINISTER, 1607 17th st. nw. Comfortable, airy rooms, single and double, each with priv. bath or running water; elevator service; $6, $7 and $8 weekly.

VERMONT AVE. NW., 1320—Attrac. vacancy for young gent; double front rm., twin beds; hot and cold running water.

14TH ST. NW., 3523—2 large adjoining rooms, near bath, in private home; suitable for gentlemen. Adams 2277.

14TH ST. NW., 1125—Large room, private bath, hot water, steam heat; reasonable.

18TH ST. NW., 2419—Attrac. complete l. h. k. rm., reas.; basement room, $2, also other nice rooms, reas. Col. 3907-J.

1217 MASS. AVE. NW.—I handsomely furnished single rm. and 1 double, 2d floor front. References required.

PORTLAND HOTEL.
Comfortable, pleasant; walking distance; quiet, clean. Vt. ave. and Thomas Circle.

MERRILL MANSIONS.
1361 Fairmont st. nw. Beautifully furn. corner rm.; l. h. k.; adj. bath; reas.

COLUMBIA HOTEL
2128 G STREET N.W.
Desirable double rooms for men, $3.50 wk. per person; running water, showers on each floor; restaurant and barber shop in building. West 0897.

HOTEL INN 608 9th St. $1-$1.50 per day; $6 up wkly.

ROOM and BOARD 34
Post Classified Ads.—National 4200.

BUTTERNUT ST., 735 (nr. Walter Reed). Large front; detached home; suit. 2 or 3; gentlemen or couple; nr. school, cars. GE. 2990. Good board.

GOOD boarding house—Good location—short walk from Government Depts. exc. Home cooking. 1124 and 1134 12th nw

LYONS PARK, VA.—Large room, suitable 2 gentlemen; semiprivate bath; good home cooking; $35 mo. ea., including laundry; 1 block to bus; 10c fare. Clarendon 1415.

MASS. AVE. NW., 1220—Best home-cooked meals; 2 vacancies; single, double, triple; large recep. and dining rms.; home atmosphere; laundry; reasonable.

MASS. AVE. NW., 1406—A few vacancies in nicely furn., well-kept home. Excellent food, home privileges, walking distance. Ga. 7065.

ROOM for young ladies, in a home of young people; new furniture, free phone; oil heat, plenty hot water; laundry privileges; excellent food. 1748 Lanier pl. nw., near 18th and Col. rd.

MOVING and STORAGE 44
Post Classified Ads.—National 4200.

ANDERSON VAN LINES, 11th st. and N. Y. ave. nw.; NA. 3600. Long distance local moving. Special rates N. Y., Boston.

MOVING—PACKING—SHIPPING
FIDELITY STORAGE CO.
1420 You St. NW. North 3400.

APARTMENTS—Furnished 45
Post Classified Ads.—National 4200.

A BEAUTIFUL 6-room, kitchen and bath apartment in one of Washington's most attractive Apt. houses, newly furnished, completely equipped, convenient location, $125. Phone National 2626.

CONN. AVE. AT L—Studio-bedroom, Living rm., foyer, kitchen and bath; new modern furniture. Inquire at desk or call Nat. 2366.

FREE RENTAL AGENCY, CAR & GUIDE FREE. APTS. ALL SECTIONS. DAY & EVE. OE. 4484. 409 FARRAGUT N.W.

VERY exclusive downtown apt. (lower 16th st.); handsomely furnished; priv. bath; lg. closet, maid service (gentleman); ref. required. For appointment phone ME. 0595.

1, 2 and 3 rooms; $50 and up. 927 15th st. nw., Room 306. National 8717.

832 RITTENHOUSE NW., Apt. 3—3 rms., kit., b., a. m. l.; silver and linen; garage.

Francis Scott Key, Apt. Hotel
20th and F sts. nw.; 1 room, kitch., bath; completely furn.; linens, silver; Frigidaire; day week, month. National 5425.

Furnished or Unfurnished 46
Post Classified Ads.—National 4200.

ATTRACTIVE unfur. and furnished apts.; reas. rates; modern bldgs.; best locations. NA. 5437. BASKIN & CO., 1424 K St.

APARTMENTS—Unfurnished 47
Post Classified Ads.—National 4200.

ATTRAC. downtown apt., 2 large rms., kit. and bath; open firepls. Call Na. 0620.

CALVERT ST., 1601—5 rooms, kitchen, recep. hall, bath; $90 and $105; elec refrigeration; elevator; res. manager.

CONN. AVE., 4707—Beautiful outside apt.; 2 exposures. Emerson 6800.

DESIRABLE apts. in well-located buildings
BLISS PROPERTIES.
1811 Columbia Rd. N.W. ADams 3500.

2025 KALORAMA RD.—3 rooms, exceptionally large; kitchen and bath; electric refrigeration; $40.
NATL. MORTGAGE & INVEST. CORP.
NAtl. 5833. 1004 Vermont Ave.

814 M ST. N.W.
Apt. 4, 3 rooms, kitchen and bath, $30.00
AMERICAN SECURITY & TRUST CO
15th and Pa. Ave. N.W. NA. 4815

1841 COLUMBIA RD. N.W.
Apartment consisting of 2 bedrooms, living room, dining room, hall, kitchen, 2 baths and 2 porches; electric refrigeration; secretarial switchboard, elevator; $90.
H. G. SMITHY CO.
811 15th St. N.W. NAt. 5904.

1405 L ST. N.W.
2d floor, 2 rooms, kitchen and bath, $40.00
H. G. SMITHY CO.
811 15th St. NW. NAt. 5904.

A
Building for
Quiet, Refined People
Offers

4 rooms, kitchen, bath, $77.50. Pantry, separate locker, frigidaire on house current, large rooms. Strictly modern; automatic elevator. No children. No wild parties. See owner on premises. Airy View Apts., 2415 20th st. nw. (near Calvert). Can be seen at night.

Tilden Gardens
Conn. Ave. at Tilden Street
One, two or three bedrooms, sun room, living room, dining room, kitchen and bath.
$80 to $135
Most apartments have 3 exposures. Overlooking 3½ acres of beautifully landscaped gardens.
Several attractive apartments for SALE at reduced prices.
Splendid Restaurant on Premises
E. C. Duvall, Mgr. Clev. 5334.

FLATS for RENT 49
Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

1348 E N.E., 4 r. & b., elec., h.-w. h., $27.50
313 S.C. Av.SE., 4 r.&b. el., h.-w. h. $30.00
J. C. WEEDON CO.
1727 K St. NW. MEt. 3011.

OFFICES for RENT 50
Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

DESIRABLE OFFICE SPACE—One or more rooms at very reasonable prices in Boas & Phelps Bldg., 1417 K st. nw

BUSINESS PROPERTY—Rent 52
Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

NEAR CHEVY CHASE CIRCLE—Desirable location for beauty parlor; attractive home of 6 rooms and 2 baths; h.-w. h.; 3 inclosed porches; newly decorated throughout. LINKINS CO., 1733 De Sales St. Dist. 3522.

STORES for RENT 53
Post Classified Ads.—National 4200.

734 9TH ST. NW.—Attractive store, heat furnished, $60. Linkins Co., 1733 De Sales st.

HOUSES—Rent—Furnished 54
Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

CHEVY CHASE—Bungalow, 7 rooms, bath, p.-w.p., garage; nicely furnished; rare bargain; $94. Phone National 2626.

Furnished or Unfurnished 55
Post Classified Ads.—National 4200.

WE HAVE several better type houses for rent from $100 up. R. L. Rust Company, 1001 15th st. NAtl. 8100.

HOUSES—Rent—Unfurnished 56
Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

CHEVY CHASE—201 E. Thornapple st., 4 bedrooms, 2 bath house, on large corner lot; garage. NAt. 1512.

FOXALL, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, double rear porches, maid's room; built-in garage; gas heat, fireplace, electric refrigerator, etc. Phone NAt. 1040 after 9 a. m. or call for key at 1421 44th st. nw.
WAVERLY TAYLOR, INC.

WE HAVE attractive houses now available for rent; representative with car at your disposal.
DIXIE REALTY CO.
1417 L St. N.W. NAt. 8880.

5418 13TH ST. NW.—Brick house; a. m. l.; semidetached; 8 rms., 2 baths; h.-w. h.; double garage. Ga. 7065.

PETWORTH—BARGAIN—$50.
3912 5th st. nw., 8 rooms and bath; semidet.; nice condition. Available Feb. 18. Wis. 3345.
WASHINGTON REALTY CO., INC.

CHEVY CHASE MODERN HOMES.
Six rooms and bath to 10 rooms and 3 baths, moderate rentals; auto service for inspection. LESLIE D. MEASELL, Cleveland 4733, or Cleveland 3466.

644 PARK ROAD NW.—Semidetached; 8 rooms and bath; electric light; h.-w. heat; newly papered and painted; $45. A. E. Gardiner, 1310 K st. nw. NA. 0334.

HOUSES—Rent—Unfurnished 56
Post Classified Ads—National 4200.
(Continued.)

3826 McKINLEY ST.—Chevy Chase. Attractive house of 8 rooms and 2 baths; h.-w. h.; 2 inclosed porches; newly decorated throughout. Very desirable location for owner's parlor. LINKINS CO., 1733 De Sales st.

40 ADAMS ST. N.W.
6 rooms, 2 baths, electric lights, hot-water heat; sleeping porch and 2-car garage; rental, $65.00 per month.
WASHINGTON LOAN & TRUST CO.
Rental Agents.
9th and F Sts. N.W. NA. 3446.

MT. PLEASANT
AN EXCELLENT VALUE
INGLESIDE TERRACE—9 rooms and bath (bright bedrooms); newly redecorated throughout; $60.
WAGGAMAN-BRAWNER
REALTY CORP.
1700 Eye st. nw. MEt. 3860.

SUBURBAN for RENT 58
Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

ARLINGTON CO.—For sensible family; 6-room house; lot 175 ft. front; garden; elec.; gas; hot water; no bath; $31.50. Watson, 800 Va. ave., S. Lyon Park, Clar. 396-J-1.

FOUR MODERN HOMES.
Just completed. $75-$80 Monthly.
C. W. CLEVER, Clarendon 322.

WANTED—TO RENT 62
Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

APT.—Unfurnished, 2 rms., kit., bath; absolute privacy; in refined neighborhood; $50; March 1. Box 34, Post.

BARBER SHOP; clean; in busy section. Call Met. 8836 between 9 and 12 a. m. Mr. Stotlemyer.

HOUSES AND APTS. wanted in all sections. Your listing is solicited.
A. M. COOPER.
820 11th St. N.W. NAt. 1332.

IF YOU have vacancies in furnished or unfurnished houses, apartments or business property, for best and quickest service we invite you to call National Realty Corporation, 1406 G st. nw.

WE NEED DWELLINGS FOR RENT—Chiefly small and medium size; would appreciate your listings.
LOUIS W. SHOEMAKER.
1719 K St. N.W. NA. 1166.

WHAT WE NEED is more small properties to sell. If you wish to sell, list your properties immediately. Walter A. Brown, 1400 H st. NA. 1652.

INVESTMENT Property Sale 65
Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

FOR SALE BY OWNER—Unusual small investment, a renovised 6-room and bath house, next to corner of new commercial zone that is growing fast. As it stands it rents for $55, but the purchaser can build a store underneath for $700 without disturbing the present room plan and double the income, as stores in this block rent for $60. The price is $5,950. Reasonable terms will be arranged. Box 61, Washington Post.

GET our list of investment properties and homes that can be sold on very easy terms.
JOHN F DONOHOE & SONS.
314 Penna. Ave. S.E.

STORE WITH APARTMENT ABOVE—Located next to corner of prominent intersection; well rented; has large piece of ground with great potential value; ideal investment, drastically reduced for quick sale. THOMAS J. FISHER & CO., INC., Phone District 6830.

THREE FAMILY APARTMENT (northwest)—Annual rental $1,470; exceptional buy at $9,000. Phone District 6830.

33 1-3% NET per yr. on $10,000, well-located modern apt. bldg. at 4½ times rental; 1 trust. AD. 8555 or NA. 7946.

A GOOD INCOME WITH SAFETY!
$3,750—Modern 4-five rooms and bath, brick, with front and rear porches, hot-water heat and built-in garage. Rented to good white tenant at $450 per year.
$9,500—Three-family dwelling in Col. Heights; each of six rooms and bath. Hot-water heat, 2-car garage. Rented at $115 per month.
$11,500—Income property; only new one-story brick stores leased to excellent tenants on long-term leases at $1,200 per year. Will net 12 per cent return on investment.
SHANNON & LUCHS CO.
1605 H St. N.W. NA. 2345.

HOUSES FOR SALE 66
Post Classified Ads—National 4200.
(Continued.)

Doctor's Office—Home
R. P. Ave., west of Scott Circle; 9 rooms 2 baths; oil heat; perfect condition; can be purchased for $12,950. ($1,950 cash, balance 1st trust.) C. H. Hillegeist Co., 1621 K st. nw. NA. 8300.

$3,150 Detached 2-story house in Georgetown, small cash payment. Box 29, Washington Post.

$5,250 Brick bungalow, Takoma Park, Md. 5 rms., bath; $500 cash. Box 30, Washington Post.

COLORED—Near 2d st. and Pla. ave. nw. 2-family flats; perfect condition; automatic oil heat; 4 rooms, bath in each apt. Your terms. DEcatur 1160.

SUBURBAN for SALE 70
Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

HYATTSVILLE HILLS—Attractive bungalow, 6 rooms, bath; all modern improvements; full cellar; laundry trays; pipeless furnace; improved street; close to bus line, stores and high school; price, $2,500; terms.
ZANTZINGER CO.
645 K St. N.W. NAt. 5371.

MODERN 6-ROOM BUNGALOW, $6,450. Priced for quick sale. Call SHep. 3444.
MORRISON AGENCY.
Citizens Bank, Takoma Park, Md.

7-ROOM DWLG., h. w. h., large lot in select residential section of Falls Church. Convenient to bus, stores, schools and churches. Price, $6,500. G. T. Reeves, phone Falls Church 223.

FARMS—LAND for SALE 73
Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

FOR FARMS, homes and business property call Herndon 6 or 11-J.
R. E. PRATT & HERNDON, VA.

POTOMAC RIVER estate, within 40 miles D. C.; gorgeous view; 140-ac. land, 12-rm. brick-nogged house, built long before 1800; deep water, old box; reasonable. Box 207, Washington Post.

$100 DOWN—17 acres on State road; 19 miles D. C.; ½ mile high school; price $685. Nat. 3783 or Atl. 5205-J.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE 76
Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

I PAY CASH for Wash., D. C., real estate; brick or frame; white or colored. E. A. GARVEY, 1126 Vermont ave.; DIst 4308.

DOGS—CATS—PETS 79
Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

PUPS—Pedigreed fox terrier, registered A. K. C. papers. C. Kaldenbach, East Riverdale, Md. GReenwood 1830-J.

MISCELLANEOUS for SALE 83
Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

ADDING MACHINES—Burroughs, Remington, etc. Lowest prices in town for fine rebuilts. Machines for rent. "United." 813 14th st. nw. Nat. 6063.

APARTMENT UPRIGHT—Reduced $50 from original price; sold on terms. Arthur Jordan Piano Co., 13th and G

ATWATER KENT—7-tube radio, $3.88. Recent trade-ins force us to sacrifice many models, including a 6-tube Baby Grand, $9.88; 8-tube R. C. A. lowboy, $7.88, and many others, all in good playing condition. Colony Radio, 4833 Ga. ave. nw.

CASH REGISTERS, bookkeeping machines; new and rebuilt. NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., NAt. 1376; 1208 H st. nw

CHINA—French plates, some cobalt blue, 21½". Ga. 6230.

CHICKERING grand—Your opportunity to save $86 on this brand-new piano; used for advertising purposes only. Arthur Jordan Piano Co., 13th and G. Terms given. 66% on this instrument that make the handling of it very easy monthly.

CLEARANCE SALE TYPEWRITERS—Portables a specialty; lower prices; open eves. 1431 E. Capitol st. LI. 0062.

DISPLAY CASE—Refrigerated 10-ft. full vision, 4-in. corkboard insul., installed, fully guaranteed. 1731 14th st. nw.

GAS RANGE, ivory and green; heat control; insulated; rebuilt; like new; $29.50. Capital Range, 1524 L nw. Nat. 8905.

MARKET DISPLAY CASE, 10 ft.; Frigidaire coils; good condition. 1920 M st. nw.

OFFICE FURNITURE—A large assortment of used pieces at low prices. H. Baum & Son, 616 E st. nw.

PAINT—Pure linseed oil, 80c gal.; washable gloss paints, $1.45 gal.; white and green, $1.65. 1119 9th st. nw.; NAt. 4174.

PIANO—Chickering apartment size upright, in new piano condition, reduced to $345 during our February sale. The case is the modern, plain style and the finish a rich mahogany. Has unusually fine tone for this size instrument. Easy terms. Kitt's, 1330 G st.

PIANO—We have a $795 grand, just repossessed, that can be purchased for the balance due on account, $495 (monthly payments of $12.50). It is one of the latest and most popular models and carries our full guarantee. It is only seven months old and looks and plays as if new. An unusual opportunity to buy a fine piano at a real saving. Kitt's, 1330 G st.

PIANO—Smallest size baby grand, in splendid condition; $177. This lovely little piano has just been repossessed and can be purchased by merely continuing the unpaid notes of $2.00 weekly. Kitt's, 1330 G st.

PIANO—Small-size used Steinway upright, $345. This modern piano that we have thoroughly reconditioned. Seldom are we able to offer such a good piano of this fine make for so low a price. A February sale special. Easy terms. Kitt's, 1330 G st.

PIANO—Here's an unusual value in a repossessed piano . . . a beautiful little Spanish period model apartment upright in walnut. It has been used for only 5 months and is absolutely new in every respect. Can be purchased by merely continuing the monthly payments of $2 (total $189.) A February sale special. Kitt's, 1330 G st.

PIANO—Late model, Colonial style, mahogany finished Starr grand, in very good condition; $725. It has been thoroughly reconditioned and is fully guaranteed. Used grands as good as this one are scarce, so if interested see it today. We usually sell them fast. Kitt's, 1330 G st.

RADIO—Philco, D. C., 8-tube superheterodyne floor sample in new-set condition; fully guaranteed. Reduced to $29.50. Easy terms. Colony Radio, 4833 Georgia ave. nw. Open evenings.

RADIO—Philco, 7-tube superheterodyne table model, in splendid condition; reduced to $14.88. Completely guaranteed. Colony Radio, 4833 Georgia ave. nw.

RADIO—Philco 7-tube table model, $12.95 complete. Apex Electric Co., 709 9th st. nw., at G.

RADIO—Late model Majestic console, $9.95; late model Crosley, $9.95. Sun Radio Co., 938 F st. nw

RADIO—Philco electric phonograph combination; beautiful 7-tube model in perfect condition and fully guaranteed, only $29.50. Easy terms. Colony Radio, 4833 Georgia ave. nw. Open evenings.

RADIOS—Sacrifice sale of certain floor samples that we are overstocked with. Terms as low as $1 weekly. Arthur Jordan Piano Co., 13th and G.

RADIO SALE—Atwater Kent, Philco, R. C. A.-Victor, etc., as low as $4.95. S. Harris, 2900 14th st. nw. CO. 0100

RADIOS—50 reconditioned Philco, Majestic, Crosley, etc., $9.95 to $19.95 complete. Apex Electric Co., 709 9th st. nw., at G

REFRIGERATORS—Several of the popular makes we sell that have been repossessed. Save money. All guaranteed and in good condition. Arthur Jordan Piano Co., 13th and G.

SEWING MACHINES, renting; repairing; used, $5 up; Singer treadles, portables, consoles. Sewing Machine Exchange, 2412 18th nw. Col. 3245.

SMALL slightly used apartment grand for quick sale only $225, on terms. Arthur Jordan Piano Co., 13th and G.

STUDIO COUCH with bedding compartment; green covering; close out, $28.75. Ideal Bedding Co., 622 E st. nw.

AUTOMOBILES for SALE 98
Post Classified Ads—National 4200.

CHEVROLET 1934 Coach. $449. Comparison will approve the price.
TOM'S AUTO SERVICE
1355 Conn. Ave. DEcatur 3836.

CHEVROLET 1933 Master Coach. New car condition throughout; $407; liberal terms; trade accepted. Billhimer & Palmer (Ford Dealers), 7 Spencer st., Hyattsville, Md. OR. 2057

CHEVROLET—1932 Convertible Sedan; like new; leather upholstery; excellent paint, tires and motor; $325. 1820 14th st. nw.

CHEVROLET—1933 Master Coach; beautiful condition; original finish like new; upholstery spotless; excellent tires; $450. L. P. Steuart, Inc., 1325 14th st. nw.

CHEVROLET—1935; will sacrifice $50; credit with well-known company. Call Dist. 2611 Ex. 2664. After 6, Col. 8872.

CHRYSLER 1934 Airflow "6" Sedan, practically brand-new; $1,050; terms, trade. Skinker Motors, 1216 20th nw.

FORD—1934 Sedan. Shows little use and runs like new; $545. Emerson & Orme, 17th and M nw.

FORD '34 De Luxe Coupe, $483.
Standard Motor Sales, 2024 14th St.

FORD
'31 Sport Roadster;

BENNY — Five in Hand — By J. Carver Pusey

"Cap" Stubbs — They're Smart — By Edwina

AN' ARE THEY SORE? OH, GOLLY —
HA! HA!
HEY, WHO INVITED YOU IN HERE —
AN' NEXT YEAR I'LL SEND 'EM FUNNIER ONES — TH' SMARTIES!
GOOD NIGHT! I DIDN'T SEND 'EM ANY VALENTINES!
The George Matthew Adams Service, Inc.

Today's Crossword Puzzle

ACROSS.

1 High mountain
4 Valleys
9 Group of students
14 Obstruction
15 Think
16 Restrict
17 Colored a yellowish or reddish brown
19 Method of ending debate in a legislative body
21 Scoff
22 Poke
23 Take the evening meal
24 Mountain nymph
26 Increased in size
27 Immerses
28 Anything strictly tru
29 Bard
30 Plow
31 Conform to the shape
32 Indirect suggestion
33 Kind of silk
36 Plural ending
37 Perilous
38 Sun god
40 Waste material
42 Tumultuous disorder
43 Skill
44 Corded cloth
45 Factory
46 Wild plum
47 Discolored place
49 Point of time
50 Back of a boat
51 First name of the author of "Ben Hur"
52 Eat dinner
53 Agricultural implement
54 Garlands or wreaths: poetic
56 Jumping
59 Light fabric used for curtaining
60 Happening
62 Expression of reproach
63 Fence of shrubs
64 Places to sit
65 Tree

DOWN.

1 Poorest part of a fleece
2 Kind of monkey
3 Extend forward
4 Slept lightly
5 One who copies
6 Cover
7 Type measure
8 Not generally known
9 Lump of earth
10 Ignited
11 Laughable
12 Sweet solution
13 Stairs
18 Orderly
20 Not high
22 Past tense
24 Volunteer
25 Lift
26 Large bell
27 Presses for payment
29 Evergreen tree
30 Put to flight
32 Fastener
33 Body of water
34 Mistake
35 Devoured
37 Composition for two
38 Vex: colloq.
41 Perverse or disobedient
43 Fish of the herring family
45 Parsonages
46 Cease
47 Cut at random
48 English coins
49 Not bright
50 Long narrow boards
52 Division of ancient Greece
53 Confined
55 Excavate
56 Meadow
57 Nothing
58 Jewel
61 Brother of Odin

YESTERDAY'S ANSWERS.

C	A	L	L		A	R	O	W		O	P	E		
O	G	E	E		N	O	D	E		R	I	G		
D	O	G	M	A		T	E	A	S	I	N	G		
			O	S	S	A		K	N	O	T	S		
C	A	I	N		I	T		N	O	N				
O	W	N		K	E	E	P	E	R		A	M		
M	A	K	I	N	G		E	S	T	A	T	E		
A	Y		N	I	E	C	E	S		R	O	T		
		S	A	C		O	R		G	A	M	E		
S	P	U	N	K		A	S	I	A					
C	A	R	E	E	R	S		F	I	N	A	L		
A	R	E		R	I	T	E		N	I	C	E		
T	A	R		S	A	S	H		S	P	E	D		

(Copyright, 1935.)

Walt Mason, Himself

The Mendicant.

I had some letters from a gent who lived a hundred miles away, and he put up a sad lament, his lot was grim and bleak and gray. He had no trousers for his legs, he surely wasn't wearing bells; while other people ate their eggs, he was reduced to eating shells. A dismal garret was his lair, he had no fire to warm his feet, the walls were desolate and bare, and there was nothing he could eat. So thrillingly he told his tale, of pain and sorrow nobly borne, I sent to him a bunch of kale and hoped that he would cease to mourn. Then to me in a little while, he wrote again of pains and fears, as one who is resolved to smile through all the agony of tears. It moved me deeply and I sent four dollars by the morning post, and hoped that he, though bowed and bent, would not give up the moral ghost. He kept on writing letters brave, expressing courage in his pain; though drawing near a pauper's grave, he would not murmur nor complain. One day I journeyed to the town from which he'd sent his manly notes, and thought I'd try to run him down, this man who'd lost so many goats. I thought to find him in a slum, the refuge of abandoned jays, or in some alley where the bum finds shelter on the rainy days. But when I found him he reclined upon a gorgeous easy chair, in an apartment most refined, with costly comforts everywhere. Since then the letter-writing skate finds me as cold as arctic ice; no throbbing tale he may relate induces me to dig the price.

(Copyright, 1935.)

APPLE MARY — *Post Comics on the Air—Sundays, 8:45 a. m.—WMAL* — By Martha Orr

HELLO, MARY—I MEAN MRS. WORTH! HAVE YOU LOOKED OVER THOSE PAPERS I TOOK FROM CRAFTEE'S SAFE?
YOU BET—MR. SPROCKETT.
YOU SEE, YOUR LAWYER FORGED THEM TO GET THE OIL FOR CRAFTEE—THEN THEY SPLIT THE PROFITS.
AND I NEVER QUESTIONED HIS HONESTY AT ALL—
IF YOU GO ALONG WITH ME, YOU'LL SOON GET ALL YOUR MONEY BACK.
SEZ WHO?
DIDN'T I TELL YA TA STAY AWAY FROM THESE TWO? I'VE A GOOD MIND TO KNOCK YER BLOCK OFF!!
BUT, BILL, HE'S OUR FRIEND—
MARTHA ORR

THE BUNGLE FAMILY — Omens? — By Harry J. Tuthill

WELL, JO, I'M SORRY BUT WE CAN'T GET THE WARRANT TODAY FOR THAT ASTRAL RED-HOT NEXTDOOR. THERE'S TWO MORE FLAT TIRES ON THE CAR WITH NO SIGNS OF A LEAK AND—
I'LL WAIT TILL YOU GET THEM FIXED.
ALSO, THIS BUS NEVER BUCKED THIS WAY BEFORE. NEVER. AND THE WAY THOSE FRONT WHEELS SHIMMY.
TELL ME! THREE FLAT TIRES IN ONE HOUR. I KNOW... I'M POSITIVE SOMEBODY HAS STARTED A CURSE WORKING ON THIS BUS.
THERE'S THOSE FOUR HOLLOW KNOCKS ON THE DASH AGAIN. LISTEN JO, I'M NOT SUPERSTITIOUS, BUT...
HEY, WHAT WAS THAT?
WHAT WAS WHAT?
HOW UTTERLY SILLY, IMAGINING WE STRUCK SOMETHING. AND NOT ANOTHER CAR IN SIGHT.
I TELL YOU I FELT IT. POSITIVELY. ALSO, THE FRONT AXLE IS BENT MORE THAN IT WAS. POSITIVELY.
I KNOW... OH OH! NOW THE STEERING WHEEL WON'T TURN. LOOK!
WELL WE'RE ONLY A FEW BLOCKS FROM THAT POLICE STATION. WE CAN WALK THE REST OF THE WAY THERE. COME ON.

JOE PALOOKA — Two Managers — By Ham Fisher

I HAD A ELEGINT AFTERNOON. I WENT T'WULLIE MAC PHERSON'S HOUSE WITH 'IM. DID WE HAVE GOOD STUFF TO TO EAT. I'LL SAY. AN' HIS MOTHER'S SICH A LOVELY PERSON AN—
WHERE WAS YA??
OF ALL TH' STOOPID HORSES NECKS! WHATTA YA MEAN GOIN' T'HIS HOUSE? I CAN'T B'LIEVE ME EARS. A GUY YER GOIN' TA FIGHT, AN' YOU AN' HIM PALLIN' AROUND! LISSEN T'ME, IF YA EVER-ETC-ETC-ETC—
I JIST DON'T SEEM T'UNDERSTAND—WE AIN'T MAD AT EACH OTHER.
SO-O-O-! I'VE A GUID MIND TAE DRAP YE COOMPLETELY. FR-RATRYNIZIN' WI' THE ENEMY.
YE DON'T UNDER-R-STAND SANDY. HE'S A BONNY GENTLEMAN. I GOT HIS AUTAGR-RAPH TOO.
YE'RE DAFT! YE HAE ONE OBJECT AT PR-RESENT. AN' THAT'S TAE WHIP PALOOKA. HE'LL BE ADMIR-RIN' YOU THEN. D'YE KEN?
I HAE ME DOOBTS SANDY. OH DEER-RR. I WISH I WAS FIGHTIN' SOMEBUDY ELSE.
HAM FISHER

DIXIE DUGAN — Force of Example — By J. P. McEvoy and J. H. Striebel

LOOK AT DAT DERE AUTOMOBUBBLE! I AIN'T NEVER SEEN NOTHIN' LIKE DAT BFFORE!
Y'KNOW, FOLKS—LADDIE'S SIZE ISN'T TH' ONLY THING WE'VE GOT TO DEVELOP—HIS LANGUAGE—HIS ENGLISH—IS SIMPLY TERRIBLE
YEAH—IT AIN'T NUTHIN' T' BRAG ABOUT
OF COURSE, AS HIS FATHER HIMSELF SAID, TH' POOR CHILD NEVER HAD A CHANCE TO LEARN BETTER WITH ONLY THAT POOR MAN TO LISTEN TO—
WELL,—WE CAN'T SEND HIM TO SCHOOL YET
NO—BUT CHILDREN THAT AGE LEARN BY WHAT THEY HEAR, SO WE'LL ALL HAVE TO BE CAREFUL OF OUR SPEECH NOW AN' SET HIM A GOOD EXAMPLE
YES—AN' THERE'S A LOT O'OTHER GOOD EXAMPLES WE CAN SET HIM—
F'RINSTANCE, NOT SMOKIN' ONE AFTER ANOTHER O' THOSE CHEAP CIGARS, AN' SPILLIN' CIGAR ASHES OVER TH' RUG, AN' THROWIN' NEWSPAPERS AROUN', AN'—
HM! I SEE WHERE THAT KID'S EDUCATION IS GONNA BE A BIG STRAIN ON ME

THE GUMPS — *Now on the Radio—Post Comics—WMAL, Sundays, 8:45 a. m.* — Holding the Fort

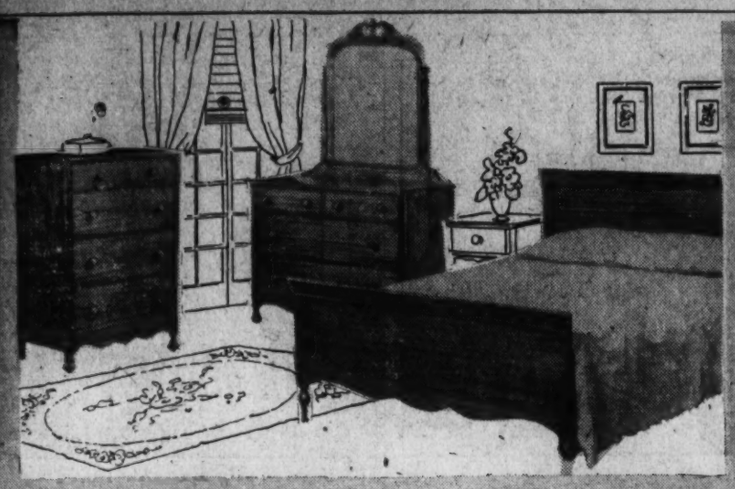
THE HUNGER STRIKE CONTINUES—WITH MAMA STILL HOLDING OUT AGAINST ALL OF BIM'S ENTREATIES TO TAKE JUST A LITTLE NOURISHMENT—BUT MAMA CAN AFFORD TO BE FIRM AS LONG AS HER WINDOW ICE-BOX STAYS WELL SUPPLIED—
MOTHER! YOU CAN'T GO ON LIKE THIS—DO YOU REALIZE YOU'VE BEEN WITHOUT FOOD FOR FOUR WHOLE DAYS—
YOU CAN'T TREAT YOURSELF SO CRUELLY—I WON'T LET YOU—I'LL BREAK THE DOOR DOWN IF YOU DON'T COME OUT—I'LL USE FORCE! WON'T YOU PLEASE COME OUT!
NEVER—YOU BRUTE! I'LL DIE OF STARVATION FIRST—
CHICKEN
SIDNEY SMITH

DICK TRACY — Raw War

LIKE THEIR VERY SHADOW, THE BLACK MENACE THAT HAS DOGGED THE FOOTSTEPS OF MARY STEELE AND JUNIOR TRACY STRIKES AGAIN. THIS TIME THEIR ROOM IS INVADED AT NIGHT—AND JUNIOR, AROUSED BY THE INTRUDER—GIVES BATTLE.
PICKING LOCKS AND SNEAKING INTO PEOPLE'S ROOMS, EH? I'LL FIX YOU!
WE'LL SOON KNOW WHO YOU ARE—YOU MYSTERIOUS KILLER! TURN ON THE LIGHTS, MOTHER!
DETERMINED TO PREVENT MARY STEELE FROM REACHING THE LIGHT SWITCH, JUNIOR'S ASSAILANT LUNGES SIDEWARD, PINNING MARY STEELE BETWEEN THE TWO BEDS.
OUCH! MY KNEES.
MEANWHILE, TRACY AND THE CHIEF HAVE REACHED THE HOTEL.
I CAN HEAR THEM! 617 MUST BE DOWN THIS WAY!
ELEVATOR

WINNIE WINKLE, the Breadwinner — Tag—You're It

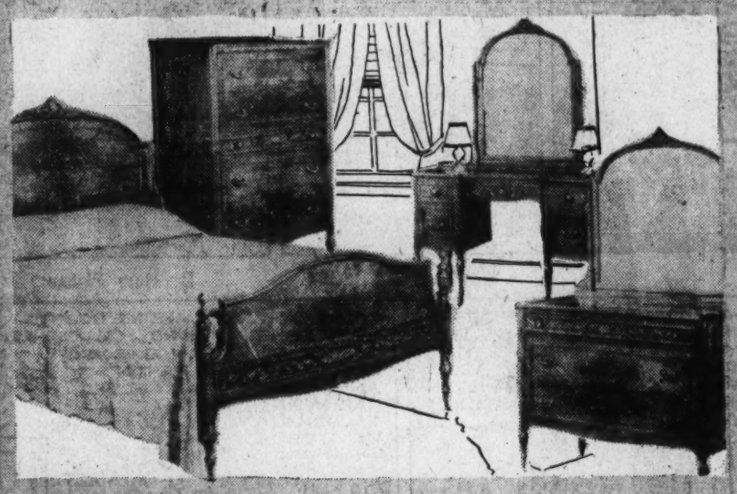
THIS PLACE IS AS EMPTY AS A WHEAT FIELD IN JANUARY!! WONDER WHERE EVERYONE IS?
OH, HELLO, GWENNIE—WHERE ARE ALL THE GIRLS?
WELL, BUSINESS HAS BEEN RATHER SLOW THE LAST COUPLE OF DAYS
—SO I TOLD THE GIRLS THEY COULD ALL TAKE TODAY OFF! WE ONLY NEED ONE!!
OH, THANKS GWENNIE
WAIT A MINUTE!! YOU'RE THE ONE!!!



Colonial ..... **IN MAHOGANY VENEER, 3 PIECES**

Introducing a quaint sleigh-bed, large dresser with 3 deep drawers, and stationary mirror, and a roomy chest with 5 drawers. A style that will always be in vogue. **69.95**

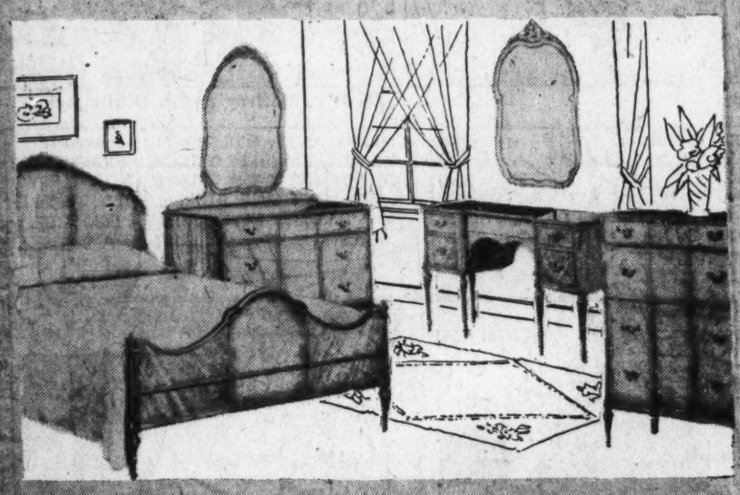
Seventh Floor—The Hecht Co.



"The Du Barry" ..... **IN WALNUT VENEER, 4 PIECES**

Selected butt walnut veneers have been used for this handsome suite with semi-post bed, large chest, graceful vanity and dresser with large, adjustable mirrors. **129.75**

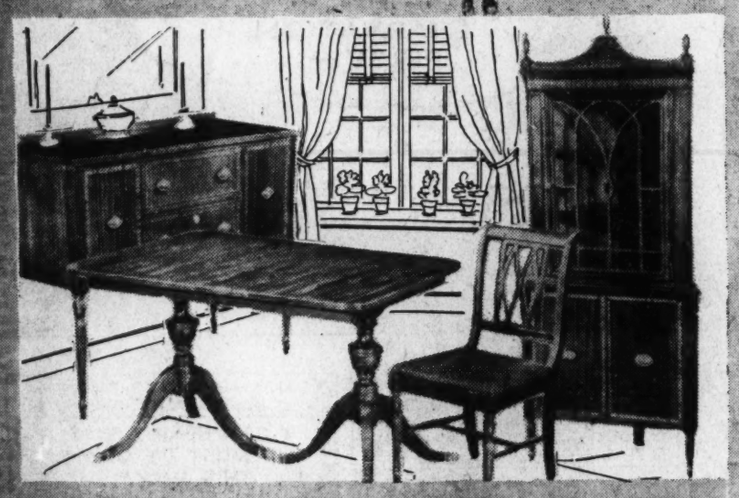
Seventh Floor—The Hecht Co.



Louis XVI ..... **IN FINE ASPEN WOOD, 4 PIECES**

Presenting a semi-post bed, dresser and vanity with hanging mirror above each and a tall, graceful chest that provides an amazing amount of storage space. **179.75**

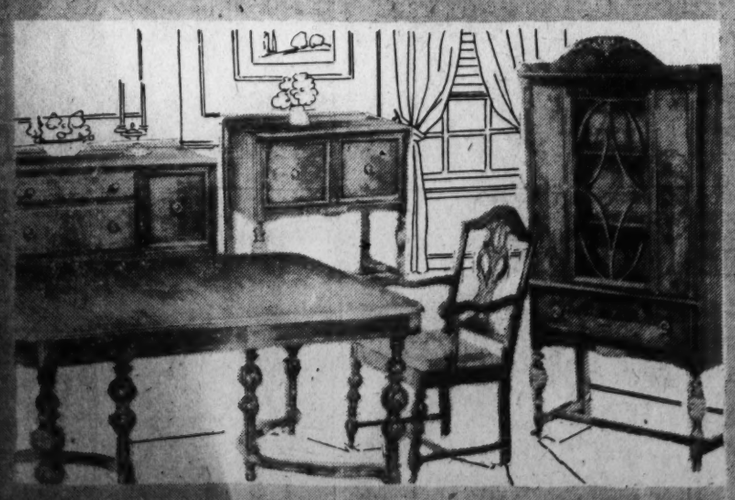
Seventh Floor—The Hecht Co.



Heppelwhite ..... **IN MAHOGANY VENEER, 7 PIECES**

Dinette suite of mahogany veneer with satin bandings. Double pedestaled Duncan Phyfe table, corner cabinet, buffet and 4 tapestry-upholstered chairs to match. **79.75**

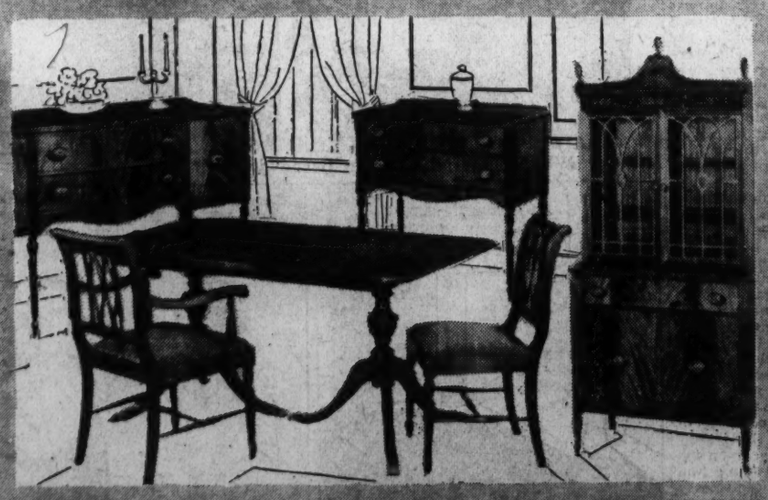
Seventh Floor—The Hecht Co.



Tudor ..... **IN WALNUT VENEER, 10 PIECES**

Butt walnut veneers, in a nut-brown tone have been used on the fronts of the semi-enclosed china cabinet server, massive buffet, 6 chairs and oblong extension table. **99.75**

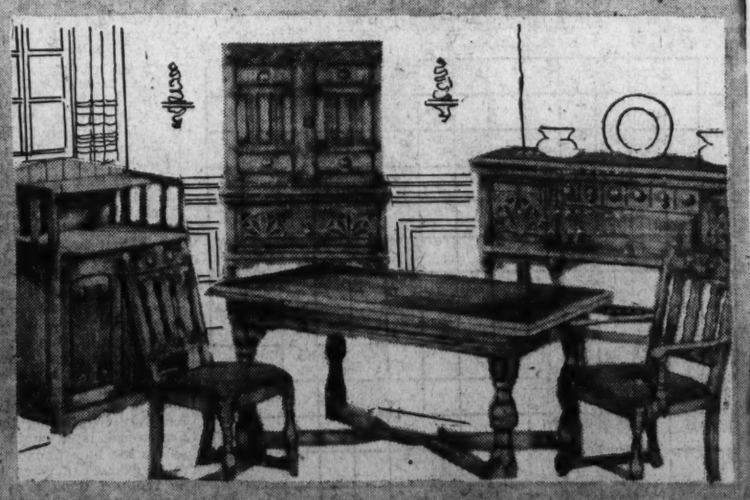
Seventh Floor—The Hecht Co.



18th Century ..... **CROTCH MAHOGANY, 10 PIECES**

Duncan Phyfe table with concealed leaf, tall, grilled-door china, 66-in. buffet, server and 6 tapestry-covered chairs. Built of beautifully blended crotch mahogany veneers. **129.75**

Seventh Floor—The Hecht Co.



"The Warwick Castle Oak" Dining Suite ..... **10 PIECES**

Cathedral-toned. An exact replica of an Old-World heirloom. Massive in proportions with refectory table, 66-in. buffet, panel door china, deck-rail server, 6 velour chairs. **199.75**

Seventh Floor—The Hecht Co.

• *As Startling* as Schiaparelli's New Green Straw Regency Bonnet!

• *As Exciting* as Rhodophane, the New Fabric That Looks Like Glass!

• *As Thrilling* as one of the Mystery Adventures of Philo Vance!

This Preview of First Fashions in Furniture and Homewares

THE HECHT CO.'S Half-Yearly Sale of FURNITURE and HOMEWARES

—Including Rugs, Upholsteries, Curtains, Linens, Lamps Domestics, Housefurnishings, Beds and Bedding!

- **You won't be sorry you waited! For you'll not only find the SAVINGS you knew you would find but new fashions you've never dreamed of! From Grand Rapids, Jamestown and Chicago we've picked the "cream of the crop." Seven men went from this store to prepare for this sale and spent days and days intensively searching for the pick of the furniture styles and values for 1935.**

- **Just "hitting the high spots" we urge you to see the Modern Classic furniture . . . the new "Castle Oak" for dining rooms, massive Gothic suites in Cathedral-toned oak, that simply radiate conviviality . . . the new "bone-white" cocktail tables with immense glass-tray tops . . . and the amazingly liveable, practical, modified modern furniture.**

- **No matter what your need in furniture, we're ready to supply it . . . whether it be a new bed outfit or furnishing your new house from cellar to garret. Suites, occasional pieces, beds and bedding, rugs, curtains . . . even pots and pans. We're out to give your house a "New Deal" at less money than you thought possible.**

- **35 New Room Settings . . . Each one completely refurnished for this Gala Half-Yearly Event. Giving you concrete illustration of how the new furniture will look in your home . . . suggesting new color-schemes, new groupings of furniture . . . worth a special trip in themselves.**

- **EVERYTHING made SO EASY TO BUY! Every piece of furniture shown on this and the following pages may be bought on the Budget Plan, at the prices shown, plus a small carrying charge. Two easy ways to pay:**

  1. A 10% deposit will deliver anything. Balance monthly plus a small carrying charge.
  2. Charge it to your Coin Account! Payable 30 to 90 days . . . no Carrying Charge!